Spotlight on Oil (p. 15-21)

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

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Vol. XXXVIII — 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year — PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 9, 1944 — Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations — No. 50

The Nation's Business

"Just a Little Bit" Of CCF Impossible

If Canadians wake up some day to find themselves in the complete and rigid grip of socialism they cannot complain they weren't warned.

Delegates to the CCF National Convention in Montreal certainly were frank regarding their ultimate objective, which is the complete socialist revolution—taking over by government of all business, big and little.

Eventually this would mean that every farm, every store, every shoe shine parlor, as well as the great mercantile, financial and industrial enterprises would come under the direct control of a political party.

Convention delegates boasted freely and frankly that such complete domination was the ultimate aim. Only on the timing was there disagreement.

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Die hards from British Columbia favored advocating such a step immediately. More subtle political strategists from Ottawa would wait until after the CCF won a general election. The latter viewpoint was summed up candidly by National Secretary Lewis who stated that he would not take second place to any CCF spokesman in advocating complete socialism but that "at the present time I am concerned with winning an election."

That lets the CCF cat right out of the bag. First win an election with frontal attacks on the so-called big interests in which support will be sought from little business, white collared workers and the farmer. Then if the party wins, drop the mask and proceed to socialize everything.

And that is what they would have to do, if the CCF won, because socialism is "whole hog" or nothing. That was the experience in Germany, in Italy and Russia. Eventually every means of production, including agriculture, comes under state control.

It is not just a case of taking over the banks, or the insurance companies or milk distribution. Once socialism starts to wind up industry, then the business of winding never ceases until everything is meshed into a single state-controlled economy.

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This is the key reason why the CCF danger is so great. Because of CCF socialist plans, the Canadian people can't vote them into power in the spirit of "Let's take a chance on this new bunch and turn them out at the next election if we don't like them."

It is virtually impossible to socialize an industry under the reign of one political party, then turn it back into private or other hands under another political party. The unscrambling process is simply not feasible.

Taking a chance on a spell of socialist government is like a rabbit taking a chance on a boa constrictor. It is a case of being swallowed or nothing.

LET'S NOT BE SUCKERS AGAIN

The American magazine joins Colonel McCormick's Chicago Tribune gang in trying to inflame U. S. isolationist sentiment and to drive a wedge between Britain and America.

"Let's not be suckers again!" is the headline over a big advertisement American magazine is using to promote an article by Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine. A naked Uncle Sam in a barrel is portrayed meekly watching John Bull walk away with his clothes. The advertisement says:

"Our good friends the British are already on the job to outsmart us in postwar trade. Don't blame them if they succeed. They're the world's greatest experts in economic diplomacy. Shrewd, sharp, realistic traders while we have been called a nation of starry-eyed do-gooders who have lost our shirts every time we have sat in on the global game that 'never gives a sucker an even break'." Here's a provocative article, by an authority, that's "required" reading by every American businessman . . .

Highlighting "Expert" Brewster's article, the advertisement adds: "After the last war, many people felt that the British gobbled the choice cuts, while American taxpayers footed the bills. Great Britain will slip us the check again, says Senator Brewster, unless we demand our share of global air lines, shipping, oil and communications. Vigorous competition, Senator Brewster claims, will give us our rightful place in world affairs and at the same time hold the respect and friendship of John Bull."

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But the editors of American magazine serve their own country and their generation very badly indeed by this myopic and reckless pandering to the blind spots and the inferiority complexes of a section of the American people.

In a recent U. S. Government publication (The United States in the World Economy, Department of Commerce), the editors of American magazine would have found it stated categorically and supported by incontrovertible evidence that short-sighted and ignorant trade policy between the wars was one of the key factors in America's and the world's troubles. This study, which the Department of Commerce states "represents the culmination of more than 20 years of research," states:

The report notes that the abrupt ending of international lending by the U. S. after 1929 "was closely followed by a world depression of unparalleled magnitude with its epicentre in the U. S. . . . The decline by more than two thirds in the supply of dollars contributed forcefully to the collapse of the world economic and financial structure, the development of recovery programs abroad along narrow national and bilateral lines, and the general deterioration of our international economic position."

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Slowly the world is learning that enlightened unselfishness is the only profitable selfishness. By building up the tragic error that America is hurting herself by things like Lend-Lease, postwar dollar credits and policies designed to foster two-way trade, Brewster and the editors of the American are simply striking a powerful blow on behalf of the stupidities and cupidities that fostered the last depression and helped bring on the present war.

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The world's greatest problem for the future is not Germany, the Japs or anybody else. It is whether or not America will fully and sagaciously play her due role in world affairs.

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If the editors of the American suspect Britain is in position to outsmart anybody in trade or anything else, they should, in the safety of their editorial sanctums, look over the just-published British White Paper, "Statistics Relating to the War Effort of the United Kingdom."

Complete mobilization of 22 million British men and women (out of a total population of 47 millions) for fighting and direct war work.

Casualties, armed forces, 563,112 including 176,081 killed and 33,725 missing.

Casualties, civilians, 57,293 killed, 78,818 hospitalized.

One out of every three homes in Britain damaged. One out of every 30 destroyed.

This year 93.6% of all men between 14 and 65 are engaged in the armed services, civilian defense and war industry. During 1943 seven million women between 18 and 40 were in the services or in war industry.

To the end of 1943 enemy submarines had sunk shipping totalling two thirds of Britain's entire tonnage at war's beginning.

During the war Britain has sold $4,260 millions of her overseas assets out of total pre-war overseas assets of $4,483 millions (U. S. government estimate). In addition, Britain has contracted new overseas debt of $9,200 millions.

Let's not be suckers again! Yes, by all means.

May Release EPT Credits To Buy Tools

Ottawa Works on Deal For Partial Freeing of Refundable Portion to Aid War Assets Sales

KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA—Negotiations are under way here looking toward the release of refundable corporation tax credits for the purchase of machine tools and other Government-owned surplus property from War Assets Corp.

In the last budget, the excess profits tax was amended so that refundable tax credits might be assigned as security, so long as the Government was satisfied that the proceeds were going to enable the taxpayer to make capital expenditures which would contribute to postwar conversion and employment.

It was intended to show business the general trend of Government policy, but without releasing any cash prior to war's end.

No Cash Released

For policy and other reasons it was thought unwise to permit any cash refund to be paid out of the treasury, even for postwar use, at the present time.

Now War Assets Corp. has found there is a bottleneck in the disposition of machine tools, etc., because business firms said they hadn't working capital to purchase these surplus goods; wanted, instead, to use their tax credits. In short, a considerable quantity of surplus machine tools threatened to lie unwanted on Government shelves because of lack of ready money on the part of business with which to purchase them.

Business firms were willing to assign their refundable tax credits for this purpose. But these credits fell short of being the kind of cash which War Assets needed to complete the deal.

What is now being worked out at Ottawa is a plan to "marry" these two situations.

If the negotiations are successful, credits which have been assigned by a corporation, may then be turned into cash for transfer from one department of government to the other.

It must be noted that this "cash" cannot be used for any other purpose than the purchase of Government-owned surplus goods or property. In short, there will still be no way in which a company can get "cash" for its tax credit in a form that it can use outside an inter-governmental transaction.

It is thought such an arrangement would assist in the renegotiation of war contracts.

It is generally conceded here that all Government contracts will now have to be renegotiated sooner or later. And until this renegotiation has taken place, it is impossible for any firm to know with certainty the size of its assignable tax credit.

Were the way cleared to use these credits for purchase of surplus assets, firms would be encouraged to speed up renegotiations—something which is thought to be highly desirable from many points of view.

Restrictive Orders Come off Exports

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA — Removal of export control restrictions on some 175 groups of commodities as at Dec. 11 is in line with general WPTB policy to throw out any or all restrictive orders once the need has passed.

A further considerable list of removals is slated to appear early in the new year.

Only in a relatively few cases will export movement be greatly stimulated by the new order. In many cases where supply has been relatively free, permits have been granted already. However, the whole trend will be to clear the way for exports, if, as and when labor and materials ease.

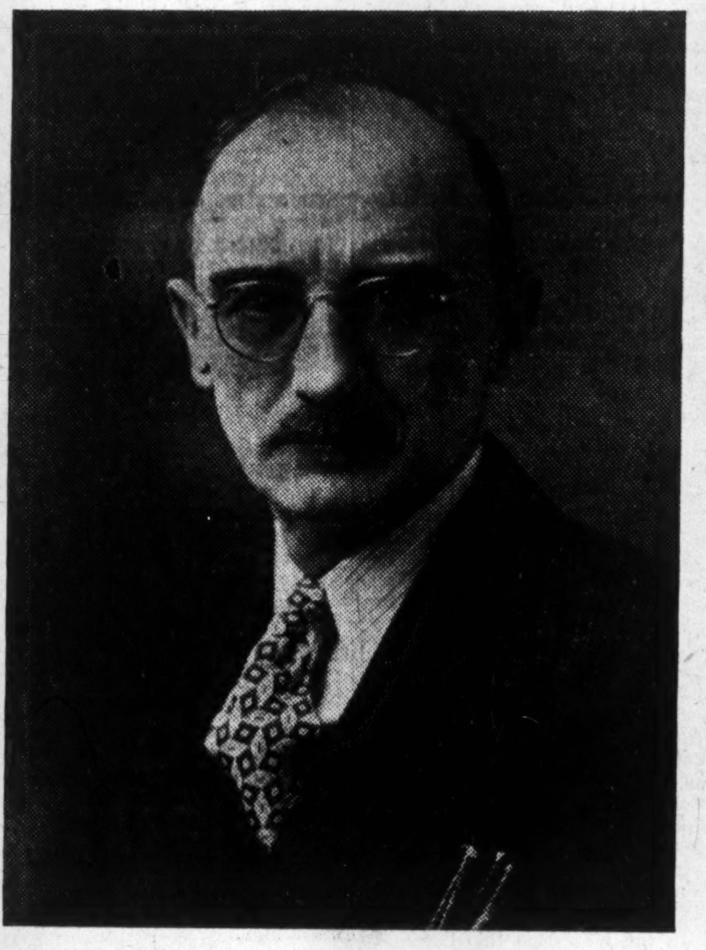
Small Ammunition Decision Due Soon

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA—Decision as to the extent of Canada's participation in new orders for small arms ammunition has been deferred until next week, The Post is informed.

Meanwhile, it has been officially announced in the United States that $500 millions is to be spent immediately on new plants to manufacture mortar ammunition to meet the new imperious needs which have developed in Europe and elsewhere for infantry supplies.

It will be a short time before any definite decision can be reached as to what extent Canada will be able to assist in this new situation — a situation which has already brought about far-reaching changes in priority and employment conditions throughout the U. S.



TRADE INSURER

H. L. E. Priestman has been named chief executive officer of Exports Credit Insurance Corporation. This is the organization created by Parliament to provide a revolving $100 millions insurance fund. The fund operates on a premium basis to protect Canadian exporters against losses. Mr. Priestman is a Dublin-born Irishman who came to Canada 33 years ago as a junior for the Canadian Bank of Commerce. After 17 years banking experience in British Columbia, New York, British West Indies and Ottawa, he joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner service in 1929, served in New Zealand and Australia. Since the war he has been on loan to the Foreign Exchange Control Board latterly as the board's representative at Vancouver. In his new job Mr. Priestman administers only Part I of the Export Credits Act. Part II, covering loans and guarantees to foreign governments is still under the Department of Finance.

Hope for Solution Soon To Seed Grain Fight

Fines Takes Milder Attitude Toward Ilsley's Plan for Disposing of $17 Millions Debt Guarantees Than Had Been Expected

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Hopes are high here the long-drawn dispute between Federal and Saskatchewan Governments over the 1938 seed grain advances, a sum now totalling $17 millions, will soon be settled.

A statement of Provincial Treasurer Fines, Acting Premier, here, has furnished the basis for the optimism. Fines upon his return from eastern Canada and after consultation with the Cabinet declared—"the matter is now in a position where we can negotiate the details of settlement. I have no doubt we can iron out differences that now exist."

Hope for settlement surged after the pessimism of late last week when Acting Premier J. W. Corman, Attorney-General, declared Saskatchewan would consider defaulting on its bonded debt if Finance Minister Ilsley did as he threatened, withhold Saskatchewan grants-in-aid ($5,830,471 annually) to offset the $17,000,000 which the Dominion must pay to the banks under its final guarantee of the seed grain advances.

Fines' optimistic reaction has removed most fears of any precipitate action by the Saskatchewan Government in defaulting, although Fines did say he agreed with Corman that Saskatchewan would have no alternative but to default if Ottawa carried out its threat.

Ilsley says offer, which reopened negotiations last week was—Ottawa will implement its guarantee to the banks for payment of $17,000,000.

Saskatchewan is to make "a reasonable payment" in cash to Ottawa.

Saskatchewan is to give treasury bills, to be redeemed at certain specified dates, within the next five years, for the balance of the advances.

According to Fines, the Saskatchewan Cabinet is agreed that Ilsley's plan was a basis for settlement, but considerable adjustment will have to be made before it is acceptable to Saskatchewan. "There are several points which are entirely unacceptable" Fines said.

Fines said Saskatchewan would be unable to make a cash payment at present. But it was prepared to collect 50% of the advances from farmers and turn this over to Ottawa.

The treasurer further said Saskatchewan could not possibly meet payments on the treasury bills in the next five years, but this point could be further negotiated.

Lethbridge Co-op. Abattoir Wants More Cattle Raisers

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE—Are local cattle raisers really going to back the new Lethbridge Co-operative Abattoir Ltd. to the extent relied upon? Shareholders at their first meeting here last week raised the question when they noted a preponderance of commercial feeders in attendance and when they heard provisional directors stress the need of support by the raisers.

The association—based on the British "Rochdale" plan and organized under the Alberta Co-operative Marketing Associations Act—last week reported 54 paid-up members and named seven permanent directors who will now appoint an executive and auditor. Shares sell at $100 each; no holder gets more than one vote. First money return to investors, it is stated, will be 5% on capital invested, after which reserves will be set aside.

First and biggest job of the directors is to work out details of financing. Shareholders are told that the Alberta Government may guarantee funds for the proposed plant to the extent of 85% but not exceeding $1 million, with money from chartered banks or provincial treasury branches; that the Trade & Industry Dept's co-operatives branch would in that case act in a supervisory capacity but without the Government holding stock. In planning the financing, construction and operation of the project the directors will have the aid of an advisory board which, it was announced, is to be formed with representation from each of the Alberta co-operative groups interested in the project.

Canada's first co-operative abattoir—operating at Barrie, Ont.—had offered general assistance, it was stated; specifically had offered to help select a good plant manager.

Size Still Unsettled

Provisional president W. F. Russell explained that as soon as $10,000 has been raised and deposited in trust in the bank, the Government will allow the association to proceed with actual establishment of a plant. To decide whether the plant will start as a killing-freezing unit or a full-scale packing plant, and to deal with questions of capacity, cost, plans, etc., the directors will meet here soon. Discussion brought opinion that building materials are available, that electrical cooler equipment is obtainable in Canada and packing house equipment from United States supply houses.

One delegate asked whether it would not be good policy to invite Canada Packers, Burns or some other large meat concern to establish a plant in the territory, rather than push the co-operative scheme.

Talks on Future Aid to Britain Launched This Week in Ottawa

Balance Sheet With Britain

(In Millions of Dollars)

What Britain Needs	1943-44	1944-45*
Munitions	908	1,300
Foods	421	500
Base Metals	150	120
Lumber and Wood Prod.	96	100
Other Items	298	330
Total	1,873	2,340
How Britain Pays		
(a) Can. Forces Overseas, etc.	534	1,000
Sale of U. K. Plants in Canada	165	....
Liquidation of Working Cap. Balances	190	....
Direct Exports	101	
Int., Freight, Divds.	97	300
Sundry	62	
(b) Mut. Aid (gift)	724	840
	1,873	2,140
The Balance Owing	.	200†

*Tentative estimates by The Financial Post. †Exclusive of $100 or $150 millions deficit from other sterling areas for which U. K. is in large measure responsible.

Lord Keynes, Sir Robert Sinclair and Advisers Begin Several-week Conclave to Find Way to Maintain British Buying Power Here

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA—Momentous discussions affecting the immediate and possibly the long-term relationships of Canada with her most important customer—Great Britain—are now proceeding here.

The immediate problem which Lord Keynes, Sir Robert Sinclair and their advisers are trying to solve, is the financing of a British "deficit" in the present fiscal year and the negotiation of continued "mutual" or other aid during the Pacific War.

The long-term problem is the continuance of Canada-U.K. trade on a high and satisfactory level after the war is ended and especially during the reconstruction period.

What is being sought is a compromise between: (1) a rigid British "self-denial" policy; and (2) Canadian willingness and ability to underwrite continued substantial purchases or needs.

Were the British to insist on limiting their purchases to the amount of Canadian funds which are likely to be available in the immediate future, a very drastic decline in Canadian overseas shipments to the U.K. would be inevitable. Both sides want to avoid this.

But Britain doesn't want to incur any further indebtedness, prior to the end of the Pacific war at the earliest. On the other hand, Canada doesn't want to lose her best "customer" either now or in the future.

That, in brief, is what all the discussion is about. And the betting here is that a compromise will be found which will enable the flow of Canadian goods to continue. This would mean moderation of the "self-denial" policy on Britain's part. It may mean a long-term low-interest "credit" by Canada to bridge the "gap" over and above Mutual Aid assistance.

The New Difficulty

Up until the present fiscal year, it has always been possible, by one means or another, for us to "balance off" the soaring British deficit of Canadian dollars occasioned by the flow of foods, materials and munitions from this country overseas. Earlier in the war, this balancing process was achieved by such devices as liquidation of certain British investment in Canada; by our $700 millions interest-free loan to Britain; by the billion dollar gift, etc. Last year came Mutual Aid, assisted by liquidation of certain working capital balances and the sale of U. K. war plants in Canada.

In this present fiscal year (the year which for Canada ends on March 31 next) it now looks as if there would be a further considerable "deficit" in the British position. How much this deficit will be, is still a matter for conjecture. Much will depend on the course of the war. Presently it looks as if the "gap" between Britain's needs and the resources available to meet those needs would be at least $200 millions. In addition, there may be a shortage of perhaps another $100 or $150 millions which will be required to meet the needs of other countries in the so-called "sterling" area.

Needs New Approach

This current deficit in itself presents a very real problem because Canada has already voted the maximum amount of Mutual Aid which will be available for the present year. Also, there are not as many "pockets" to draw on this year; for example, the $350 millions "pocket" representing British war plants in Canada and accumulated working capital balances, which was used to help balance off last year's accounts.

Some idea of how the Canada-U. K. balance sheet looks like at the present time may be gained from the accompanying table. It shows, in the first column, the published story of Britain's needs and how they were financed during the year ended Mar. 31, 1944. In the second column is a rough and very tentative estimate made by The Financial Post of what the picture may look like at the present time.

The two most important "imponderables" in the 1944-45 column

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Vickers Earnings Unhurt By Plane Plant Transfer

By DWIGHT MOODY

MONTREAL—Separation of shipbuilding and aircraft production activities of Canadian Vickers, Ltd., is likely to make little, if any, difference in earnings showing of the company for the current fiscal year. The change will make no difference in assets position as the St. Laurent plant that is being transferred from Canadian Vickers management was built by the Government, was owned by the Government and thus was not included among the company's assets.

In a statement to The Financial Post, J. E. Labelle, president of Canadian Vickers, notes that income derived from airplane production has consisted of modest management fees, and the amount received has been more than offset by the heavy deduction for income and excess profits taxes.

In the fiscal year ended Feb. 29, 1944, Canadian Vickers set aside approximately $4½ millions for income and EPT (of which $855,634 was refundable), leaving only $59,030 as retainable net operating profit. Adding $29,032 income from investments, plus profit on sale of assets and on redemption of bonds, gave total net retainable profit of $100,691, equal to $5.04 a share on the preferred stock.

Revenues Still High

In view of the proportion of Canadian Vickers' revenues that has been going to the Government in taxes, any adverse affect on retainable profits for the company, from separation of aircraft activities, is more likely to come from a drop in activity in the period ahead in shipbuilding and other operations of the company. Present indications are that total revenues for current fiscal period will be high enough so that loss of aircraft plant management fees may make no difference at all in retainable earnings.

The divorce of the company from aircraft production management, however, does not necessarily mean no future revenues from the St. Laurent aircraft plant. Engaged in structural steel and other iron and steel processing operations, Canadian Vickers' plant in Maisonneuve has been making various parts for aircraft production. It is quite possible, if not probable that the company will continue such work, on a contract basis.

May Still Make Planes

It also is possible that Canadian Vickers may use its own plant facilities in aircraft production in the future. Before construction of the St. Laurent plant by the Government in 1942, and subsequent concentration of Vickers' aircraft activities there, the company had made planes for a number of years. In 1925, Vickers set up an aircraft division and started production work on various types of planes, at its Maisonneuve plant. From 1936 to 1941, Stranraer all-metal planes were made at the Maisonneuve plant.

What the company's future policy will be as respects aircraft production will depend on future market and profit potentialities. At the moment, the outlook for plane production after the war is considered uncertain, but Vickers is in a position to swing to such work quickly should the possibilities appear to justify such a step.

Meanwhile, Canadian Vickers will continue on various Government contracts for production of war equipment, at the same time exploring possibilities of new lines for after the war. The shipbuilding division already has on its books orders for making cargo vessels—commercial export business. Policy now indicated is increased attention to future possibilities in shipbuilding.

Ottawa Expected To Sell Canadair

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA—Announcement here last week by Hon. C. D. Howe that the aircraft and shipbuilding operations of Canadian Vickers Ltd. had been separated is considered only the first step in a deal which eventually will take the big Cartierville airplane plant completely out of government hands.

The Vickers airplane plant at Cartierville is entirely government-owned. It is the plant which has the contract for 50 Douglas DC-4 transports.

Ben W. Franklin remains manager of the plant, and continues to operate it. He will do so now for the Government on a management fee basis, through a new company to be known as Canadair Ltd. So far, the Government continues in complete ownership of the plant and equipment.

It is expected, now that the property has been separated from Canadian Vickers, that new capital will be brought into the picture to purchase the entire plant from the Government.

More 'Holidays' For Distillers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Further periods for production of alcohol for beverage purposes are likely in the year ahead, Samuel Bronfman, president of Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd., stated at the company's annual meeting.

Since the fall of 1942, said Mr. Bronfman, the company and its subsidiaries have produced over 230 million U. S. proof gallons of war-use alcohol, including 102.6 million during the past fiscal year. The company has produced more war-use alcohol than any other beverage producer.

Recently, short furloughs have been permitted for beverage production, and with improvement in the war requirement situation such policy of furloughs is expected to be continued.

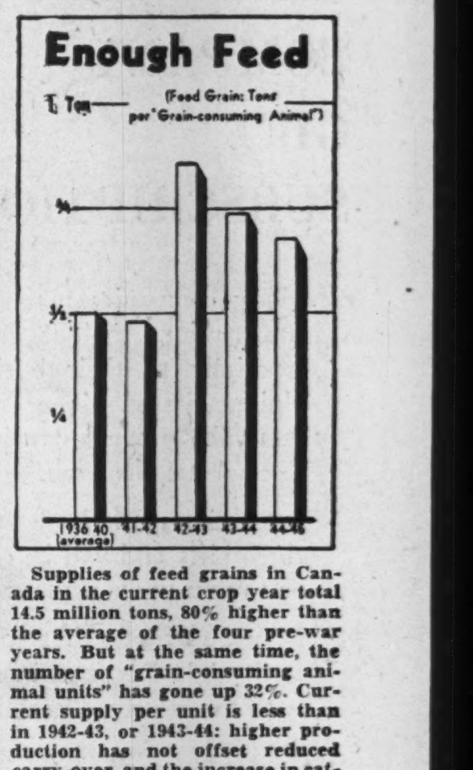
Sales of the company in the past fiscal year, at $321,230,764, were the largest in its history. Mr. Bronfman continued. As regards the future, he said:

"It seems reasonable to expect that the transition from war to peace will find us again in a buyers' market, and that in such a market competition will be keen."

New Stock Feature Begins Next Week

A new series dealing with investment management begins in the Dec. 16 issue of The Financial Post. Two leading investment authorities will handle typical investment portfolios, giving their periodic recommendations for buying and selling.

Pace of Business



Supplies of feed grains in Canada in the current crop year total 14.5 million tons, 80% higher than the average of the four pre-war years. But at the same time, the number of "grain-consuming animal units" has gone up 32%. Current supply per unit is less than in 1942-43, or 1943-44: higher production has not offset reduced carry-over, and the increase in cattle, sheep and poultry has more than offset the drop in hog population. In spite of this, says DBS's Agricultural Branch, feed grain supplies (36% higher per animal now than before the war) are "adequate to maintain a continued high level of production of meats, dairy products and eggs in the year 1944-45."

A BEDTIME STORY

And it's all about gowns that Eaton's men's shops are showing. English and domestic lines in warm, comfortably cut flannels or brilliantly designed rayon fabrics. Gowns with a conservative or modernistic appeal . . . lightweights that pack easily — "heavies" which are the home man's favourite. The trims are attractive and are either plain or contrasting . . . on cuffs, shawl collar, pockets and the waist tie.

And with a thought to Christmas . . . what more pleasing gift could a man wish for, than a gown from Eaton's.

EATON'S

Air Pact Emerges Slowly

Nations Still Plagued By Divergence of Views

By KENNETH R. WILSON

Apart from the choosing of Canada as the home of the new proposed interim council the chief sensation at the international air conference in Chicago this week was the sudden resignation of Adolph A. Berle, Jr. Mr. Berle headed the U. S. delegation and was also president of the conference. He is a New Deal lawyer who went to the U. S. State Department as assistant secretary after Roosevelt came into power in 1932. He is on leave from Columbia University where he is associate professor of Corporation Law. With the retirement of Mr. Hull, Berle and two of his associates have resigned to make way for men more in harmony with the new chief, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Such a thing could not, of course, happen in Canada. The opposite numbers to Mr. Berle in the Canadian and British delegations are all civil service "career" officials. They are not political appointees subject to change with the administration or even with a change in their "minister."

Berle Dissatisfies

Actually there has been dissatisfaction at Chicago over the way Mr. Berle has handled his press conferences and other arrangements.

For example, Mr. Berle has been the regular chairman of the daily press conferences. The criticism has been that the line of discussion under Mr. Berle invariably tended in the same direction: namely that differences of view were all being clarified and that it was becoming increasingly apparent that the U. S. plan for the conference was the one which was gaining increasing popularity.

These were off-the-record talks, of course. But they tended, in the view of many correspondents, to place the U. S. plan always in the most favorable light. They placed Mr. Berle, as a rule, in the position of a representative of the U. S. delegation with a "bill-of-goods" to merchandise rather than as chairman of the conference and therefore representing all nations.

Five Documents Tabled

As the conference drew to a close this week, delegates were presented with five documents for approval and subsequent signature. These documents are:

1. A main convention setting up an international air organization with purely consultative powers and no "teeth" either as regards rates or the allocation of routes, frequencies, etc.

2. An interim council consisting of an assembly and a board of directors. This council is to carry on during the transitional period pending formation of the permanent organization.

3. A document covering the first two of the so-called five freedoms of the air. These are the two freedoms which permit (a) the right of transit or "innocent passage" over a foreign territory; (b) the right to land for emergency purposes (refuelling, repairs, etc.).

4. A document covering all of the five freedoms of the air (transit, emergency landing, discharge and embarkation of passengers and the right to make commercial stops at intermediate points).

5. A "standard clauses" contract. This is the so-called standard "form" which American delegates presented originally to the conference as a basis on which direct bilateral agreements could be made as between individual countries.

Fifth Freedom Opposed

By no means all countries are prepared to sign all of these documents. Great Britain, for example, objects strongly to the granting of the "fifth" freedom. It is expected that Canada will also object to this document but may sign the "two freedom" document with certain reservations. Until each nation indicates just where it will line up on each of these documents, it will be impossible to assess the work and accomplishment of the conference. Certainly it has fallen considerably short of the type of agreement which Canadian delegates strove to achieve.

Despite this, the prestige of Canada for the part it has played at Chicago is unquestioned. United States proposed, seconded by China, that Canada (Montreal in all probability) become the headquarters of the new interim organization. There has also been considerable approval of the idea that Herbert J. Symington, head of the Canadian delegation would be an ideal chief executive for the new body. It has been Mr. Symington who has held the conference together through weeks of bitter controversy between the British and U. S. delegations on the question of how best to achieve postwar "freedom" of the air.

Mr. Symington's views on the vexed question of "freedom" of the air were stated before one of the final sessions of the conference last week. He pointed out that when the first two "freedoms" were considered in 1929, only four nations supported the proposal while 29 were opposed. The explanation at that time was that the only bargaining power possessed by many countries in negotiating bilateral agreements is possession of these two freedoms.

Failing establishment of an international body vested with authority to regulate, as originally proposed by Canada, Mr. Symington emphasized the fact that many countries would feel required to register a reservation. In short, that the first two freedoms were unsatisfactory unless universally agreed upon, since all signatories should know the full extent of acceptance by others. Merely granting the first two freedoms would, in his view, curb one set of abuses but might make other abuses worse. Thus, in the Canadian view, only an international body possessing adequate authority could assure that both sets of abuses would be cured.

GENERAL MANAGER

George W. Bourke, F.I.A., F.A.S., has been appointed general manager of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

Aid to Britain Talks

(Continued from page 1)

are: (1) the extent of Britain's probable need for Canadian munitions of war; (2) the amount of goods and services which will be required for our Canadian troops overseas. Prolongation of the European war tends somewhat to ease the burden for Britain. The reason is that expenditure for Canadian troops overseas continues high and affords a very important "balancing item" to offset the cost of munitions, foods, raw materials, etc., from Canada. This balancing item will not be present during the Pacific war. On the other hand, had the European war ended in 1944, needs would have shrunk and, for a brief period, the servicing of our troops would have continued, thus easing Britain's burden also.

In the tabulation this latter figure has been placed tentatively at a billion dollars for 1944-45—almost twice the comparable figure in 1943-44. What this means is that Britain provides this amount of services, food, supplies and so forth to our troops in U. K. and on the Continent. It is as if we took that volume of "imports" from Britain. But the "imports" are not brought to this country, as would happen in peacetime. They are used for the aid, comfort and support of the half million Canadians who happen to be overseas fighting the common enemy.

What is also important is that Britain is in large measure the custodian for sterling accounts of other countries within the "sterling area." Therefore Britain must also consider, in any negotiations with Canada, the probable "deficit" in these accounts. For 1944-45, this deficit will probably run at least $100 millions; may run $150 millions or even more.

So much for 1944-45.

Stage II Outlook

The next problem now being thrashed out here is the probable British position after the defeat of Germany and during the remainder of the Pacific war.

What seems obvious is that during this Stage II period, Britain's need for Canadian dollars will be even greater than in the past. This is chiefly because her expenditures on behalf of Canadian troops overseas will drop very sharply, while the requirements of Canadian munitions, services, etc., with which to fight the Pacific war will remain high.

This raises the vital question: how is the current deficit and the much greater deficit for 1945-46 going to be met?

Up till now, the British have insisted on a policy of "self-denial." They accept with thanks what Canada is willing to vote by way of Mutual Aid. They argue that once these resources are exhausted, Britain must "cut her coat according to the cloth" and reduce her Canadian purchases to the barest minimum of top priority foods, raw materials or war supplies. They scout the possibility of Britain adding any further to her indebtedness, at least until the end of the Pacific war. (This explains very largely the refusal to accept more than a very small volume of Nova Scotia apples during the present crop year.)

What seems apparent is that this "self-denial" policy is only tenable up to a certain point. Britishers themselves have been on such a Spartan regme for so long that the cessation of hostilities with Germany is almost certain to mean an increase rather than a decrease in the amount of foods and merchandise which Britain will have to import.

Against this probable rising demand for imports, Canada herself is faced with a further difficulty. That difficulty is the near certainty that Mutual Aid funds cannot be increased during 1945-46; are more likely to be reduced.

(It will be recalled that in 1943-44, the amount which the Canadian Parliament voted for Mutual Aid was a clear $1 billion. This year the amount was reduced to $800 millions, inclusive of $77 millions for UNRRA. Fortunately there was $87 millions of the 1943-44 vote unexpended as at last April, and, in addition, a further $140 millions of 1943-44 aid which was in transit and therefore chargeable to this year's accounts. Had it not been for these two items, the amount which would have been available to Britain this year would have been very considerably less than a year ago, because there has been considerably increased need from Russia, China and some Commonwealth countries to be financed.)

Behind these difficult and complicated problems, there is the larger problem of Britain's traditional relationship as Canada's best customer, and her probable needs during the reconstruction period.

In normal times and at today's prices, Britain is a constant market for at least $500 millions of Canadian exports. Yet her available supplies of Canadian dollars during the next few years are likely to be considerably smaller than during pre-war times. Nor may it be as easy for Canada to solve this problem in the future as she has in the past, by simply selling her sterling balances in the United States.

Sask. to Operate Woollen Mill

CCF Government Launches Third Industrial Project

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Saskatchewan's CCF Government has taken a fresh step into state enterprise in announcement of its project for a government-owned and operated woollen mill at Moose Jaw to cost $125,000.

Already purchased for $30,000 is a warehouse to be converted into a mill, expected to be in operation by spring.

The mill is expected to use Saskatchewan wool to produce blankets, mackinaw cloth, ladies' coatings, men's suitings, yarns, quilts, comforters.

The Government has engaged J. V. Clement, Natick, Mass., textile mill consultant, who will supervise purchase and installation of machinery, put it into operation and furnish a manager.

To co-ordinate Saskatchewan wool production with mill requirements, wool growers will be encouraged to develop cross-bred sheep for production of general utility wools.

Announcement of the mill is the third industrial project to be undertaken by the Government. Already planned but still inoperative are a fish-filleting plant in the north and a pulp mill in the northeast.

G. Weston Ltd. Preferred Sold

First public financing at as low a rate as 4½% for a preferred stock of a Canadian industrial corporation was successfully concluded with the closing shortly after their opening of the subscription books for the 35,000 shares of G. Weston Ltd. 4½% preferred stock. The issue was sold by a syndicate headed by Gairdner & Co.

The currently outstanding 17,500 shares of 5% preferred stock of G. Weston Ltd. will be called for redemption on Jan. 12, 1945 at $105 and accrued dividend of $1 per share.

Province May Take Over Que. Pulp & Paper Assets

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — In view of recent increasing interest in the assets of Quebec Pulp & Paper Corp., particularly in the 5 million cords of pulpwood of which 4 million cords is freehold, the possibility has arisen that eventually the Quebec Government may take over the assets for disposal.

Various special factors, including political, complicate the problem of removal of the company from bankruptcy, and disposal of the assets. At present the assets are under guardianship of an assignee since bankruptcy proceedings instituted in 1942 at the instance of the Provincial Government as chief creditor (on a claim of the Quebec Streams Commission for $1.9 millions).

Price Bros. & Co., which owns 50% of the common stock, has an interest, in view of the location of the timber holdings in its special area. Development of another active pulp and paper project on the Saguenay would mean difficulty in keeping the wood marked and sorted, mean higher costs, and other problems. Price Bros. was reported to have offered $1½ millions for the freehold timber some time ago. At that time there were no other active bidders. Since then, other groups have shown active interest.

The town of Chicoutimi, where one of the Quebec pulp mills is located, is interested in reopening that mill, or in reviving industrial activity of some sort to provide employment, especially since the sharp curtailment of operations at the aluminum plant at nearby Arvida. The mayor of Chicoutimi recently was appointed by the province as an inspector for creditors of Quebec Pulp.

Consolidated Paper Corp., which owns 50% of Quebec Pulp common, would like, it is reported, to strengthen timber reserves for its Port Alfred mill, which is near some of the Quebec Pulp freehold and leasehold wood.

Aluminum Co. of Canada at one time was interested in acquiring Quebec Pulp assets, largely (at the time) to get the water power sites to supplement power production facilities. This company now has enough power, but might not like to see low-rate municipal plants in the area, particularly as its affiliate, Saguenay Power, operates in the district. Also, the company has announced a policy of attempting to encourage industries in the area to provide employment for workers, now being laid off, at least temporarily.

In addition, several groups, including U. S. interests, it is reported, have been making enquiries about the Quebec Pulp assets, with a view to development of new industrial activities.

Among advantages in favor of the province taking over the job of disposing of the assets are cited: assurance that the assets would be distributed to provide maximum protection for existing industries; provision for new provincial revenues through wood-cutting leases, etc.; assurance of industrial activities that would give maximum employment in an area hard-hit by aluminum production curtailment.

Dayton Rubber, Ohio Acquires Jem Rubber

Acquisition of the Jem Rubber Co. Toronto, by the Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Co. Dayton, Ohio, has just been announced. In future the Toronto company will operate under the name of Dayton Rubber Co. Canada.

It is expected that this merger will help fill a growing demand in Canada for graphic arts products, such as synthetic rubber rollers. Considerable research is being undertaken to improve such products for postwar years. At the present time the plant's production facilities are devoted exclusively to the manufacture of war products. The company has been one of the pioneers in the synthetic rubber field

It is understood that N. M. Davis Corp. and Manton Bros. Ltd. retain a minority interest.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Macn and equiq. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 15	Power and traction 14	Banks 8	Total utilities 18	Total co's. 95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	150.0	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1944: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	108.7	111.2	94.6	75.0	119.7	89.8	142.3	86.1	94.8	78.3	99.4	81.8
Feb.	108.7	114.8	96.1	74.0	122.4	93.1	141.4	86.5	97.3	79.1	102.7	82.0
Mar.	108.9	116.9	97.6	72.2	121.5	93.8	152.8	88.4	95.1	79.3	100.4	84.5
Apr.	106.6	109.0	86.5	70.0	118.3	93.0	149.2	87.3	92.0	78.4	97.0	79.3
May	107.0	112.3	96.4	70.4	118.8	92.8	152.1	86.8	91.2	78.0	97.5	79.9
June	113.0	118.5	97.3	73.4	122.5	94.6	150.9	93.3	95.6	78.1	102.0	83.7
July	116.2	134.0	100.3	76.6	125.2	101.2	154.3	98.9	93.9	78.2	104.3	87.5
Aug.	117.3	135.2	100.7	74.6	127.3	103.2	154.5	97.2	92.9	85.6	101.5	86.8
Sept.	114.4	129.6	102.1	72.9	127.9	102.4	150.9	95.3	89.9	87.1	98.1	85.0
Oct.	116.6	136.0	101.0	72.8	129.4	101.1	156.3	96.8	89.6	86.7	100.0	86.2
1944: Weekly Figures:												
Nov. 2	115.3	135.5	101.3	73.2	129.6	101.6	154.7	96.9	88.2	86.9	98.6	85.8
Nov. 9	117.0	136.6	102.2	74.0	130.2	101.3	164.8	97.0	90.9	86.3	101.0	86.8
Nov. 16	116.0	138.3	103.7	73.2	131.0	101.2	165.5	98.0	92.8	86.6	100.9	86.4
Nov. 23	116.3	140.0	103.1	72.4	131.0	100.9	169.6	97.6	92.0	86.1	100.7	85.8
Nov. 30	117.3	135.0	98.4	71.8	130.6	102.1	166.8	96.5	91.6	87.3	100.5	84.8

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O
Dec. 5	129.80	109.56	72.06	26.49
Dec. 4	129.42	109.83	72.07	26.25
Dec. 2	128.84	109.86	71.91	26.22
Dec. 1	128.15	109.62	71.77	26.10
Nov. 30	128.49	109.00	71.63	26.06
Nov. 29	128.41	108.67	71.60	26.18
Month ago	127.64	110.79	73.87	25.72
Year ago	115.69	94.73	68.28	25.86
High 1944	129.73	114.60	77.15	29.61
Low 1944	116.63	99.54	67.37	25.17

Montreal Stock Exchange Average

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pors.	15 Golds
Dec. 5	56.2	89.3	78.3	184.46	77.55
Dec. 4	56.2	89.3	78.3	185.85	77.34
Dec. 2	55.7	88.7	77.7	179.90	77.36
Dec. 1	55.3	88.2	77.3	177.35	77.28
Nov. 30	55.9	88.0	77.3	171.85	76.66
Nov. 29	55.6	87.6	76.9	170.64	76.50
Month ago	55.1	87.8	76.9	171.59	77.77
Year ago	52.9	72.5	65.9	111.75	68.26
High 1944	56.2	89.3	78.3	185.85	88.38
Low 1944	51.9	73.8	67.5	116.68	72.95

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

	Date Issued	—Sold To—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Nov. ..		...	Mar.2/45	$65,000,000	99.90591	.378%
Municipal—							
City of Victoria, B.C.	Nov. ..		2½%, 3% 3½% & 3¾%	1946-75	11,685,000	....	....
City of Port Arthur, Ont.	Nov. ..	Royal Bank	3½%	1945-59	56,522	103.22	....
Town of Dartmouth, N.S.	Nov. ..	Royal Bank	3%	1945-50	17,000	102.75	....
Bond Issue—							
Sisters of Charity of Quebec	Nov. ..	Hamel, Fugere & Co.	3%	1945-64	357,200	100.	....

Ottawa Ruling Cancelled Self!

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA — The typographical error has finally caught up with the Clerk of the Privy Council and halted him dead in his tracks.

In the important order (P.C.8640) which puts into effect the provision for double depreciation during reconstruction a little slip of one single "i" has, in effect, wiped out the whole authorization under which the order was granted.

The error has since been corrected by a new order, but by printing "ii" instead of "i" in referring back to a section to be cancelled, the order effectively cancelled itself completely.

INVESTORS' INDEX

December 9, 1944

Abitibi	5	Intl. Milling	4
Algoma Steel	9	Intl. Nickel	5
American Cel.	22	Intl. Paints	25
Beatty Bros.	4	Kensington M. A	13
Brazilian Trac.	8	Montreal Cottons	9
Canada North.	9	Moore Corp.	5
Canada Vinegars	9	Odean Theatres	9
Cdn. Celanese	9	Pato Cons. Gold	9
Cdn. Indus. Alc.	22	Quebec Pulp	2
Chrysler Corp.	3	Southern C. Pr.	4
Clarendon Apts.	9	Sicks Breweries	9
Cdn. Vickers	1	St. Lawr. Paper	13
Dryden Paper	5	Standard Radio	9
Dayton Rubber	2	Trans. Can. C.	13
Distillers Seag.	1	United Bond	22
East Kootenay	24	West. Can. Flr.	5
Federal Grain	22	Winnipeg Elect.	9

MINES AND OILS

Cons. Smelters	26	McLeod Cocksh.	4
East Amphi	27	McVittie Grah'm	28
Francouer	27	O'Brien Gold	4
Headway R. Lk.	26	Ronnoco Gold	26
Kega Mines	18	Wasa Lake	22
Mining Cons.	27	Wilson R. Lake	14
McMarmac	28		

Canadian Canners Ltd. issue of $1.5 millions serial notes for refunding its outstanding bonds was dated Nov. 1, 1944 and matures on May 1, 1945-1950 ($250,000 per year). The coupon rate is not being announced but it is stated that it represents a substantial saving to Canadian Canners. The issue was sold to the company's bankers.

Ramsden Park Apartments Ltd. annual report for the year ended Oct. 31, 1944 shows a reduction of $2,000 in the 1st mortgage bonds to leave $143,500 outstanding, an increase in working capital of $279 to amount to $2,428, and a net loss of $1,859 after bond interest and depreciation as compared with $2,097 for the previous year.

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BROWN COMPANY

Berlin, New Hampshire

Notice of Expiration on January 2, 1945 of Fractional Scrip Certificates

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust Agreement for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Brown Company, a Maine corporation having a place of business at Berlin, New Hampshire, and to the provisions of the Scrip Certificates for fractional shares of Voting Trust Certificates, such Scrip Certificates will expire on January 2, 1945 and holders desiring to exchange Scrip Certificates aggregating one or more full shares into Voting Trust Certificates must do so on or before that date.

Such exchanges may be made at the office of any Agent, as follows: Preferred Scrip Certificates: Old Colony Trust Company, Boston; The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, New York City; Guardian Trust Company, Montreal; The Royal Trust Company, Toronto. Common Scrip Certificates: State Street Trust Company, Boston; The Continental Bank & Trust Company of New York, New York City; Guardian Trust Company, Montreal; The Royal Trust Company, Toronto.

As provided in the Voting Trust Agreement and the Scrip Certificates, the Trustees under the Voting Trust Agreement will after January 2, 1945 sell Voting Trust Certificates for the number and class of shares represented by Scrip Certificates then outstanding, and for one year following the first publication of notice of such sale each holder of any such outstanding Scrip Certificates shall be entitled to receive only his proper proportion of the net proceeds of such sale; and after the expiration of said year any such Scrip Certificates thereafter remaining outstanding shall be null and void.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE
ERNEST M. HOPKINS

December 4, 1944

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THE FINANCIAL POST

481 University Avenue Toronto 2

How to Start Your Own Business

A Post Series of Articles on How to Succeed in "Small Business"

What About the Service Trades?

Article VIII

By ROSS BAXTER WILLIS

(R. B. Willis is acting head, Department of Business Administration, University of Western Ontario, and has been assistant director of WPTB's Management Service Division, a bureau whose chief job has been to assist the small businessman in solving wartime problems.)

(Copyright)

In Article 1, retailing was defined as "making available to the ultimate consumer goods and services." Some readers of this series may be inclined to feel that the so-called service trades, such as restaurant, repair shops, cleaners, laundries, have so far been neglected. This omission has been conscious—since the proprietor of one of these establishments is primarily a merchant.

True, you may have to worry less in certain instances about inventory, purchasing, layout, some other items, than the merchandiser of commodities. But in almost all cases, your problems are the same, differing only in relative importance.

Let us set down the titles of the articles published to date:

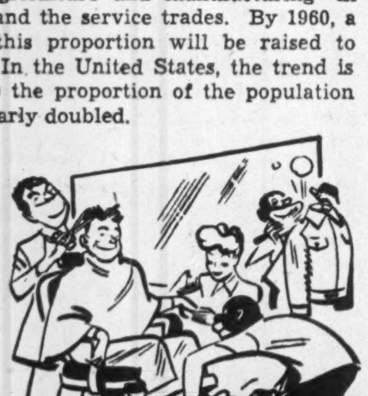
Have I the aptitude?
What line should I take up?
Where should I set up shop?
Laying out the store itself.
The legal and money problems.
What stocks should I carry?
Controlling my inventory.

If you plan to establish a restaurant, everyone of these is vitally important to your success. If you are going to open a repair shop, you will still have location, layout, and inventory of repair parts to plan. Even a hairdresser or beauty parlor operator cannot escape these problems in some form.

Trend Is To Service Field

Like most mature countries, Canada is finding more and more jobs in the service trades. These days, over 40% of working Canadians are employed outside agriculture and manufacturing—in transportation, merchandising, and the service trades. By 1960, a famous economists estimates, this proportion will be raised to nearly 60% of the population. In the United States, the trend is also up: between 1870 and 1930 the proportion of the population working at the service trades nearly doubled.

Hartley Gratten, writing in Harper's Magazine for September, reminds planners: "If this country is to have a higher standard of living after the war, the movement into the service occupations is to be welcomed, planned for."



When a customer wants service he means SERVICE!

The state of the service trades is a good indication of how well organized we have become. In a new or backward country, most services are taken care of within the family; this means a lot of waste time, when, say, an expert machinist spends hours being an inexpert barber. But as a country gets better organized, it develops its service trades, lets people concentrate on what they do well, so that everyone produces more.

There are some consumer services that have only a distant connection with merchandising, that are not carried out in connection with any particular commodity: medical, legal, engineering and other professional services; public libraries, public museums, educational institutions, and so forth. Our concern in this article is with services rendered in connection with a commodity, where the principal income of the place of business is from the sale of the service, not the sale of the commodity.

In the United States, the Office of Price Administration estimated two years ago that the American public spends a cool $5 billions a year for these services, and that their suppliers exceeded one million, varying in size from one-man enterprises to the largest retail stores. Such services naturally comprise a very important sector of business and one of direct and vital interest to any family.

Are These For You?

Here is a partial list of the traditional service trades. A few may seem to involve little connection with commodities but they are included since they may frequently sell some goods as a sideline. Most are included in the census of retail establishments:

Movie exhibiting, amusement parks, arenas, auditoriums, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, dance halls, gymnasiums, riding schools, rifle ranges, rinks—ice or roller, barber shops, hairdressing and beauty parlors, dyeing, cleaning, etc., valet services, hotels—commercial and resort, auto courts and tourist camps, sporting and vacation camps, laundries, restaurants, cafes, eating houses, etc., taverns, night clubs, etc., portrait photographers, shoe shining, cleaning (char service), domestic services, chimney cleaning, window cleaning, exterminating, etc., towel and coat supply, costume renting, garages and repair, blacksmithing, shoe repair, tailoring and dressmaking. Other repair or custom establishments—furniture, farm implements, plumbing, heating, household electrical equipment, appliances and radios, etc.

Many of you undoubtedly are thinking seriously about entering the service field upon demobilization or upon the conclusion of your war job. Possibly you have been influenced by a new trade you have learned in the Navy, Army, or Air Force. Or you may feel that now is your chance to make a hobby or long-standing interest pay-off, or that capital may be less important in these businesses.

Some of you, too, may have concluded that the service trades have been possibly the hardest hit of all in this war from the point of view of manpower, and therefore should show relatively the greatest expansion in the post-victory period.

Beware of tying up your capital in faddy services.

Everyone knows how difficult it has been to get domestic help, get a suit cleaned or pressed, a shirt laundered, a radio or faucet fixed, the storm windows put on, shoes repaired, etc.—at least in a reasonable period. Or to get a meal without waiting in line, or late at night, or on a holiday. The service trades certainly have gone to war.

Before you make up your mind, however, to enter the field, ask yourself these questions:

1. Have I the experience?

Experience, skill and frequently mechanical ability are generally much more important in this field than in the merchandising of commodities.

True, you may be able to get help, but in the early stage such an arrangement may prove much too heavy a burden.

2. Am I seeking an escape or do I really mean business?

The mere fact that you can bake a good pie, or like to carve meat is not sufficient excuse for starting a restaurant. Or your interest in amateur photography does not mean that you can successfully operate a portrait studio.

An active interest will naturally aid in your success but it cannot be the only means.

3. Am I really prepared to provide service?

Customers of your store may be much more tolerant of errors and mistakes than they will be of you as a repairman, or laundry operator. They are going to be slightly annoyed if the plumbing still leaks after you fix it or if one of the storm windows you have put on falls down in the first high wind.

Demands Are Sometimes Steep

And they may call you on Sundays, holidays or in the middle of the night and expect you to be there with the speed of a fire engine.

4. Am I patient enough to withstand the first few difficult months getting established?

The personal factor—so all-important in a service business—may make returns slower. It is going to take time to get established even if you have been well known. Advertising, display, store appearance may count for much less—because of the personalized nature of the business and the fact that primarily you have to sell not goods—but yourself.

5. Can I think really objectively about the demand for the particular service I plan to offer?

Many services are fads. Remember the miniature golf course. It is not going to be easy to measure demand in this field and you may be swayed very easily by your own enthusiasm. Think a long while before you embark upon the establishment of a rink, bowling alley, etc. Public fancy in amusement and recreation is extremely fickle.

6. Do I realize that failure in this field is generally higher than in any other?

The personality factor, importance of service, and other considerations make this the most risky of all fields.

Room for Ingenuity

Before the war, some ingenious individuals thought of new services not offered before—the "diaper service," the "morning rouse you" service, others.

Undoubtedly, some of you will be as ingenious in the future in thinking up new services to satisfy human wants—many of which will be permanent. For instance—complete "tinker" service for the rural areas could be provided by one of the present mobile R.C.O.C. workshops. And a real market exists at the moment for some organization which would provide an all-round "fix-it" service for the home—cutting grass, cleaning basements, doing a little painting, carpentry work.

But approach the problem from the point of view of retail merchandising. That is what it is—not something different.

Launch NHA Realtors Urge

Ontario Boards Reject Idea of Waiting For Town Plans, Materials

The Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards is recommending immediate full adoption of all recent amendments to the National Housing Act. The association apparently minimizes the effects of lack of city and area planning, and of shortage of building labor and materials.

Finance Minister Ilsley is urged, in a resolution passed at the OAREB's annual meeting recently in Toronto, to bring into force immediately all provisions of the act. This legislation got parliamentary assent last August but has been proclaimed effective only in regard to housing loans for home owners, and that only partially. Parts of the measure awaiting proclamation cover rental housing, rural housing and equipment, home improvement and extensions, housing research and community planning, and loan insurance.

Fear City Ventures

"Because of an acute shortage of housing throughout Ontario, efforts are being made to induce municipalities to enter the housing business; past results have shown this to be disastrous," the realtors declare.

Officers of the Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards for 1945 were elected as follows:

ROY H. RICE, Toronto, R. B. Rice & Sons Ltd., president.
PAUL ROBARTS, Windsor, Foster & Robarts, vice-president.
CHARLES K. JUTTEN, Hamilton, immediate past president.
JOHN B. LAIDLAW, Toronto, executive secretary.

Edmonton's Future Conference Theme

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—Businessmen here, together with Government officials, are spending time and money to see that Edmonton, which now has the largest volume of air transportation in Canada, maintains that position in the postwar world.

A complete study on postwar aviation is being made by the Chamber of Commerce, which is planning an important Edmonton conference on problems some time before spring. Under consideration will be the establishment here of the production of light aircraft, construction of new airfields and of landing strips in rural areas. Encouragement is being given to communities around Edmonton and in the North to start building small airfields.

Seek Continued Growth

The Chamber of Commerce has boosted Edmonton's aerial development from the start, when one or two light planes used to land in a rough suburban field. Now that huge RCAF and American bases have been established, together with a mammoth city airport for Canadian commercial traffic, everything possible is being done to see that this city's air stature continues to grow.

Chrysler Starts Work On Addition to Plant

Walls will be going up this winter for the long-planned $675,000 addition to plant No. 3 of Chrysler Corp. of Canada at Windsor. The plant is still wholly engaged on military motor vehicles and materials.

The addition will be only 80 ft. wide but a quarter mile long; will be of steel and brick, with steel sash, sawtooth monitor roof and liberal glass areas. Foundation work is being started, with completion of the building scheduled for spring.

In charge are architects Hutton & Souter, Hamilton; general contractor Dinsmore-McIntire Ltd., Windsor; steel contractor, Canadian Bridge Co., Windsor.

Analyze

SALES PERFORMANCE

at a glance!

Tomorrow will belong to the sales executive who today is setting up territories, restaffing field forces and assembling the facts necessary to the achievement of marketing objectives.

These preparations for quick-developing sales power must provide adequate record controls of the kind that give visibility to facts, charting them for easy comparison and thus generating the "Fact-Power" that speeds up executive analysis, co-ordination and decisions.

What percentage of quota has a man sold to date? Are his sales properly distributed through the product line? Is his salary or drawing account status satisfactorily related to actual sales? Is the territory properly manned for production of optimum results?

"3 Ways to Build Sales Power in Post-war Markets" condenses into 20 vital pages the methods used by hundreds of organizations to get true and current answers to many such questions — the facts on which constructive and efficient control is based. This helpful booklet belongs in your briefcase. It is offered free of charge from our nearest Branch Office.

● Get this free book of practical ideas on

MARKET ANALYSIS
REBUILDING THE SALES FORCE
THE 3 ELEMENTS OF CONTROL
— Individual Account
— Sales Territories
— Branch Offices
VISUAL SALES PRESENTATIONS

Remington Rand

Head Office: 199 Bay Street, Toronto : : Branches in All Principal Cities

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS: *You can get the famous Remington Noiseless and the renowned Remington Model 17 upon WP&TB approval. Ask for details.*

INCOME STOPPED

JUST WHEN THEY NEEDED IT MOST

• From the size of their inheritance, you'd have thought they were well off. Actually they were in serious need. Before they could touch a penny of the estate, taxes had to be paid. This took cash, of which they had none. After long months, the property was sold at great sacrifice to meet taxes.

• Make sure *your* family will have ready cash when they need it most. One way to make this provision is through a Life Insurance Trust. For all details write or call at our Trust Department.

Crown Trust Company

Executors :: Trustees :: Financial Agents

MONTREAL TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1899

CONTINENTAL LIFE

FOUR SQUARE

Consult . . .

A Continental Life Representative

Fully qualified, he knows that your future financial independence can only be accomplished by careful appraisal of your particular Life Insurance needs.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

JOHN W. HOBBS, PRESIDENT
NEWTON J. LANDER, VICE-PRES. and MANAGING DIRECTOR

A Purely Canadian Company

Deciding future sales strategy

PRAIRIES TO PLAY VITAL ROLE

Market-wise manufacturers today are seeing Western Canada's prosperous farm field with new eyes. Every sign says this is the territory in Canada with the greatest sales possibilities and they're starting now to plant the seed that will produce volume demand when peace comes.

Undoubtedly part of this strategy is based on the advertiser being able to buy—in the Free Press Prairie Farmer's 275,000 circulation—a medium that gives the most capable coverage possible of the entire prairie West—and at one low cost.

Years of experience in merchandising to Western Canadian rural people has shown the Free Press Prairie Farmer to be the greatest single selling force influencing the buying ideas of Western Farmers. Every page of every issue is planned to meet the interests of the entire rural family — in news, farm services and features. Competent, authoritative writing and editing based on a thorough understanding of the market and its people has made this publication the first favorite with readers and advertisers alike.

As such the Prairie Farmer sets the stage in an effectual, resultful way for today's and tomorrow's sales programmes in its vast market.

Free Press *Weekly* PRAIRIE FARMER

TORONTO: 1206 Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street
NEW YORK: 12 East 41st Street
CHICAGO: 1823 Tribune Tower, 435 N. Michigan Avenue

CANADA'S WAY OF LIFE ... No. 3

"His house is his castle"

Over 1,360,000 Canadian householders own their homes

THE head of the Canadian family likes to own the roof protecting his family. True, he must pay taxes, but his home is a tribute to his initiative and energy. He likes to support his parish church . . . to have his children attend the local school . . . to patronize neighbourhood stores and neighbourhood theatres.

It is the Canadian way of life—free and independent—each man going about his own business, and pleased, but not compelled, to co-operate with his fellows.

Imperial Bank of Canada encourages depositors and borrowers blessed with personal initiative and thrift such as is expressed by home ownership.

SERVICE TO HOME OWNERS
- Savings Accounts
- Chequing Accounts
- Personal Loans
- Business Loans
- Farm Loans
- Banking by Mail
- Safety Deposit Boxes
- Letters of Credit
- Travellers' Cheques
- Victory Bonds
- Safekeeping

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

"The Bank For You"

303

DUFRESNE, MCLAGAN & ASSOCIATES Reg'd.

INDUSTRIAL AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Inquiries Invited

Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg. Montreal

Company Reports

South. Can. Power

Despite a month's free service ordered by Quebec Public Service Board the latter part of 1943, Southern Canada Power Corp. showed only a minor decline in net profit last year, revenue loss being offset by lower taxes.

A total of 1,727 new customers was added last year bringing the total up to 36,846. Kilowatt hour output showed a decrease of 8% at 264,563,850 kw. hours, decrease being largely due to a dry summer. Increased purchases of electric power contributed to last year's decline in profit.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Total net earnings	$1,997,170	$2,128,166
Less: Depreciation	375,940	359,000
Bond interest	274,544	274,562
Inc. tax res.♦	636,325	773,565
Pension fund	27,020	23,630
Net profit	683,341	697,409
Less: Pref. divds.	425,334	425,334
Common divds.	320,000	320,000
Deficit for year	61,993	47,925
♦Incl. refund. EPT.	38,610	68,915
Times Interest Charges Earned:		
Before deprec.	7.27	7.75
After deprec.	5.91	6.44
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. EPT.	$9.64	$9.84
Incl. ref. EPT	10.18	10.81
Paid	6.00	6.00
Com.: Excl. EPT.	0.65	0.68
Incl. ref. EPT	0.74	0.85
Paid	0.80	0.80

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Cash	$ 665,980	$ 764,521
Accts. rec.	275,548	282,825
Inv. assoc. cos.	90,006	90,006
Other invests.‡	2,993,243	2,673,486
Inventories	240,376	238,782
Total curr. assets	4,265,153	4,049,620
Misc. assets▲	267,801	264,891
Fixed assets	21,545,515	21,396,903
Total assets	26,078,469	25,711,414
Total curr. liab.	778,914	869,416
Funded debt	6,107,547	6,108,923
Depreciation res.	3,214,166	2,709,975
Other reserves	228,192	250,066
Capital stock	15,088,900	15,088,900
Minority int.	455	455
Surplus▲	660,295	683,679
‡Market value	3,562,075	3,236,797
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	125,465	86,855
Working capital	3,486,239	3,180,204

Beatty Bros.

Government ban on some lines and low quotas on others restricted production of regular domestic goods, states president Wm. G. Beatty, of Beatty Bros., reporting on last year's operations. No large contracts for war supplies were awarded but a fair production was attributed to contracts carried over.

Spencer Foundry Co., Penetanguishene, Ont., was acquired during the year and is now operated as Spencer Division, Beatty Bros. No decision has yet been handed down on a tax brief submitted to the Board of Referees for a standard profits basis.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended:	Sept. 2 1944	Sept. 4 1943
Net earnings	$675,215	$1,574,028
Less: Res. for tax♦	220,171	1,119,673
Deprec. on assets	54,344	77,735
Net profit	400,700	376,620
Less: 1st pf. div.	......	19,468
2nd pf. div.	39,291	43,452
Com.: Class "A"	63,374	29,250
Class "B"	62,500	......
Surp. for year	235,535	284,450
♦Inc. refund. E.P.T.	......	173,871
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
2nd Pref. Excl. EPT	71.40	63.61
Incl. ref. EPT	71.40	94.57
Paid	7.00	7.00
Cl. "A": Excl. EPT.	9.27	8.04
Incl. ref. EPT	9.27	12.50
Paid	1.62	0.75
Cl. "A" & "B": Excl. EPT	2.60	2.26
Incl. ref. EPT	2.60	3.51
Cl. "B" paid	0.625	nil

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Sept. 2 1944	Sept. 4 1943
Cash & Govt. bds.	$3,296,730	$4,087,052
Accts. rec.	610,507	963,893
Life ins. c.sv.	260,189	249,179
Inventories	1,553,448	1,277,306
Total curr. assets	5,720,874	6,577,430
Misc. assets▲	♦590,257	275,635
Misc. assets▲	307,200	275,635
Fixed assets	♦590,257	1,947,544
Total assets	6,618,331	8,800,609
Loans	......	415,200
Accts. & tax pay.	502,720	1,062,801
Total curr. liab.	502,720	1,478,001
Depreciation res.	♦	1,429,226
Conting. tax res.	157,632	157,632
Capital stock	2,036,200	2,036,500
Surplus▲	3,921,779	5,699,250
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	218,800	218,800
♦Depreciation reserve of $1,393,084 deducted from asset value in 1944.		
Working capital	5,218,154	5,099,429

Dryden Paper

Slight increases in net profits, inventories and market value of investments are reported by Dryden Paper Co. in the last year. Earned surplus, however, fell moderately after charging $128,572 for prior year taxes and crediting $27,015 the refundable portion.

Output of pulp and paper has been maintained at capacity, F. A. Sabbaton, president, reports, but labor difficulties and rising costs lowered profit margin before tax deductions. Costs are expected to be reduced in 1945 due to plant modernization which is also expected to increase capacity.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$481,977	$568,319
Less: Depr. & depl.	263,841	279,773
Bond interest	64,961	69,708
Prov. for taxes	66,277	130,000
Bond exp. w/o	1,085	9,261
Net profit & surplus	85,813	79,577
Times Interest Earned:		
Before depr., etc.	7.42	8.15
After depr., etc.	3.36	4.14
Earnings per Share & Dividend Record:		
Common	$0.57	$0.53
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Cash	$ 7,150	$ 37,969
Accts. rec.	263,855	234,860
Investments‡	185,217	104,982
Inventories	889,664	686,303
Total curr. assets	1,345,886	1,064,114
Def. charges▲	43,030	16,332
Fixed assets■	4,943,887	4,953,281
Total assets	6,332,803	6,033,727
Total curr. liab.	538,539	207,218
Funded debt	923,000	939,500
Capital stock	4,420,415	4,420,415
Capital surplus	194,300	194,300
Earned surplus▲	♦256,549	272,294
†Market value	196,181	107,648
*After deprec. of	1,020,674	789,447
■After deplet. of	273,367	251,969
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	27,015	......
♦After deducting $128,572 of additional profit tax for prior years and crediting $27,015, the refundable portion.		
Working capital	807,347	856,896

MacLeod-Cockshutt

Sacrificing production and concentrating a sizeable portion of remaining manpower on development resulted in a marked reduction in profits for MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines last year.

Crosscutting on four new levels in No. 1 shaft, according to J. M. Kilpatrick, general manager, has opened a new ore shoot on the sixth level, 210 ft. in length and 11.3 ft. wide, with cut grade of 0.285 oz. gold per ton.

One drill hole on the fifth level above this shoot intersected 0.95 oz. per ton over a width of 2.6 ft. No work has been done on the seventh level to confirm its existence at this horizon.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Bullion recov.	$1,586,311	$2,352,840
Less: Marketing	19,806	28,567
Net production	1,566,505	2,324,273
Less: Oper. exps.	1,134,149	1,417,172
Oper. profit	432,356	907,101
Add: Sundry rev.	7,369	2,584
Less: Deprec.	231,802	228,289
Extra devel.	26,940	26,940
Def. devel. w/o	138,147	138,147
Prov. for taxes	9,205	145,721
Net profit	33,631	370,588
Less: Divds.	143,125	286,249
Surplus for year	*109,494	84,339
*Deficit.		
Earned per Share	$0.012	$0.129
Paid	0.05	0.10

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Cash & bullion	$ 451,573	$ 640,170
Accts. rec.	3,954	10,950
Call loan	350,000	150,000
Dom. bonds	150,000	......
Mat. & supplies	270,958	283,256
Total curr. assets	1,226,485	1,084,376
Prep. & def. chgs.	33,630	24,018
Def. develop.	125,634	286,894
Investments	14,503	12,940
Claims & props.	1,083,671	1,083,671
Plant & equip.▲	1,190,460	1,384,653
Total assets	3,674,383	3,876,552
Accts. payable	81,587	94,011
Taxes payable	......	64,869
Total curr. liab.	81,587	158,880
Capital stock	2,663,098	2,663,098
Earned surplus	929,698	1,054,574
▲After depr. of	1,127,558	898,236
Working capital	1,144,898	925,496

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons	586,652	776,030
Grade, oz. av.	0.227	0.229
Tons milled	124,355	208,218
Aver. recovery	$12.76	$11.30

O'Brien Gold

Despite a drop in ore milled, higher average grade of ore treated boosted net profits of O'Brien Gold Mines last year and working capital reached the highest point in the company's history.

It was possible to extend No. 4 shaft to 3,000 ft. and commence opening four new levels. Stoping No. 1 vein between 1,500 and 2,000 ft. disclosed improvement in gold content over estimates based on drifting, it is stated, enabling upward revision in grade of ore reserves. Labor shortage forced suspension of mining in No. 3 shaft.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Bullion prod.	$1,005,639	$1,019,177
Add: Other inc.	46,188	35,831
Total income	1,051,827	1,055,008
Less: Oper. costs	553,375	603,597
Adm. & other exp.	36,050	36,441
Depreciation	74,950	79,551
Def. devel.	61,118	66,773
Field dept. exp.	2,502	3,964
Inc. taxes res.	104,200	67,300
Net profit	219,632	197,382
Less: Dividends	130,000	97,500
Surp. for year	89,632	99,882
Earnings per share	$0.07	$0.06
Paid	0.04	0.03

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Cash & bullion	$ 183,623	$ 256,612
Govt. bds. & int.	1,601,152	1,043,622
Accts. rec.	4,703	3,578
Total curr. assets	1,789,478	1,303,812
Stores & def. chgs.	151,483	167,023
Dev. exp. after w/o	......	10,502
Cline Lake G. M.	29,756	*292,540
Outside explor.	15,000	15,000
Misc. assets	2	2
Claims & props.	1,385,123	1,385,123
Plant & equip.▲	273,671	328,200
Total assets	3,644,513	3,502,202
Total curr. liab.	156,673	104,281
Capital stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
Surplus	487,840	397,921
▲After depr. of	627,714	551,467
*After $600,000 reserve for loss.		
Working capital	1,632,805	1,199,531

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons	200,151	229,752
Grade, oz. av.	0.424	0.389
Tons milled	55,833	69,115
Aver. recovery	$17.98	$14.75

Steep Rock Official Resigns Position

George G. Blackstock has resigned as executive vice-president of Steep Rock Iron Mines, it was announced in Toronto early this week.

In announcing Mr. Blackstock's retirement, Gen. D. M. Hogarth, president, stated that wider responsibility had been given to the mine management and that there would be no need to have an executive at the Toronto office beyond the secretary-treasurer. Consequently no successor is being named to Mr. Blackstock.

Social Credit Caucus Talks Alta. Refunding

Still Expected to Hold Out for 3½% Rate, On Which Basis Government Will "Endeavor to Negotiate"—Interest Arrears Seen Big Issue

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—Whether or not Alberta will pay off its $139 millions debt has been the main topic of discussion at a Social Credit caucus held here. Reports seeping out from behind the locked doors of the caucus room say it was agreed the Government should try to refund Alberta's public debt at a maximum of 3½% interest.

But Premier Manning, commenting on these reports, branded them as "sheer speculation." He said such reports "can do no possible good and can only materially prejudice negotiations toward a satisfactory and equitable settlement of Alberta's debt problem. Such speculations are often accepted in distant financial circles as authentic."

The premier, who also is provincial treasurer, admitted only that at the caucus, the first since the general election in August, "certain broad limits to any refunding scheme were defined. The Government will now proceed in an endeavor to negotiate within these defined limits."

1942 Stand Over Again

If the 3½% interest rate was decided on, it means that the province still is holding to the maximum it stipulated when the negotiations with the bondholders collapsed here in 1942. At that time the bondholders' representatives said they were not prepared to recommend a lower rate than 4%, while the province held out for 3½%.

Last summer, Hon. Solon Low, who lost his treasury portfolio in the latest cabinet reshuffle, stated in an interview he was expecting to refund the public debt at an average rate of 3.6% and possibly 3½%.

Since June, 1936, the province has been offering to pay half of the coupon or original interest rate on Alberta's bonds. The present payments average 2.44%. Many holders have not accepted the cut rate offered by the province with the result $6,568,785 had accumulated in a special trust account in the Imperial Bank, as at March 31, 1944.

Arrears a Big Issue

In any refunding scheme, the problem of interest arrears is regarded as certain to be a paramount issue. These arrears amount to approximately $25 millions. Nevertheless the province has paid out $18 millions in interest at the reduced rates since 1936.

BANK VICE-PRESIDENT

C. F. Sise, of Montreal, elected a vice-president of the Bank of Montreal, is chairman of the board of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

International Milling

A slight decline in net profits was experienced by International Milling Co. the past year but $270,000 of refundable tax was also reported realized the latest year.

Claims for $765,000 additional income tax have been levied against the parent company and certain Canadian subsidiaries of which $678,000 is for 1937. The claims for $678,000 are stated to be with respect to companies now dissolved and such claims are being contested.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Aug. 31:	1944	1943
Net profit*	$2,610,110	$2,723,209
Less dividends:		
5% 1st pref.	......	262,951
4% 1st pref.	......	6,000
1st pref.†	176,634	......
Robin Hood pref.	......	654,811
Common	603,072	......
Surplus for year	1,830,404	1,799,447
*Not including $270,000 of refundable EPT in 1944.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
1st pref.†: Earned.	$47.41	$48.73
Includ. ref. EPT.	52.31	48.73
Paid: 1st pref.†	4.00	....
5% 1st pref.	...	5.00
4% 1st pref.	...	4.00
Common: Earned	9.07	6.71
Includ. ref. EPT.	10.08	6.71
Paid	2.25	....
†New 4% series "A" pref.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Aug. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & govt. bonds	$1,545,494	$1,362,934
Accts., etc., rec.	7,705,316	7,760,002
Inventories	25,182,644	20,224,229
Total curr. assets	34,433,454	29,347,165
Invest. Candn. sub.*	1,185,000	828,182
Misc. assets♦	657,264	377,479
Fixed assets	15,419,323	15,257,159
Total assets	51,695,041	45,809,985
Accts. & tax. pay.	19,463,779	15,027,774
Other curr. liab.	624,627	671,922
Total curr. liab.	20,088,406	15,699,696
Funded debt	2,100,000	2,200,000
Deprec. reserve	7,287,072	6,797,544
Cont. & other res.	1,322,176	1,262,714
Subsid. 2nd. pf. stk.	2,682	2,682
Capital stock	7,745,100	7,828,600
Surplus	†13,149,605	12,018,749
Working capital	14,345,048	13,647,469
♦Incl. 270,000 refund. EPT in 1944.		
*Not consolidated. †After deducting $702,877 cost of 1st pref. stock held in treasury.		

3.50% to 3.75% Interest Return

An Attractive Municipal Bond

Steady improvement in the financial position of the City of Victoria during the past five years and its present credit standing have enabled the refunding of the City's entire outstanding funded debt.

New Issue

City of Victoria 3½% and 3¾% Bonds

Due January 2, 1956-75

Callable at par after January 2, 1955 in reverse order of maturities

Prices: To yield from 3.50% to 3.75% according to maturity

Descriptive circular and information regarding the redemption of the presently outstanding City of Victoria Bonds gladly furnished upon request.

36 King Street West Toronto 1 Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Distribution and trading activity for half of Saskatchewan's population centres around Saskatoon. This City's favorable position in the heart of a vast Wheat and Mixed Farming area, with—

complete railroad facilities, adequate commercial power and plentiful water supply, establishes it as an ideal Industrial location.

Write for detailed information

SASKATOON BOARD OF TRADE

Commissioner S. N. MacEACHERN

IN CO-OPERATION WITH STAR PHOENIX SASKATOON · STATION CFQC · WESTERN PRODUCER SASKATOON

All of these Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE

$1,000,000

TIP TOP TAILORS LIMITED

First Mortgage Serial Bonds

To be Dated January 20, 1945 — To Mature January 20, 1946-1959

SCHEDULE OF MATURITIES

Due January 20	Coupon	Amount	Due January 20	Coupon	Amount
1946	3¾%	$70,000	1953	3¾%	$70,000
1947	3¾%	70,000	1954	3¾%	70,000
1948	3¾%	70,000	1955	3¾%	70,000
1949	3¾%	70,000	1956	3¾%	75,000
1950	3¾%	70,000	1957	3¾%	75,000
1951	3¾%	70,000	1958	3¾%	75,000
1952	3¾%	70,000	1959	3¾%	75,000

Trustee: National Trust Company, Limited

In the opinion of Counsel these Bonds will be a legal investment for funds of Insurance Companies registered under The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended.

A Prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended will be furnished upon request.

R. A. DALY CO. LIMITED

80 KING STREET WEST

TORONTO

New Issue

CITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.

Serial Debentures

Dated January 2, 1945 — Maturing serially January 2, 1946-1975

Principal and half-yearly interest (January 2 and July 2) payable in lawful money of Canada in Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal or Halifax, Canada, at the holder's option. Debentures maturing after January 2, 1955 are callable on any interest payment date after that date at 100 and accrued interest on 60 days' prior notice providing, if part only of the debentures are to be called they shall be called in reverse order of maturity.

Denominations: $1,000 and $500. Registered as to principal.

Schedule of Maturities and Prices

Rate	Maturity	Price	Yield	Rate	Maturity	Price	Yield
3½%	January 2, 1956	100.00	3.50%	3¾%	January 2, 1966	100.00	3.75%
3½%	January 2, 1957	99.51	3.55%	3¾%	January 2, 1967	100.00	3.75%
3½%	January 2, 1958	98.97	3.60%	3¾%	January 2, 1968	100.00	3.75%
3½%	January 2, 1959	98.37	3.65%	3¾%	January 2, 1969	100.00	3.75%
3½%	January 2, 1960	97.71	3.70%	3¾%	January 2, 1970	100.00	3.75%
3¾%	January 2, 1961	100.00	3.75%	3¾%	January 2, 1971	100.00	3.75%
3¾%	January 2, 1962	100.00	3.75%	3¾%	January 2, 1972	100.00	3.75%
3¾%	January 2, 1963	100.00	3.75%	3¾%	January 2, 1973	100.00	3.75%
3¾%	January 2, 1964	100.00	3.75%	3¾%	January 2, 1974	100.00	3.75%
3¾%	January 2, 1965	100.00	3.75%	3¾%	January 2, 1975	100.00	3.75%

All prices are "and accrued interest".

Descriptive circular will be mailed upon request.

We offer these debentures if, as and when issued, and accepted by us, subject to the favourable legal opinion of Counsel. Subscriptions for these debentures will be received subject to rejection or allotment. It is expected the definitive debentures will be available for delivery on or about January 5, 1945.

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INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Expect Early Settlement For Montreal Power

A firmer tone has developed recently in Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consol. common stock on reports that progress is being made in discussions looking to solution of the expropriation-terms problem. One proposal, said to be given serious consideration, offer of scrip by the Provincial Government in return for Montreal Power shares. Interest rate, it is reported, would be $1, and on such basis, with provincial government backing, the price might be at a level to give around a 3½% return—or considerably better price than at which Montreal Power shares have been selling.

Irrespective of what plan may finally be decided on, the belief is growing that the Provincial Government will make an effort to settle the expropriation matter at the next session of the Provincial Legislative Assembly, tentatively slated to be held in January. Early action is desired, so as to permit Provincial Government financing to take care of the quite substantial total of Treasury bills now outstanding.

• • •

Abitibi Bonds

Calculating the probable value of Abitibi bonds has kept traders occupied in their spare time for the past week and is partly responsible for the rise in the market price to $102 ex the Dec. 30 payment.

Taking this price of $102, some individuals deduct the payments expected to be received early in 1945 of $6.91 ($4.30 principal, $2.50 U. S. interest and $0.11 exchange) to arrive at a net cost of $95.09 for a new $110 bond. This is equivalent to a price of $86.45 per $100 for a new 5% bond payable in Can. $, U. S. $, or sterling. The belief is general that the company's ability to retire bonds will probably improve the market price of the new bonds above this figure.

Two things, however, should be kept in mind:

(1) The plan is being opposed by the 7% preferred shareholders' committee so that it is not certain that it will be approved.

(2) In view of the fact that 52.27% of the principal of the new bonds represents accrued interest and so will be taxable upon redemption, any investor's valuation of the bonds will depend on the tax bracket in which he is placed.

• • •

Western Canada Flour

Recent strength and activity in the stocks of Western Canada Flour Mills Co. is attributed to the approval of the reorganization plan on Nov. 27.

The common stock, both new and old, is currently selling around $8. per share which is the high for the year. For the week ending Dec. 4, there were 3,030 shares of old and 1,925 shares of new common traded.

The old 6½% preferred stock is currently selling around $94 per share as against a high for the year of $95 per share and a low of $75 per share, with 735 shares changing hands in the week ending Dec. 4. The new preferred stock is quoted about $40.50 per share and 2,030 shares changed hands in the same week. These prices compare with prices of about $80 per share on the old preferred and $5 on the old common around the time the reorganization plan was announced.

At the current price of $40½ the new preferred yields about 6.18% on the basis of the $2.50 per share per annum dividend. The company's directors expect to be able to pay this dividend. Some quarters expect that within the next year this stock will sell up to $50 per share or a 5% yield basis.

• • •

International Nickel

One factor in recent easiness in the price of common stock of International Nickel Co. is said to be the selling in the New York market to register tax losses prior to the end of the year. A further factor is thought to be the uncertainty over the position of the copper market after Jan. 31 (see page 26).

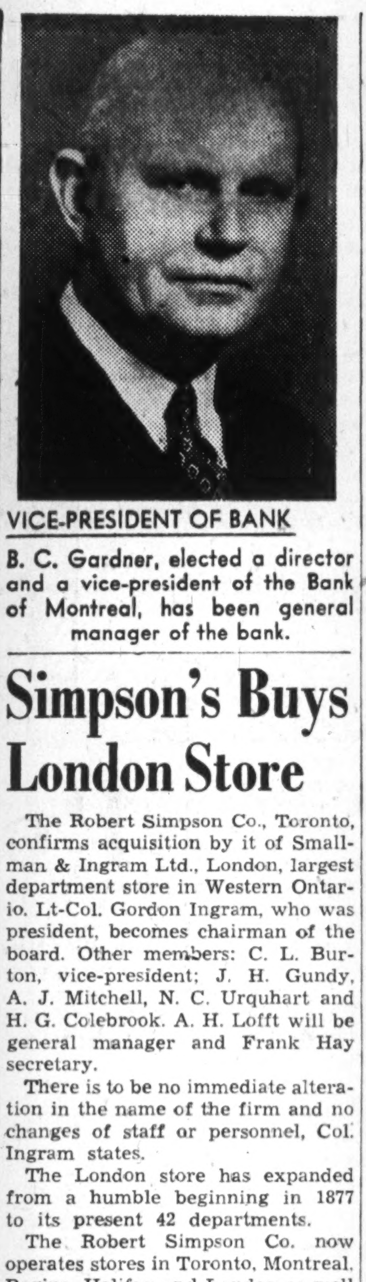
The stock is currently selling around $30 per share as compared with the year's high of $35¼ per share and a low of $28 per share. Early in November the stock was selling around $33 per share.

• • •

Bowater's Newfoundland

The purchase and offering by a Newfoundland investment house of an issue of $2.5 million of Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd. 4% first mortgage bonds (see page 13) is believed to have made financial history in Newfoundland.

H. D. Macgillivray, managing director of Investment Securities (Newfoundland) Ltd., stated to the St. John's Telegram that, to the best of his knowledge, this is the first time that a bond issue of this size had been underwritten in Newfoundland, and that he anticipated most of the bonds would be placed with local investors.



VICE-PRESIDENT OF BANK

B. C. Gardner, elected a director and a vice-president of the Bank of Montreal, has been general manager of the bank.

Simpson's Buys London Store

The Robert Simpson Co., Toronto, confirms acquisition by it of Smallman & Ingram Ltd., London, largest department store in Western Ontario. Lt-Col. Gordon Ingram, who was president, becomes chairman of the board. Other members: C. L. Burton, vice-president; J. H. Gundy, A. J. Mitchell, N. C. Urquhart and H. G. Colebrook. A. H. Lofft will be general manager and Frank Hay secretary.

There is to be no immediate alteration in the name of the firm and no changes of staff or personnel, Col. Ingram states.

The London store has expanded from a humble beginning in 1877 to its present 42 departments.

The Robert Simpson Co. now operates stores in Toronto, Montreal, Regina, Halifax and London as well as a large mail order business.

Moore Corp'n Consolidates

The consolidation of Moore Corp. subsidiaries producing business forms under the name of Moore Business Forms on Jan. 1, 1945 has been announced by E. G. Baker, president. Announcement is also made of the formation of a new southern division in the United States with headquarters at Dallas, Texas, where a plant is being established to handle the business of the eleven southern states.

"The consolidation of our several subsidiaries with different names into one national organization with the single name Moore Business Forms, in both United States and Canada, will more adequately describe our business and products and provide a closer tie-up of all our operations so that our customers may realize and benefit from the nation-wide service which we can give," Mr. Baker said. Moore Business Forms will conduct a campaign of national advertising in Canada and United States publications and within the next three years will invest around $3 millions in new equipment, it is stated.

The company hopes for increased sales as a result of having a single nation-wide name and as a result of the establishment of the new plant in the southern states. Certain operating economies are also expected as a result of the co-ordination of activities.

Moore Corp.'s Canadian subsidiaries, Burt Business Forms Ltd. of Toronto; Western Sales Book Co. of Winnipeg and Vancouver, and National Sales Check Book Co. of Montreal, will become divisions of Moore Business Forms Ltd. D. L. Millar, at present general manager of Burt Business Forms Ltd., will be general manager of Moore Business Forms Ltd.

In the U. S. the new organization, Moore Business Forms Inc. will replace the following subsidiaries: American Sales Book Co. of Niagara Falls and Elmira, N.Y.; Gilman Fanfold Corp. of Niagara Falls; Cosby-Wirth Manifold Book Co. of Minneapolis; Pacific Manifolding Book Co. of Oakland and Los Angeles; Southern Business Systems of Orlando, Fla. and Moore Research and Service Co. of Niagara Falls.

Each operating division will conduct its business independently but in conformity with uniform basic policies. Technical assistance in the fields of marketing, production research and industrial relations will be provided through centralized departments located at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Other subsidiaries which will continue under their present corporate names are F. N. Burt Inc. of Buffalo, Dominion Paper Box Co. of Toronto, and the Kidder Press Company of Dover, N.H.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. preferred shareholders voted 13,545 shares for the amended plan of reorganization and 2,766 shares against, out of a total of 16,326 shares which were represented at the meeting on Nov. 27. The figures given in The Financial Post of Dec. 2, 1944 represented the vote of the preferred on the amendment in place of the vote on the amended plan.

Look for Big Reduction In Abitibi Funded Debt

Optimism concerning their position under the proposed reorganization plan has caused the 5% bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. to sell at new high levels this week. Bonds are currently selling around $102 (ex the Dec. 30 payment) against $91 on the same basis a week ago.

Speculation is prevalent as to Abitibi's ability to reduce its debt, which under the plan will start at $53,093,700, down to the $35 millions maximum before dividends can be paid on the new preferred stock.

Working capital is expected to be around $35 millions by the end of 1943 (see Financial Post Nov. 11, 1944). Out of this $10,115,315 on account of principal and interest will have to be paid on Dec. 30. Then, if the plan is approved, unsecured creditors will be paid about $900,000 (the maximum limit). Another $1,473,350 in Canadian funds will be required for the Dec. 1, 1944 interest on the new bonds.

On top of this, an unknown amount will have to be paid. The amount will not be small—assume $1 million.

Payment of the above items would leave Abitibi with working capital of about $21.5 millions. Using the $4 millions excess over the limit of $17.5 millions working capital set by the plan to purchase bonds, and assuming that the bonds might cost on the average around 90% of par, about $4.4 millions of bonds might be retired.

This would reduce debt to $48,693,000 upon which the annual interest requirement would be $2,702,462 (allowing for payment in U. S. funds at a cost of 11%).

Redemption Through Earnings

What about redemption of bonds through earnings?

About $6 millions in cash might be available in 1945 and in 1946 to retire bonds (taking the $4.5 million depreciation charge and the $1.5 million net profit before dividend) if we assume company earnings equal to 1943 and the payment of only 40% of net for income and excess profits taxes.

This depreciation charge may be somewhat high and consequently may not be allowed by income tax officials. However, this would not affect cash available to the company in the year except by the extra amount taken out by taxes on the disallowed amount. With $6 millions coming in a year, from $12 to $13 millions of bonds can be retired in the next two years depending upon the price paid. This would reduce the outstanding bonds nearly to the $35 million figure.

Sale of Assets

In addition to the above, proceeds from the sale of "any major part or parts of the specifically mortgaged premises" are to be used for retirement of bonds. Sale of the Kaministiquia Power Co. to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has been under negotiation for a number of years, but it is understood that no agreement has been reached as to the price which should be paid. Sale of this property does not appear to be likely in the immediate future but if it were sold it would produce from $5 millions to $6 millions. Sale of this or other assets would seem to assure that the funded debt would be reduced to below the $35 million limit. At that point there would be a good chance of refunding Abitibi's debt at lower interest rates.

From this it is clear that Abitibi has a reasonable chance of being in a legal position to pay dividends by 1947.

But it should be remembered that last year Abitibi had earnings of $5.3 millions—interest charges for a $35 millions debt would cut this down to around $3.3 millions. Income taxes at 40% would reduce the latter to about $2 millions available for dividends—against preferred requirements of $2.2 millions.

In short the payment of preferred dividends by 1947 appears to depend on improved earnings, reduced depreciation charges, lower taxes, or some combination of the three.

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The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. of Canada, Limited

And Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies

Annual Report of Board of Directors for the Year Ending August 31, 1944

To the Shareholders:

On behalf of your Directors there is submitted herewith the Consolidated Balance Sheet of your Company, showing the Assets and Liabilities at the end of its fiscal year August 31, 1944, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits for the year.

Your Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, have audited the books and accounts and their certificate and report is attached.

In accordance with our usual custom all requisite repairs to and renewals of properties have been proceeded with, and the sum of $105,098.44 has been added to the Reserve for Depreciation, which now amounts to $2,552,359.95.

Care has been exercised in the taking of all inventories, and these have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever proved to be the lower.

Scarcities of raw materials, shortages of labor, and continuing restrictions, arising out of the war effort, have been met with during the year, and general costs of operation have shown increases arising from these factors. However, the total volume of business done by the Company during the year showed a substantial gain over last year, and it was this larger volume which enabled us to increase our profit from operations. Demand for our products continued, both on behalf of the war effort and for civilian use as well.

Through an exchange of stock The Lowe Brothers Co. Limited, a Canadian Company, became part of your Organization during the year, and this addition to your operating group as a wholly owned subsidiary is shown by the inclusion in the Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Assets and Liabilities of that Company.

The net profit for the year after all deductions amounted to $459,907.98, as compared with $455,901.66 for the preceding year. The provision for Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax amounted to $1,159,000.00 for the year just closed, as compared with $733,700.00 for the previous year. The total Current Assets of the Company stood at $7,763,006.78 and Current Liabilities at $1,982,279.96, thus leaving a balance of Net Current Assets amounting to $5,780,726.82. Total Earned and Deferred Surplus at the end of the fiscal year was $5,299,524.92.

In the month of June a Director and former President and Chairman of the Company, William Shepherd Fallis, passed away after a long illness, and on November 1st we suffered another great loss in the death of George A. Martin, the Chairman of the Company and a Member of the Board of Directors for many years. Our appreciation of their continued service and devotion to duty for so long a period is gratefully recorded, together with an expression of our deep sense of loss in their passing.

Many of our most valued employees still continue to serve in the Armed Forces of the country, and as a result an increased burden is placed upon the staff as a whole, which they have discharged faithfully and well, and to them the thanks of the Directors and Shareholders are extended.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the board.

MONTREAL, QUE. November 21, 1944.

D. A. WHITTAKER, President.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, August 31, 1944

ASSETS

Property Account:			
Balance, August 31, 1943, with subsequent additions, less deductions, at cost		$9,709,108.48	
LESS: Reserve for Depreciation		2,552,359.95	$7,156,748.53
NOTE: The depreciated value as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at December 31, 1934, plus net additions less depreciation provided since that date is $3,465,696.46. The balance of the book value of Property Account is represented by Formulae, Trade Marks, Processes and Goodwill.			
Investments in and Advances to Partly Owned Subsidiary Companies:			
Investments, at cost, less reserve		$ 356,275.20	
Advances		52,880.73	409,155.93
Current Assets:			
Inventories as determined and certified by the management, and valued on a basis of cost or market, whichever was the lower		$4,027,228.92	
Trade Accounts and Bills Receivable, less reserve		1,960,048.54	
Other Accounts Receivable		145,279.75	
Amounts due from Shareholders		18,210.44	
Dominion of Canada bonds at cost (market value August 31, 1944, $250,000.00)		250,000.00	
Cash		1,362,239.13	7,763,006.78
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax			309,569.68
Insurance, Taxes and Other Prepaid Expenses			63,866.37
			$15,702,347.29

Approved on behalf of the Board:
WILFRID GAGNON, Director
J. C. NEWMAN, Director

LIABILITIES

Capital stock:			
Seven per cent. Cumulative Preferred— Authorized — 40,000 shares of $100.00 each		$4,000,000.00	
Issued — 34,600 shares of $100.00 each		$3,460,000.00	
No par value Ordinary— Authorized—225,000 shares Issued—			
At August 31, 1943— 200,000 shares	$4,000,000.00		
Issued during the year— 24,720 shares	494,400.00	4,494,400.00	$7,954,400.00
Due to Partly Owned Subsidiary Company			382,014.73
Current Liabilities:			
Trade Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		$ 931,135.58	
Deposit Accounts		50,488.66	
Government and Other Taxes		1,000,655.72	1,982,279.96
Reserve for Allowances to Retired Employees			20,000.00
Reserve for Future Depreciation in Inventory Values			64,127.68
Earned Surplus, as per statement attached		$4,989,955.24	
Deferred Surplus:			
Refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax		309,569.68	5,299,524.92
			$15,702,347.29

Submitted with our Report to the Shareholders, dated November 20, 1944.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Auditors

Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits, August 31, 1944

Combined Profit from Operations: After deducting all manufacturing, selling and general expenses (except those detailed below) including remuneration amounting in the aggregate to $121,638.25 for services of solicitors and counsel, executive officers and directors, and after providing for bad debts, but before charging depreciation of buildings and equipment			$1,737,453.40
ADD:			
Dividends from Partly Owned Subsidiary Companies and interest on Investments			35,606.34
			$1,773,059.74
DEDUCT:			
Provision for Depreciation		$ 105,098.44	
Provision for Income and Profits Taxes (including refundable portion thereof $163,653.49)		1,159,000.00	
Allowances paid to Retired Employees		30,294.28	
Loss on sale of Property and Investments		18,759.04	1,313,151.76
NET PROFIT for the year			$ 459,907.98
Earned Surplus, balance at August 31, 1943		$4,905,821.49	
DEDUCT:			
Adjustment of prior years' taxes	$34,628.96		
LESS:			
Reserves no longer required	21,054.73	13,574.23	4,892,247.26
			$5,352,155.24
DEDUCT:			
Dividends of $7.00 per share paid during the year to Preferred Shareholders of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited		$ 242,200.00	
Dividends on Common Stock		120,000.00	362,200.00
EARNED SURPLUS, balance at August 31, 1944			$4,989,955.24

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies for the year ending August 31, 1944, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and we report that, in our opinion, the attached Consolidated Balance Sheet at August 31, 1944, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of these Companies.

In accordance with Section 114 of the Companies' Act 1934, we also report that in respect to three partly owned Subsidiary Companies the profits for the year were taken up in these accounts to the extent that dividends were declared therefrom; in respect to the other partly owned Subsidiary Company, the profits for the year have not been taken up in these accounts, but are carried forward on its books.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, November 20, 1944.

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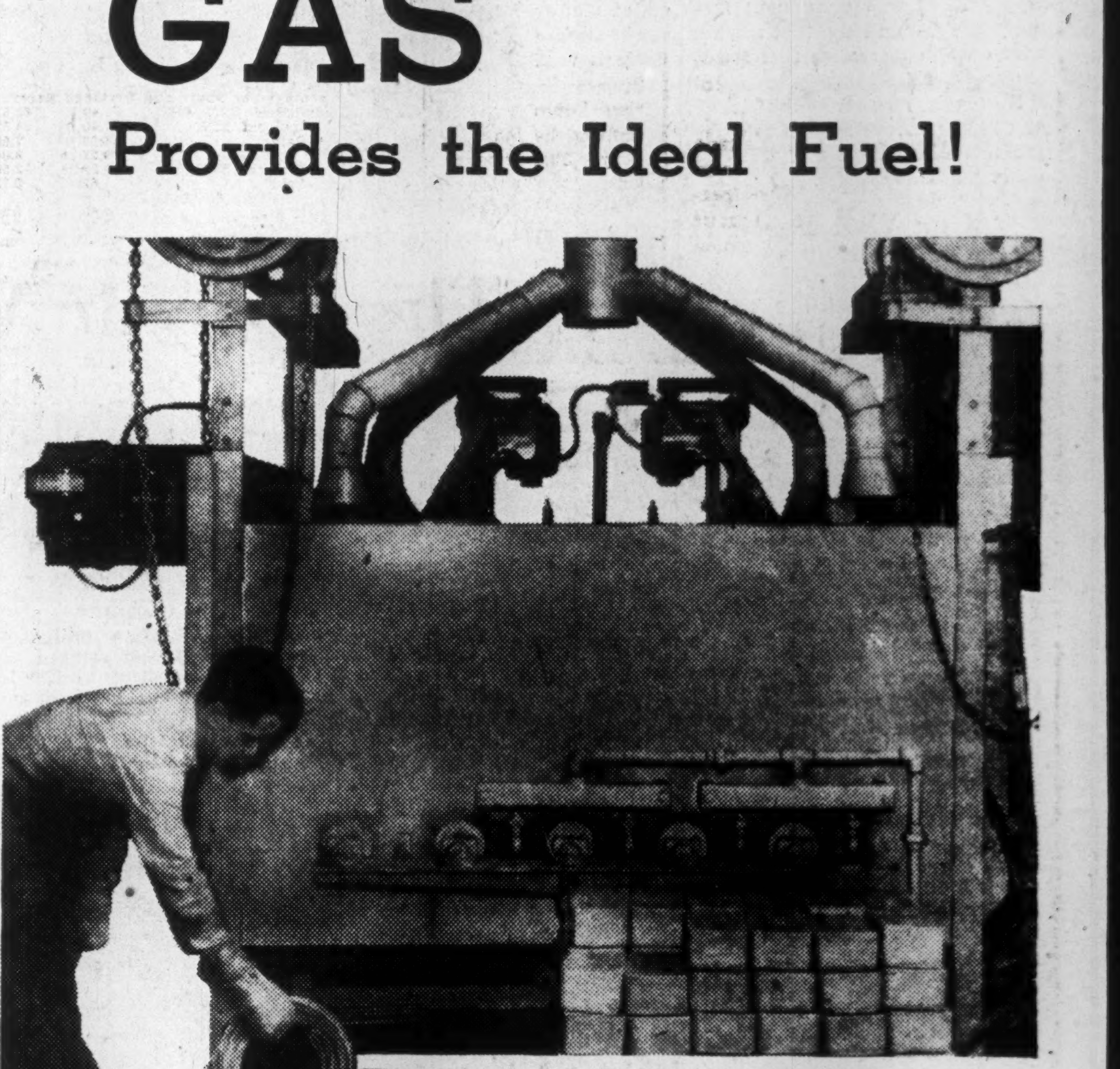

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Not only must these temperatures be available for the operation required, but also there must be close regulation of the heat for this particular application. This is obtained by the use of a controlling pyrometer.

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Industrial Division — AD. 6941

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

The Editorial Page . .

Farmers Are Waiting to Buy

Barring some calamitous crop failure, Canadian farmers will come out of this war in the strongest financial position they have ever reached. There may be some exceptions in a few specialty areas, but, generally speaking, the good farmer on good soil is prosperous. He has had to work hard, handicapped by lack of labor and insufficient machinery, but he has made money. Farm prices were higher, very much higher in the boom days of the first Great War period, but so were the prices of the necessities and other things that farmers could and did buy. Today ceilings apply on feed, fertilizer, implements and family items and the luxuries and semiluxuries that were bought freely at highly inflated prices by farmers in 1917-19 are not available.

Net farm cash income for 1943 totalled $974 millions as compared with $534 millions in 1940 and when figures are compiled for the current year another substantial boost will be recorded. Cash income from the sale of farm products jumped from a depression low of $383.5 millions in 1932 to almost $1,400 millions last year. According to the DBS estimate of farm purchasing power the index rose from 116.5 when war broke out to 189.8 last June. (1935-39=100)

Where has this new farm income gone? Largely into three channels: liquidation of mortgages and other debts, purchases of victory bonds and more farm land.

Because of restrictions on manufacture and distribution of many durable goods, farmers have been unable to make many of the purchases they would have made long ago had they had the money. In many cases they have been unable to replace necessary equipment. Instead, they have been putting their extra revenue into victory bonds and record debt retirement. Over half the farms in Saskatchewan are now free of debt and almost three quarters of those in Manitoba.

After the war these savings and this improved credit standing will be available for tremendous purchases of badly needed farm equipment, for the installation of bathrooms and model kitchens, for new automobiles, radios, furniture and the hundreds of other necessities and luxuries that farmers, when able, are just as anxious to buy as city people.

Booming wartime revenues will be the means of opening the huge farm market to Canadian manufacturers and importers who are ready to supply it. Large permanent farm exports after the peace should keep that market open if we are wise enough to realize that foreign trade is vital to our general prosperity.

No magic, no special contrivances of legislation or of business are needed to open the door to the greatest farm market of Canadian history. The door stands wide open.

Our Vital Foreign Trade

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Halifax this week, J. A. McLeod, president of that 113-year-old institution, preached a sound sermon on Canada's foreign trade. Stated Mr. McLeod:

"Though few would suggest that exports could be maintained at their current level, because of the temporary character of our trade in munitions, it is abundantly clear that Canada needs a much larger export trade than before the war. Exports make jobs and incomes. Large exports generate prosperity throughout our economy. Small exports have the opposite effect. Because of the nature of our resources and because of the limited size of our domestic market, our economic structure is adapted to specialization rather than to self-sufficiency. We depend on exports not only to make jobs and generate business activity but, also, to get us the large volume of imports which we need to be prosperous.

"On all counts, Canada's interest lies in the establishment of a relatively free international trading system in which she can obtain the benefits of specialization. If external conditions forced us to work toward self-sufficiency, much of our resources, of our capital equipment and of our organization would go to waste. We would have an almost permanent burden of depressed industries and unemployment as well as having to accept a lower standard of living than would otherwise be feasible."

After that adequate summary Mr. McLeod rightly stressed the difficulties involved. He pointed out that a major outlet for our surplus goods is Great Britain and here we must face the problem of financing the excess of our exports over imports. If Britain is forced to keep these in exact balance, then he warned, "such a development would strike the Canadian economy in the most vulnerable spot, namely agriculture and the other primary industries." To bridge the exchange gap Mr. McLeod suggested that Canada might consider providing special means of financing part of the deficit as well as giving "British goods every feasible encouragement in the Canadian market." He said:

"Such special assistance in financing might take the form of an extension of mutual aid for particular reconstruction purposes in the transition period. To some extent it might take the form of credits under the new export credit legislation. It might also involve long-term loans at unusually low rates of interest."

Mr. McLeod has brought to the public attention one of our most vital postwar problems, on the solving of which depends a large measure of our future prosperity.

Canada's New Deal is Different

How is the Mackenzie King plan for postwar Canada like the Roosevelt New Deal?

That question was recently put to a senior government official, expert on fiscal policy. The questioner had in mind particularly legislation of the last session of parliament providing for vast government expenditures on a big variety of things from export credit insurance to baby bonuses.

There is very little similarity between the New Deal and the Canadian program, the official replied.

Here is his reason:

The New Deal economic policy concentrated almost entirely on government spending as a means of stimulating the national economy.

The Canadian program, this official emphasized, put very little dependence on government spending.

He explained the thinking behind the government's postwar commercial and fiscal policy this way:

First aim of government policy is to stimulate production and exports; to create a climate conducive to high levels of employment and of business activity in our domestic and foreign trade.

Second aim is to stimulate private investment, create a climate which encourages citizens to channel their savings into new work and wealth producing enterprise, whether modernization and enlargement of old, or creation of new business undertakings.

Third aim is to stimulate private spending; assist in making an economic climate in which citizens will increase their standard of living; be willing and able to maintain it at a high level (Baby bonuses, he said, will be important in contributing to this end).

Fourth is government spending. But, unlike the New Deal, the three other factors come first in the Canadian scheme. Here, the official explained, government spending is to be only "last resort"; to be used only for "taking up the slack," for assisting where desirable in creating conditions favorable to the full and efficient operation of the first three factors.

Let's Examine Postwar Panaceas

Examine these postwar political cure-alls from all sides, advised George W. Spinney, president of the Bank of Montreal at the annual meeting of that institution in Montreal this week. In many cases, as Mr. Spinney pointed out, we find that there are implications in some of the radical proposals being made today, that would be anything but pleasant for nine tenths of our population. These, however, are seldom admitted or mentioned while the other side of the picture is emphasized again and again. Wisely Mr. Spinney advises a little sane examination. He says:

"We shall probably hear much from the panacea vendors within the next few years and we shall do well to cultivate a nice sense of discrimination in appraising their wares.

"Some of these measures are undoubtedly desirable from humanitarian and social standpoints, but I hope we shall not fall into the error of regarding them as short-cuts to national prosperity. Even full employment, it seems to me, is not necessarily wholly synonymous with material welfare.

"There can be full employment in a slave state as the oppressed populations of Europe know to their cost. There can also be employment that because it is aimless and unproductive is void of benefit to the community and spiritually degrading to the individual. Then too, a high national income is not necessarily the ultimate end of economic policy. The national income may rise in reflection of an inflationary upsurge in prices. Such an increase would not bring about an all-round improvement in living standards, but would simply make things more expensive for everyone."

The true objectives of postwar planning Mr. Spinney said are "to satisfy a progressive and freedom loving people, full employment arising out of productive activity and operating under conditions of individual liberty to produce a high standard of living in real terms of goods and services."

Editorials in Brief

Ontario's industrial opportunities after the war get some excellent publicity in a new bulletin the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has issued. Most attractively illustrated and plentifully supplied with charts, maps and tables, covering all phases of power, transportation and markets, this booklet is specially designed to attract new British and American industries. It should do so.

* * *

"Before the war there were enough people in Canada insufficiently provided with the necessities of life to have eaten everything that was exported if they had had the chance," editorializes the British Columbian of New Westminster. That would have been quite an order even had all the women of the country decided patriotically to forget about their figures until the job was done. Our normal pre-war production of wheat was 350 million bushels per year, our normal consumption, about 125 million, including about 40 million bushels for seed and livestock feed. And after we got through all the bread this extra wheat would have produced, there would have still been waiting vast surpluses of bacon, fish, cheese, apples and beef cattle.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

Must Keep Our Costs of Production Low

From an address by J. S. Duncan, president, Massey-Harris Co., before the convention of the Canadian Exporters' Association in Toronto last week.

It is imperative that we should turn our thoughts to new markets, especially to those where living standards are likely to be improved as a result of the upheaval of the war.

The field is great when we recall that in the last normal prewar year only 13% of our total exports went to all countries in the world outside of our two main customers, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Here is a challenge to a group such as this—to go out and increase that 13%. It must be done if our exports are to be maintained, let alone increased. Go out and increase it in Mexico, in South and Central America, in India, in China, in the Islands of the Pacific and on the Continent of Europe. Do not wait until the war is over, start now, and above all, do not sit behind your desks in Toronto, in Montreal or Hamilton, go to these countries yourselves or send your best men.

If prosperity could be created by catchwords and slogans, if work could be provided by soap box orators, then this country, indeed, would be well on its way towards a prosperous future, but, unfortunately, these things are not so. Work and security can only be provided by a high level of national activity, and this in turn, insofar as Canada is concerned, can only be achieved if we can prevail upon foreign customers to buy the products of this country in sufficient quantities.

Let us never overlook the cardinal fact that foreign customers are not interested, even remotely, in our standard of living in Canada, but in the quality and the cost of the goods with which we supply them. In the final essence, therefore, our ability to maintain a high standard of living in this country will be measured by our ability to maintain a high level of exports, and this in turn will be determined by our ability to produce and merchandise goods abroad which will be competitive in price and quality with those of other countries.

This ability to compete, this necessity of seeing to it that Canada be a low cost producer is probably the most important factor in our economy today. It is one which interests every man and woman in this country. It is one toward the achievement of which not only the Government, not only the manufacturers and producers, but the workers and the farmers throughout this land should co-operate to the fullest extent.

We shall have to re-adjust our thinking in the postwar years. We shall have to work not less but more. We shall be required to live with greater austerity. Management will have to be content with lesser profits, the Government with lesser taxation, the workers with increasing production without increasing wages.

Other People's Views . . . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Merely Voting Not Enough

Ottawa Journal

Mere voting is not enough.

The ward-heeler votes. The cheapest sort of politician votes, and even the gangster. What is required, therefore, of the good citizen with a real faith in democracy, is that in addition to voting he must strive in a practical way to make as sure as possible that he is voting for the right people and the right things

This, we fear, is not stressed often enough. And certainly it isn't practiced.

* * *

As Others See Us . .

Laxity in Securities Control

Edmonton Journal

Some years ago measures were adopted, after lengthy discussion and consultation, for the protection of Canadians against fraudulent stock-selling. It seemed at the time that they would serve the purpose in view. But there has from all accounts been inexcusable laxity of late in their enforcement.

This, it is evident, is particularly so in Ontario and, because the operations there extend into all parts of the Dominion, a campaign that The Financial Post is conducting for the tightening up of the controls by the government of that province is of much concern to the others as well. In its last issue it declared that the "continued failure of the Ontario Securities Commission to give adequate administration in the field of security selling has become a public scandal."

As The Post points out, the premier of Ontario was at one time its securities commissioner and "should understand how to use the powers of the present legislation and should know the poisonous consequences of not doing so." Whoever is to blame for the lack of effective control, it cannot be brought about too soon.

* * *

Tax Overhaul

Sault Ste. Marie Star

The Financial Post is on the right track when it suggests that there should be a widening of the scope of the Royal Commission which Mr. Ilsley has announced will be named to investigate the question of exempting co-operatives from taxation.

"Our whole tax structure," says The Post, "is in need of overhaul. There are certain fundamental injustices to be eliminated such as the double levy on profits from a private company—first on the company itself, again in personal income tax by the recipient of those profits—and there is far too much complication."

* * *

Goose Bay Lease

St. Johns (Nfld.) News

The Otttawa correspondent of The Financial Post asserts that there is no very great satisfaction in the capital that "Canada, Newfoundland and Britain have not yet been able to reach agreement on postwar civil air rights at Goose Bay." This is further lamented in a front-page editorial which says: "Even though it was Canada which located and developed Goose, even though we have paid all the costs of construction, maintenance and operation, the three countries have been unable to come to any agreement as to the ultimate disposition of this property."

But if The Post finds Ottawa dissatisfied because the projected lease gives only military control of Goose to Canada we in Newfoundland are dissatisfied because the 99-year lease for military purposes prejudices Newfoundland's position in using the defense as well as civil air rights to Goose for postwar bargaining for economic or financial reciprocity.

* * *

What The Papers Say

Rebuff for the CCF

Ottawa Journal

Two years ago there was a movement among Ottawa's CCF group in favor of running a slate of candidates for civic offices—fortunately the members had a better second thought, and this year the idea was not revived.

Canadian cities have no taste for party politics in municipal affairs, as Winnipeg just now has shown. There a former mayor, John Queen, a man highly respected and with a good record of public service, ran as a CCF candidate against Mayor Garnet Coulter and was soundly beaten, by 44,000 to 18,000.

It is clear that the great majority of Canadians resent any attempt by a national political party to carry its activities into the municipal sphere. They want to be free to choose the best men regardless of party, want to know that their elected representatives acknowledge no outside authority.

* * *

The Mail-box

What Will We Buy?

Arising from the "In Your Opinion" answers in your issue of December 2 there are two questions I would like to see answered by the experts or pseudo experts.

First Question:

"In the postwar world to what specific countries do you think we will be able to sell those products which we must export in quantity if so-called full employment is to be maintained—a very incomplete list of those commodities contains items such as wheat, flour, bacon, eggs, meats, copper, zinc, aluminum, machinery, implements, autos, etc."

Second Question:

"How in your opinion, will the specific countries, you have listed, pay for the commodities you think we will sell to them—if in goods and services—what goods and services."

My questions are probably badly expressed and I certainly have no answers myself.

I do feel that we are going to arrive nowhere but in a serious mess if our approach to the postwar trade problems is on vague generalizations on "bilateralism" or "multilateralism."

From Britain to Timbuctu there are people who would like to have all the exportable surplus we can produce but they can't buy from us unless they themselves sell the goods and services they produce.

I may be all wet but it seems to me that our postwar trade problem is not what and where we are going to sell, but what we are going to buy. To all "goods-hungry" countries of Europe and elsewhere, the postwar question of where they will get the supplies they need so much, will not be determined largely by price or even quality but by other countries offering mutual trade facilities. By this I don't mean trade agreements, either bilateral or multilateral, but simply a need and desire on our part to accept and give credits for the products and services of other nations in sufficient quantity to enable them to take our goods in quantity.

JOHN BARNETT.

Clarkson, Ont.

* * *

Stop Me If . . . . .

The Jack Tar limped up to the ship's doctor.

"What's wrong with you?" asked the M.O.

"I was on ration fatigue during the air attack," answered the sailor, "and a bomb splinter smashed the rum jar I was carrying."

"Yes, but did anything hit you?"

"Yes—'arf the blooming crew," was the answer.

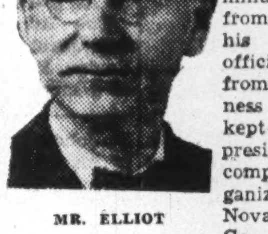
Cartoon by Grassick.

THE MAIN TARGET IS STILL AHEAD

Post-Scripts . . . .

Busy Retirement

Ralph West Elliot, one of Nova Scotia's most widely known financiers, was born at Dartmouth, just across the harbor from Halifax, in 1879. Today—65 years later — Elliot is still a solid Nova Scotian and his successful business career didn't take him any farther than a 15-minute ferry ride from the town of his birth. Now, officially retired from active business life he is still kept busy as vice-president of the company he organized — the Nova Scotia Trust Co.



MR. ELLIOT

A tall, white-haired man with an easy personality, Ralph Elliot directs the activities of his trust company which today occupies a large, modern building in the heart of Halifax's business section. Back in 1912 when he organized the business, Elliot considered himself lucky to have a one-roomed office and one helper. Today there are a multitude of workers in charge of the various departments comprising Nova Scotia Trust.

Managing director of the firm for 32 years, Elliot could easily have retired and rested on his laurels. But he decided to continue by accepting an appointment on the executive. His appointment as vice-president really doesn't become effective until January 2 but he is now occupying the position.

His first introduction to the world of finance came in 1896 when he entered the employ of the now nonexistent Union Bank of Halifax. It was after 16 years of banking experience that he decided to branch out for himself and establish a trust company. Prior to entering the bank as a junior clerk, the Dartmouth boy attended high school and later took a course in business college.

During his career with the Union Bank, he served as manager of various branches. The last managership he held was in the Bank of North Sydney, just a few miles from the city of Sydney where a branch of the Nova Scotia Trust Co. is now located.

Elliot is a director in numerous well-known business organizations. He is a member of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, the Halifax Club, the Halifax Board of Trade, as well as at least two golf clubs .

But over and above all his activities, 65-year-old Ralph Elliot finds time to pursue his favorite hobby—flower and fruit gardening. He maintains a large summer home at Kentville, in the heart of Nova Scotia's fruit belt. There in the land of Evangeline, he spends most of his summers cultivating his fruit trees and flower garden. In a good season, he gets as many as five hundred barrels of choice apples and he is also experimenting with the growing of pears, plums, peaches and grapes.

Youthful Vice-president

John Angus McDougald, the new vice-president of the Trusts & Guarantee Co., is friendly and likeable and can usually be found at his desk before 8 a.m. Young (35), dark and of average height, he was born in Toronto and was educated at Upper Canada and St. Andrew's Colleges.

Upon leaving school, he obtained a job as office boy with Dominion Securities Corp., and one of his first duties was to clip items of interest from the newspapers for the late E. R. Wood. At the early age of 20 he was syndicate manager for Dominion Securities at a time when new underwritings appeared far more frequently than at present, and were distributed in the New York, London and continental markets. He is now head of Dominion Securities' subsidiary, White & Haldenby, members of the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges and the Montreal Curb Market.

In 1932 he and some of his associates had built in England and brought to Canada the largest canal-sized oil tanker on the Great Lakes, the "John A. McDougald," which was subsequently sold to the Shell Oil Co., its present operators. Mr. Dougald has represented large financial interests both in England and in the United States as well as in Canada and has reorganized a number of companies.

For some years he was an officer in the 48th Highlanders of Canada, but was forced to resign his commission owing to a low medical category. McDougald is fond of horses and before the war exhibited at some of the leading shows. He enjoys the races and is a member of the Ontario Jockey Club. He is also a member and director of the 109-year-old Toronto Club and is chairman of its finance committee.

His wife, the former Maude Eustace Smith, in addition to being an accomplished horsewoman, is a famous figure skater and golfer, having won numerous tournaments, including the Ontario Ladies' Golf Championship. She and her sister, Cecil, were Canada's figure skating representatives at the Oylmpic Games and skated before the King and Queen at a command performance in London.

John McDougald is vice-president and director of Mohawk Corp., a privately owned company, manufacturing groundwood pulp at Riviere du Loup, Que., and is a director of Commonwealth Electric Corp., Welland, Ont., manufacturers of electrical motors and generators, etc. He has been a director of the Trusts and Guarantee Co., since 1941.

* * *

Powell River Head

One of the most enterprising industrial leaders in British Columbia is Harold Foley, youthful white-haired president of Powell River Co.

Foley is still a comparative newcomer to British Columbia, having come to Canada to take charge of the company's interests about half a dozen years ago from Florida. Since then he has sparked many of the company's progressive policies for improvement and expansion. Never content to sit back and let things take their course, Foley's company has been out at the head of the parade in planning for the postwar period.

Born in Minneapolis, Harold Foley graduated from Notre Dame University and as a young man entered the lumber business operated by his family with the Brooks and Scanlon interests from the Bahamas north to British Columbia.

Foley joined the Powell River Co., in which the Brooks-Scanlon group has always been actively interested as vice-president, and a few years ago he succeeded S. D. Brooks to the presidency, the latter being elevated to chairmanship of the board.

One of Mr. Foley's aspirations has been to make the town of Powell River, 70 miles up the coast from Vancouver, one of the most attractive communities in the West, and in that he seems to have succeeded, for few industrial centres anywhere have so many features to be enjoyed by its residents.

Another Foley idea has been to make the fullest possible use of the raw material entering into the production of pulp and paper. For that reason he has encouraged various measures to eliminate waste in logging and utilization, and he has directed the installation of equipment whose purpose is to diversify the company's production. A few years ago Powell River Co. produced only newsprint. It has already added several other products, and in a few years it will have many others.

An industrialist of imagination and exceptional personal charm, Harold Foley has won friends in and out of the industry across Canada. He was recently elected as one of the two representatives of British Columbia on the newly created joint executive board of the Canadian pulp and paper industry.

Her Role is Transit

Many women today are doing two jobs because they happened to be around when the men started enlisting. One of these is Jean Clark, secretary of the Canadian Transit Association who, in addition, is performing the same function for the general counsel of the TTC. Known from coast to coast she recently was in Calgary deep in work of the engineering and operational committees of the association which was organizing the western region.

MISS CLARK

Two big jobs, but both are being well done in the competent hands of Jean Clark of Saskatchewan whose career has always been of a somewhat double-barrelled nature. In fact it is not so long ago that she was working on the municipal tax rolls and sitting in at council meetings in Vonda, Saskatchewan, where the farmers and storekeepers were settling town business. Right in the thick of things, Miss Clark took down reports of the proceedings. This, of course, was in her spare time for she was regularly employed in the office of Adrien Dorion, K.C., a lawyer of the town.

Born in Vonda, Saskatchewan, some 40 miles from Saskatoon, she tried a course in Household Science at the University of Saskatchewan and decided her interests lay in other directions. At this point Jean Clark took a business course, became secretary for 18 months to Humboldt lawyers and then migrated eastward, coming to Toronto in 1937. After various trials and errors, she finally settled with the Toronto Transportation Commission as secretary to their general counsel, Irving Fairty, K.C., who during 1940-42 was himself president of the Canadian Transit Association. With this experience, it was natural that Jean Clark should take on the task of association secretary when the acting secretary enlisted.

In her "transit" job, she describes herself as a "sort of clearance depot," a "buffer," and a public relations man, for in the latter respect she has the sort of figures at her fingertips which press people always are seeking.

At present she is a member of the Toronto branch of the University of Saskatchewan Women's Club and of Eglinton United Church.

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

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W. Bruce MacKinnon, managing editor; Gordon L. Smith, assistant editor; Clive H. Chattoe, construction industries editor; Gordon M. Grant, mining editor; James H. Joyce, investment editor; Donald G. MacLean, insurance and banking editor. Associates, Jean W. Edmonds, W. L. Dack, W. J. Bramah.

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Montreal: Dwight L. Moody, Dominion Square Bldg., MA. 2331.

Corporation Records: Allen Boddington, Winnifred Flanagan, Hazel Horgan, Grace Leaman, Margaret Maitland, Fraser Martin, Marjorie Scammell, Dorothy J. Smeltzer, Claude R. Taylor, Barbara Treviranus.

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Advertising Service: Reg. V. Nicholls.

Austin A. Weaver, advertising manager, M. M. Greig, circulation and promotion manager.

Montreal: Murray R. Chipman, eastern manager.

San Francisco—Duncan A. Scott & Co., Mills Bldg., Sutter 1393.

Los Angeles—Duncan A. Scott & Co., 448 South Hill Street, Michigan 0921.

Published by
The MacLean Publishing Co., Limited
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.
JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Founder and Chairman.
HORACE T. HUNTER, President.
FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Executive Vice-President.
B. G. NEWTON, Vice-President.

Subscription Terms: Single copies, 10 cents. Yearly: in Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire, $5; all other countries, $6.

Advertising Rates: Single insertion, $4.20 per inch. Contract terms upon request.

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Tax Riddle Stalls Planning

B. C. Industries Want Policy Statement First

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Private enterprise on Canada's Pacific coast is prepared to go ahead with large-scale expansion after the war—or even now if manpower and materials were available—but it would prefer to have a clearer-cut statement on Government taxation policy before committing itself too definitely to heavy expenditures.

That is the prevailing sentiment among many executives in British Columbia today as they approach the inevitable transition period. Many of them will be obliged to proceed with construction plans as soon as possible to keep pace with normal requirements, but it is obvious that some companies would be prepared to stretch a point and embark on programs of a much larger order if they had a reasonable assurance that high taxes would not continue to skim off their profits and keep their capital reserves low.

Powell Seeks Assurance

Powell River Co. is one of the largest industrial operations in British Columbia and it has followed a progressive policy for many years. Recently it announced that several millions of dollars would be spent on plant improvements and additions.

But, it is said, to heighten confidence that such plans can be safely carried out, some hint from Government as to federal economic policy after the war undoubtedly would be welcomed by the company and its employees.

"We must be assured that our postwar economic system will provide for the creation of capital goods by individuals and corporations who are willing and able to spend for current consumption, or to distribute in dividends, less than they earn," states Harold Foley, president of Powell River Co. "If we cannot be assured of this; if Government is to be our major postwar investor by reason of its power to tax, then our plans are of no avail.

Speed Reconversion

Meanwhile there has been a pronounced swing from war to civilian production. A survey completed last week showed 50 B. C. industrial concerns now replacing cancelled war contracts with peacetime production.

Here are some of the companies which have already made progress in reconversion:

Canadian Mixermobile has resumed production of cement mixers.

Vivian Engine Works is producing engines for South America and other foreign markets. A few weeks ago its business was entirely for war.

Canadian Sumner Iron Works is preparing to build pulp mill equipment and has contracts for marine steering engines for Canada and Brazil.

Heaps Engineering Works created to produce for war, has completed installation of new laboratories to detect flaws in castings; is building marine Diesel engines for fishboats.

Progressive Engineering Works is making coal-mining machinery, with civilian orders for other equipment growing.

Hamilton Bridge Western, is doing civilian work as well as fabricating plates for steel ships.

Arrow Manufacturing Co. has started production of metal dust bins from scrap. It previously had subcontracts from Boeing Aircraft of Canada.

MacDonnell Metal Manufacturing Co. is producing small castings for markets as far east as Winnipeg.

War Boom Sags

National Selective Service offices here say there has been a gradual weeding out of the less skilled workers in Vancouver war plants, including large numbers of women, and that the boom-time pay period is rapidly passing. More than 4,000 men and women have recently been released from aircraft and ordnance plants. One of the sharpest curtailments in employment is announced by Dominion Bridge Co., which operated a $3 millions ordnance plant here.

Many of the people laid off in recent weeks have found other employment or have entered the armed services.

Apart from the steel shipyards, there are still about 15,000 workers employed in 200 small plants, many of them on subcontracts.

When the major contracts are completed at the steel shipyards it is expected that the industrial employment in the Greater Vancouver area will be reduced 50% but that many of those released will find little difficulty in obtaining employment in the mines and forests.

Still Lack Workers

National Selective Service reports there are 12,000 jobs waiting to be filled in British Columbia; there appears to be no ground for expectation of widespread unemployment.

"The main difference now is that there won't be so much choice for the worker," said one NSS official. "The big pay jobs are about over. However, many of the men and women who have been earning good money have set aside enough to tide them over the transition period until they find another permanent location. But there are others who have spent as fast as they earned, and for them there is the alternative of a job at considerably less pay or unemployment insurance.

A War Industries Council survey of employment indicates that there are between 2,500 and 3,000 men out of work in the Vancouver area. Available jobs include: 6,000 unskilled workers capable of heavy work for between 60 and 75 cents an hour; 2,500 workers for light labor, 4,800 skilled workers.

Metal Trades Uncertain

In the metal trades, only three Vancouver plants are said to be in a position to go ahead immediately with postwar plans. The others, according to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, have tentative plans, but feel that unless there is some form of Government assistance it will take two or three years before they can be made operative. They feel that the gap must be bridged with public works. In 1939 the 50 firms surveyed had a payroll of $1.2 millions. Today their payroll is $10 millions.

On the other hand, companies such as Powell River, Consolidated Mining & Smelting and several of the larger lumber and mining corporations are fully prepared to proceed on the basis of free enterprise, without subsidy. But in order to have a freer hand in mapping their postwar program and carrying it out they seek a more liberal taxation policy.

As in the past, the West looks to private corporations to lead the way back to recovery from any temporary depression the cancellation of war orders may create.

JOINS BOARD

C. Gordon Smith, appointed a director of Monarch Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg. Mr. Smith is on loan from the Reliance Grain Co. to the Dominion Government as assistant chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Export Permit Release Starts

No More Permits For 105 Items to Britain or U. S.; Some Have Value Ceilings

On Monday, Dec. 11, 105 groups of commodities will no longer require permits for shipment to Britain and the United States, Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon announced, through his deputy, at Toronto Dec. 1.

Of these, 77 groups are wholly released from permit requirements to those destinations, 21 released when in shipments valued at $25 or less, six when in shipments of $100 or less, and rubber and rubber products at $5 or less. Permits for these commodities will be issued, the Minister added, "freely—generally speaking—for other parts of the world." Major items are aluminum and its products, fur and fur skins, paper and board manufactures (with some exceptions), many iron and steel products.

The Minister explained that WPTB and WICB have concurred in the exemptions, and pointed to the order as an example of the policy of "relaxing export restrictions as soon as a firm trend toward progressive improvement in the general supply situation becomes evident."

Many of the items on the released list are still not readily available in Canada. It is not intended, the Minister states, to allow excessive diversions from the home market.

Further releases will be made as soon as conditions permit.

Sask. Labor Laws 'Just a Beginning'

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Saskatchewan's CCF Government has far from finished with its new labor legislation, it was indicated here by Labor Minister C. C. Williams.

To be introduced at the regular winter session of the legislature will be laws to reduce hours of work and to raise the minimum age for employment, changes in the Factories' Act, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, extension of the Weekly Half-Holiday Act and the One Day's Rest in Seven Act. Also to be introduced are measures to require observation of statutory holidays and amendments to the Minimum Wage Act.

According to Mr. Williams, the Trade Union Act and the Annual Holidays Act, passed at the special session in November, are "only a start in our program of labor legislation."

Business This Week

THE FINANCIAL POST PRODUCTION INDEX (1) ...	Oct. 245.0	Sept. 245.8	Aug. 248.0	July 250.2	Year Ago 262.5
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
National Income. D.B.S.	....	802	750	778.9	762.9
Dom. war expend.	378.1	346.5	305.5	281.0	354.6
Dom. total revenue	224.7	229.3	220.5	252.5	249.9
Dom. total expend.	437.4	407.3	446.2	503.2	440.3
MERCHANDISING					
■Dept. store sales index no. (1)	171.3	179.7	165.4	156.9	157.3
Retail sales index no.	....	180.2	157.2	168.8	157.9
Wholesale sales index no.	....	....	200.8	179.6	170.8
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	+6.1	+10.2	+11.4	+9.4	+11.3
FINANCE					
Divd. payment index (5)	129.9	129.8	129.9	129.9	123.9
Bank deposits, index (1)	202.9	200.3	202.4	207.6	200.3
Bank debits, index (1)	....	....	177.1	170.0	157.1
Money supply (millions $)	....	5,748	5,680	5,694	4,933
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY					
Production ratio	....	68.6	68.3	68.7	70.7
Shipment ratio	....	71.1	71.5	70.2	68.7
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S. index)	140.4	160.6	192.2	192.9	135.4
Cars (D.B.S. index)	127.4	128.3	145.5	150.0	121.6
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S. index	118.6	118.8	118.9	119.0	119.3
EMPLOYMENT INDEX, D.B.S.					
All industries	....	185.5	184.3	183.5	186.2
Manufacturing	....	226.2	225.0	225.8	229.9
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	148.5	147.4	147.0	147.3
Payrolls (1937=100) (2)	....	220	216	212	217
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)	1944	1943	1944 Jan. 1 to date	1943 Jan. 1 to date	% Change
■Carloadings (week Nov. 25)	77.5	76.0	3,330.5	3,143.3	+5.8
■C.P.R. gross (week Nov. 21)	6,382	6,172	321,163	238,052	+34.8
C.N.R. gross rev. (Oct.)	37,496	37,565	365,644	364,534	+0.3
C.N.R. net rev. (Oct.)	5,172	9,239	66,383	81,357	—18.4
■C.P.R. gross rev. (Oct.)	28,161	26,344	266,114	242,363	—8.9
■C.P.R. net rev. (Oct.)	5,759	5,841	32,380	38,603	—16.1
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) Oct.					
■Pig iron production (tons)	154.1	146.8	1,566.5	1,478.8	+5.9
■Steel production (tons)	275.5	272.0	2,512.0	2,509.7	+0.1
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
■Contracts awarded (Nov.) $	18,902	14,147	279,232	194,115	+43.8
Building permits (Oct.) $	11,122	5,327	110,823	67,320	+61.6
Cement prod., bbls. (Aug.)	943.7	953.7	4,704.5	4,894.7	—3.9
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls. (Sept.)	1,973	2,014	17,907	17,884	+0.2
Flour exp., bbls. (Oct.)	1,091	850	11,725	10,933	+7.2
Wheat exp., bush. (Oct.)	28,716	19,967	241,272	156,333	+54.5
Cattle sales (4) (Oct.)	180.9	117.6	1,182.5	933.6	+26.5
Hog sales (4) (Oct.)	563.8	613.9	7,178.0	5,290.7	+35.7
SEA FISHERIES (000's omitted)					
Catch, cwts. (Aug.)	1,794	2,202	7,199	7,823	—7.9
Landed value (Aug.) $	7,727	6,751	30,654	27,124	+13.1
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production, tons (Oct.)	258	259	2,490	2,499	—0.4
Exports, tons (Oct.)	263	262	2,510	2,412	+4.1
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod., tons (Sept.)	1,396	1,461	12,330	13,183	—6.5
Gold rec. (fine oz.) (Oct.)	223	286	2,446	3,075	—20.5
Petroleum prod. brl. (Aug.)	833	858	6,681	6,743	—9.9
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000's omitted) Oct.					
■Total monthly kw.h.	3,482	3,459	33,670	33,357	+0.9
FOREIGN TRADE (thousand $)					
■Imports (Oct.)	160,050	162,921	1,490,065	1,439,894	+3.5
Exports (Oct.)	313,962	259,808	2,860,583	2,378,992	+20.2
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
Shoe prod., pr. (Aug.)	2.9	2.8	23.6	22.9	+6.8
Cotton consump., lb. (Oct.)	13.3	13.6	134.1	151.5	—11.8
Cigarette cons. No (Oct.)	1,018	969	9,174	9,591	—4.4
FINANCE (millions $)					
Bank debits (Oct.)	4,932	4,654	48,943	43,746	+11.7
Bond sales (Nov.)	82	1,633	6,781	5,713	+18.8
Life insurance sales (Oct.)	49	54	513	481	+6.6

■ New items for week
(1) Base period 1935-39=100
(2) All industries
(3) Bank of Commerce est.
(4) Total at yards and plants
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, est.

War and Business

Aluminum Bridge

MONTREAL—A bridge across the Saguenay River connecting Arvida and Shipshaw is one of the postwar projects the Aluminum Co. of Canada has in mind, President R. E. Powell reveals.

"We are trying to convince ourselves that it can be made of aluminum," said Mr. Powell in discussing that proposal and the idea that bridges may be among future uses for the metal.

* * *

Revive Power Plans

REGINA — Major expansion of Saskatchewan's publicly owned power system is suggested by provincial power commissioner Louis A. Thornton on the eve of his retirement.

Mr. Thornton wants another 1,700 miles of transmission lines built into the existing 1,560 mile-urban grid and thinks this might speed farm electrification which so far is just talk.

But, bigger and more important, he looks for early revival of the Fort a la Corne construction project 40 miles east of Prince Albert on the Saskatchewan River; advocates immediate revision of the 1931 report on it submitted by H. G. Acres, Niagara Falls, Ont. consulting engineer. The Acres report then estimated at $20 millions—costs are up 25-35% now—the capital cost of hydro plant and transmission lines to Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert; estimated output at 620 million kwa. Depression and drought stopped the show then. Now the Douglas CCF Government is bringing the project to the fore again, under the wing of National Resources Minister J. L. Phelps.

* * *

Prefabs for Britain

VANCOUVER — Can we sell ready-made houses to Britain or is it to be just the usual lumber? West Coast lumber operators and manufacturers of prefabricated building expect some light on the question when C. B. K. VanNorman—one of their leaders—returns from Britain. One suggestion has been that prefabricating plants might be set up in Britain to save shipping space. But Canadians actually engaged in prefabricating discount claims their product is too bulky to be shipped economically; are still almost as hopeful for overseas business as they were last fall when a group of British officials visited them to talk it over.

* * *

War House Reconversion

Is the National Housing Administration taking a new tack to provide emergency housing in Canadian cities; switching from its limited program of apartment conversions to another for reconversion of war housing?

Some saw an indistinct signal at Edmonton recently. There, NHA's Arthur Arnold revealed he had just met United States Army officers to negotiate for transfer of several hundred factory-built military structures from Dawson creek on the Alaska Highway to house 400 Edmonton families.

There are, of course, at least equal shortages of low-rent and temporary accommodation in several other Canadian cities. But there is as yet no indication that the National Housing Administration will take a direct hand in meeting them as it appears to be contemplating doing in Edmonton.

United Amusement Corp. has given notice that on Feb. 1, 1945, it will redeem all outstanding 5% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, series "A," at 102¾ and accrued interest. Payment will be made at any of the principal branches of The Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John and Halifax, Canada, or in St. John's, Newfoundland. Bonds outstanding at Aug. 1, 1944, amounted to $1,269,500.

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"HEART DISEASE....but I've never been sick in my life!"

Why should heart disease strike a man of health and vitality?

Well, the doctor explained, you know how age affects your face and hands and hair. Over the years, your heart grows older, too, so that it may be less able to meet the demands of strenuous living. Unless you learn to know and live within the capacities of your heart, you *may* risk serious coronary heart disease even in the very prime of life.

Sudden exertion is a thing to avoid.

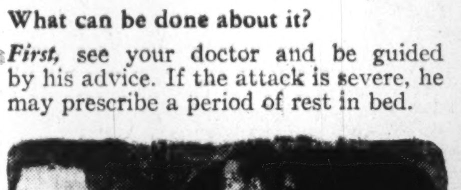
Just what is Coronary heart disease?

Coronary heart disease means that the walls of the coronary arteries—the arteries feeding the heart muscle—have hardened up a bit, become thicker, and have lost some of their elasticity. As a result, the heart muscle receives less blood and thus less food and oxygen. Naturally, if you then make excessive demands on your heart, you're inviting trouble.

Coronary heart disease is the most common form among men past forty. Even at younger ages you should watch for such possible warning symptoms as excessive fatigue, shortness of breath, chest pains, or oppression near the heart.

What can be done about it?

First, see your doctor and be guided by his advice. If the attack is severe, he may prescribe a period of rest in bed.



It's wise to get at least 8 hours sleep every night.

The doctor will surely recommend the rules for living which everyone over forty would be wise to follow as a PRECAUTION against heart disease.

For example, the doctor will advise moderation in all things. He will stress the importance of avoiding sudden exertion—the wisdom of getting plenty of sleep and avoiding overweight. Periodic physical examinations will probably be recommended, including X-ray, laboratory, or other tests.

Walking, in moderation, offers pleasure without strain.

Must patients become invalids?

No, so long as they don't overdo. Diagnosed early, the damage to the heart may be negligible. Besides, it should not be cause for needless worry.

Today, thousands of people who have heart disease, and who take care of themselves, are living virtually normal lives. Strict self-discipline, to gain freedom from all worry and strain, is of primary importance. Less strenuous forms of physical recreation should be found. In other words, it is necessary *to relax.*

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LONDON CALLING — BY ADELPHI

Fear Canadian Conscription Issue Brings Comfort to Empire Enemies

LONDON (by cable)—The conscription issue in Canada is viewed here with great regret.

The British people have been accutely aware of the contribution which Canada has made to the war. Not only did her airmen fight beside ours in the Battle of Britain, but her young Navy took its place with the hard-pressed British Fleet in the Battle of the Atlantic. Then in Italy, France and the Low Countries, Canada's Army has fought with courage and skill. Nor has Britain forgotten the gifts to her in money and supplies.

Now, when news comes that some conscripts have demonstrated in protest against serving abroad it is felt that the outside world is being given a picture that is false not only to Canada but to the Empire as a whole.

It is pointed out by one or two politicians that Britain herself decided not to impose conscription on Northern Ireland, because of trouble which would have come from two counties—Fermanagh and Tyrone. At the same time Britain did not arrange a compromise conscription either such as the one in Canada which kept an army idle for home defense. It is only fair also to point out in this regard that the Ulster Government pleaded to have Northern Ireland included in conscription, and to that extent it would be wrong to confuse the Ulster attitude with that of Quebec.

Inevitably the word "zombie" has caught on here in music halls. It is not used as any reflection on Canadians, but just as a weird word which has suddenly sprung up in wartime vocabulary.

The whole issue has of course given comfort to critics and enemies of the Empire, and caused deep regret among those who love the Commonwealth tradition and who know what Canada has done to save the world. Without the assistance of Canada in 1940, victory might well have gone to the enemy.

* * *

Incorrigible Churchill Defies Another Birthday

Churchill celebrated his 70th birthday this week. In his youth he never thought that he would live to be an old man. He used to say that Churchills died young and that he would prove no exception to the rule. Perhaps that is why he took such risks with his life, a habit that became so ingrained that he still tempts fate on all occasions. Not only does he fly the seas and risk drastic changes of temperature between Africa, Russia, North America, Italy and England, but he even marches in Paris streets where a bullet might easily have found him.

It is hard to think of Churchill as 70. He still has the spirit of a subaltern and something of the incorrigible quality of the urchin. There is a time honored saying that those whom the gods love die young. The meaning of that has nothing to do with the calendar. It means that those whom the gods love die young, no matter at what age they pass away.

So, this week we shall salute our great war leader, not only for his qualities of mind and spirit, but for the youth that is in his heart.

* * *

The appointment of Churchill's son-in-law, Duncan Sandys, to the urgently important post of Minister of Works was not received with enthusiasm. The Daily Mail even went so far as to run an editorial called "Shifting Sandys" which was unkind. Sandys has never been a popular member of the House but it is recognized that he did well as head of the committee set up to defeat the menace of the flying bomb.

Sandys make one bad error which might well have robbed him of promotion. When our defenses on the coast had been so organized that flying bombs practically ceased to reach London, he said publicly that the threat was finished. This resulted in thousands of evacuees rushing back to London only to find that V1 and V2 were still making sporadic and unwelcome attacks on London and its suburbs. Some of the evacuees were killed and of course there was a great outcry that such an injudicious speech should never have been made.

Now Sandys will have to deal with housing which is just about the most difficult task any minister could have.

There was no attempt to cover up Lord Portal's failure in this regard. He did not resign as Minister of Works—Churchill asked for his resignation. Lord Portal did his best. He is a man of great capacity and gave up valuable directorships to serve his country. His reward was dismissal plus an uphappy epitaph —"The Portal Houses" which nobody wants and which presumably will be scrapped.

Yes, politics is a rough game whether played in Ottawa or London.

* * *

The Fighting Generation Gets New Call to Serve

Parliament will reopen shortly. The reply to the speech from the throne will be moved in the House of Commons by Captain Phillip Sidney, V.C., son-in-law of Field Marshal Viscount Gort, V.C.

This young man who follows Sir Samuel Hoare in representation of Chelsea after Hoare's elevation to the peerage is good-looking, slim, quiet but with the clear eye of a man of purpose. It is a great honor to move the reply to the gracious speech and nearly always is the preface to ministerial appointment.

The interesting thing about this event is that it will be Sidney's maiden speech as well. Such a thing is completely without precedent, but one that has the full approval of the House.

This event, however is in keeping with the new spirit at Westminster. For example last week when there was a minor reshuffle, young Commander Brabner, D.S.O., was appointed in succession to Captain Harold Balfour as Undersecretary of State for Air. Brabner and Sidney are much of an age and much of a type. Brabner was in the Fleet Air Arm and used to carry out his flying duties with great gallantry, and then return to the House of Commons and make first-rate speeches.

Many of the older M.P.'s are deciding to retire and make way for those who have risked their lives in the services, so that the generation that fought shall have something to say about the world they have saved. All this is adding reality and vigor to political life that can do nothing but good.

Everyone was delighted that Balfour at last got promotion to full ministerial rank. For one thing it means an increase of salary from £1,500 to £5,000 a year. It is utterly impossible to maintain a position as minister on £1,500 since he ceases to draw his ordinary salary as M.P. and cannot charge any of his constituency expenses against his ministerial salary.

Balfour has been undersecretary for five years serving Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Kingsley Wood and Sir Archibald Sinclair. The financial strain has been very hard but he did a first rate job.

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Rehabilitation Centres To Follow One Pattern

All Aim at Peak Efficiency, Deal With All Veterans' Problems in One Organization — Rely on Business Co-operation

By W. J. BRAMAH

Only 8% of the veterans of the last war were given any rehabilitation training in contrast to the extensive plans which have been made by the recently formed Department of Veterans' Affairs to provide for the various needs—including jobs—of ex-servicemen and women who have served in this war.

Business and industry have pledged co-operation in their spheres and it is hoped that they will work hand in hand with the department in designing and applying vocational and business training programs.

A rehabilitation centre has been set up in Toronto which will be the model for similar stations throughout the country. Four special organizers from the department, having supervised the establishment of the centre, are now travelling across Canada obtaining suitable quarters and setting up centres which will be patterned on the one in Ontario.

Simplicity Keynote

"It is the intention of the department to simplify the organization to the extent that there will be no cause for the usual criticism that veterans are being 'pushed around,'" officials point out.

Returned men of World War I left a discharge depot with a clothing allowance and grant. Those who were lucky went back to their old jobs—the others started from scratch. This time enlisted men and women hoped that things would be different. They are.

If a man in the Toronto district for instance is discharged today, he receives his clothing allowance and grant, but then the problem of rehabilitation just begins as far as the Department of Veterans' Affairs is concerned.

Of course, if he decides to return to his former employment the problem is relatively simple. The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act provides that it is the duty of the employer "to give him employment on terms no less favorable than would have prevailed had the period of employment not been interrupted by war service."

But if a man has no job, or is at loose ends, he is directed to the rehabilitation centre.

All Centres Similar

No matter where he lives in Canada all centres will operate along the same lines. The ground floor is to be the reception room which will look more like a club room than a hard boiled barracks.

Interviewers discuss his problems with him. He has the choice of taking vocational training, or perhaps university training, or using his reestablishment credit to start a business. He is then directed to trained councillors who are also located on the same floor. It may be agreed that the ex-serviceman needs vocational training. If such is the case he is interviewed by the Rehabilitation Board which is sitting continually, and unless there are unusual circumstances involved he may apply for immediate admission to the Canadian Vocational Training Centre.

Industry Co-operates

On the other hand he may wish to enter some industry, in which case the field officer of the "CVT" takes him to the proper authorities in a particular plant and arranges for training "on the job." A contract provides that the training will lead to a permanent position.

If the veteran is totally unskilled in the work in which he is to be engaged and not qualified to receive the usual wage for such work, a Vocational Training Allowance augments his income. The grants paid for vocational training "on the job" are deducted from the re-establishment credit but may be greater than the credit.

Moreover, the credit is available to veterans over a period of 10 years after discharge for those who wish to start their own business. It is equivalent to the basic gratuity given upon discharge and is calculated upon the basis of $7.50 for each 30 days' service in the Western Hemisphere and $15.00 for each 30 days' service overseas. It may be used to purchase a home, buy furniture or equipment, provide working capital or pay insurance premiums.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power

	1944	1943	Incr.
Oct.:	$	$	%
Gross earnings.	5,113,930	4,603,466	11.09
Oper. exp.	2,374,064	2,170,404	9.38
Net earnings*..	2,739,866	2,433,062	12.60
Ten Months Ended Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings.	48,302,598	43,006,667	12.31
Oper. exp.	22,809,646	19,675,269	15.93
Net earnings* .	25,492,952	23,331,398	9.26

*Before deprec. and amort.

The operating results as shown in dollars are taken at average rates of exchange. All figures will be subject to final adjustment when the annual accounts are made up.

Men of Vision...

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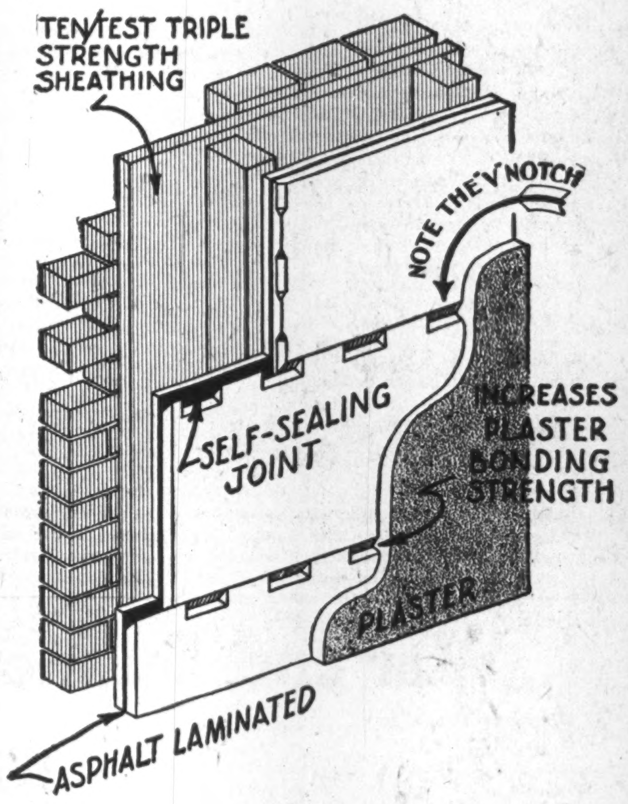

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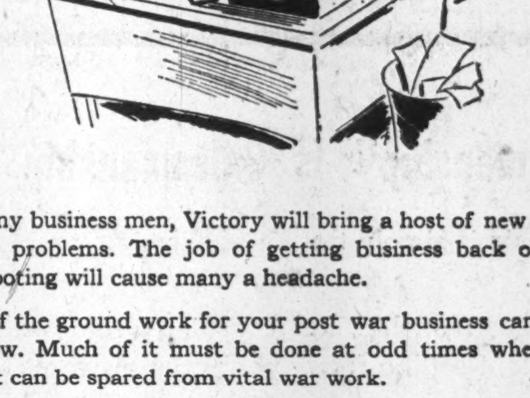

For many business men, Victory will bring a host of new and difficult problems. The job of getting business back on a peace footing will cause many a headache.

Much of the ground work for your post war business can be done now. Much of it must be done at odd times when a moment can be spared from vital war work.

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INVESTMENTS

Winnipeg Electric & Canada Northern Power

I am considering switching from Winnipeg Electric Series A bonds to Canada Northern Power Corp. 7% preferred stock. Would you give me some information on these companies? From an investment standpoint would this be considered a wise move?

Winnipeg Electric operates a public utility system in Winnipeg and the surrounding district. In the city of Winnipeg the company is in competition with the municipally owned electric light and power distribution system.

Capitalization as at Dec. 31, 1943 consisted of $3,179,000 first mortgage 3½% bonds due Jan. 2, 1960, of $27,381,958 Series A and $5,986,400 Series B general mortgage 5% bonds due Jan. 2, 1965, 50,000 shares of 5% noncumulative $100 par value preferred stock and 564,989 shares of no par value common stock.

Bond interest has been earned on the general mortgage Series A bonds after depreciation 2.11 times in 1943, 1.73 times in 1942, 1.51 times in 1941, 1.35 times in 1940, 1.44 times in 1939, 1.28 times in 1938, and 1.38 times in 1937.

Canada Northern Power Corp. through its subsidiaries serves an important mining area, over 100 miles in width, on each side of the Ontario-Quebec boundary. This area includes the gold producing districts of Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake, Rouyn, Cadillac, Malartic, Dubuisson, Duparquet, Bourlamaque, Pascalis and Matachewan.

Capitalization outstanding as at Dec. 31, 1943 consisted of $13,744,500 of 5% Series A collateral trust sinking fund bonds, 55,000 shares of 7% cumulative $100 par value preferred stock and 400,000 shares of no par value common stock.

Earnings per share of preferred stock have been $10.87 in 1943, $12.79 in 1942, $11.43 in 1941, 14.02 in 1940, $20.74 in 1939, $22.58 in 1938 and $23.06 in 1937.

In switching from Winnipeg Electric Series A bonds, to Canada Northern 7% preferred stock, you would be dropping your security from a first mortgage bond to a preferred stock. Winnipeg Electric Co. has shown a marked increase in earnings during the war years, and has improved its position. On the other hand Canada Northern Power has shown a decrease in earnings and a drop in the coverage on its preferred stock.

Due to a contemplated cut in power rates and loss of business, earnings of Canada Northern will be further reduced, according to a letter sent to shareholders in July, 1944. As a result of the decision of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ont. to reduce rates for power in the mines of Northern Ontario the company's subsidiary, Northern Ontario Power Co. will have to effect a cut in its rates. The new rates will commence as soon as the Commission puts theirs into effect. Northern Ontario Power Co. also lost to the HEPC on Nov. 1, 1944 a contract with the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Miens.

In the case of the Winnipeg Electric Co., there have been rumors that the company would be taken over by the City of Winnipeg. The company denies that any such negotiations are taking place but there is a possibility that this may happen at some time.

Standard Radio Ltd.

I would appreciate some information on Standard Radio Ltd.

Standard Radio Ltd. (formerly Rogers-Majestic Corp.) is now a holding company owning, through a subsidiary, radio station CFRB and short wave station CFRX Toronto.

In 1941 all the assets of Rogers-Majestic Corp. except the shares and bonds of Rogers Radio Broadcasting Co. and the shares of Canadian Radio Artist's Bureau Ltd., were sold to Small Electric Motors (Canada) Ltd. Subsequently, the name of Rogers-Majestic Corp. was changed to Standard Radio Ltd. by supplementary letters patent dated April 21, 1941.

Capitalization of the company outstanding as at March 31, 1944 consisted of 200,000 shares, class A, no par value stock, and 15,000 shares, class B, no par value stock. Class A and class B stock rank equally as to assets and dividends.

Net profit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944 was $88,099, as compared with $88,995 for the year ending March 31, 1943, and $105,826 for the year ending March 31, 1942. Earnings per share on class A and class B stock for fiscal years ending March 31 were 41c. for 1944, and for 1943, and 50c. for 1942. Dividends on the class A and B shares are currently being paid at the rate of 40c. per share per annum quarterly. The initial dividend of 10c. per share was paid on July 10, 1941.

Assets of the company consist mainly of $150,000 of bonds, and $169,805 investment in the shares of Rogers Radio Broadcasting Co. Current assets as at March 31, 1944, amount to $92,901 as against current liabilities of $25,397.

Canada Vinegars Ltd.

Would you give me some information regarding Canada Vinegars Ltd?

Canada Vinegars Ltd. manufactures vinegar and apple products in Canada directly and through subsidiaries.

Capitalization outstanding as at Nov. 30, 1943, consisted solely of 92,000 shares of no par value common stock.

Production at the company's plant was maintained on an economic basis during the 1942-1943 fiscal year, the company stated, and sales showed an increase over the preceding year with the result that net earnings increased to $210,221 from $208,639 for the 1941-42 fiscal year.

Earnings per share of common stock for the fiscal years ending Nov. 30 have been 88c. for 1943, 91c. for 1942, 62c. for 1941, 44c. for 1940, $1.04 for 1939, 87c. for 1938, $1.30 for 1937. Dividends of 50c. a share have been paid in the fiscal years ending Nov. 30, 1943, 1942 and 1941, 60c. in 1940, and $1.20 previously. This year a dividend of 15c. per share, plus a bonus of 15c. a share has been declared payable Dec. 1, 1944. This marks an increase in the rate on the regular quarterly payment of 10c. per share, which had been maintained since June, 1940. Also previous extras were 10c. per share, paid each year from Dec. 1, 1944.

Working capital amounted to $402,440 at Nov. 30, 1943 against $298,089 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

Operations to date in 1944 have been quite satisfactory it is stated, showing a slight increase over the same period in 1942-43. Due to the easing of tin restrictions, the company will be able to manufacture Allen's apple juice for sale to civilians during the remainder of the fiscal year and in 1944-45. Up until recently all apple juice production had gone to the armed forces.

Investment Notes

Algoma Steel Corp. registrars have advised the Montreal Stock Exchange that they have cancelled certificates covering 50 shares preferred stock of Algoma which have been redeemed by the company. This leaves 17,152 shares outstanding.

* * *

Clarendon Apartments Ltd. on Dec. 15, 1944, will pay $17.50 per $1,000 on account of interest on their 7% first mortgage bonds due Dec. 15, 1946, of which $7.50 is in payment of the balance of coupon number 17 due June 15, 1935, and $10 is the initial payment on coupon number 18 due Dec. 15, 1935. Payment may be obtained by forwarding coupons for collection through any bank or by presentation directly to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

* * *

Canadian Celanese Ltd., has declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents on common, also regular quarterly of 25 cents, and regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, all payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 12. The amount of participating dividend to which preferred holders are entitled will be determined when the company's accounts for the year have been closed. March 15, 1945, has been fixed as the date on which interest for 1944 will be paid holders of income funding rights of record Dec. 21, 1944.

* * *

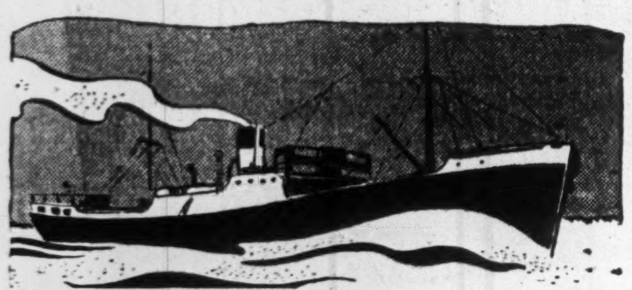
Montreal Cottons, Ltd., announces the appointment of Lieut.-Col. W. G. F. Aird, managing director, as vice-president of the company to succeed the late W. C. Finley.

* * *

Pato Consolidated Gold Dredging Ltd., has advised the Montreal Stock Exchange that for three months to Nov. 1, 1944, the company dredged 2,440,000 cubic yards for a recovery of 16,875 oz. of fine gold, and recovered with its hydraulic units 2,830 oz. of fine gold, the value of total production being $689,675 (U. S. dollars).

* * *

The Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market report value of listings as of Oct. 31, 1944, at $7,215,267,402 against $7,207,962,180 month before and $7,127,480,009 year before. Value of stock listings, excluding industrial and Government bonds, stood at $5,058,855,245 against $5,050,994,771 at end of September and $4,848,644,495 at end of Oct., 1943.



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Odeon Theatres Deal Complete

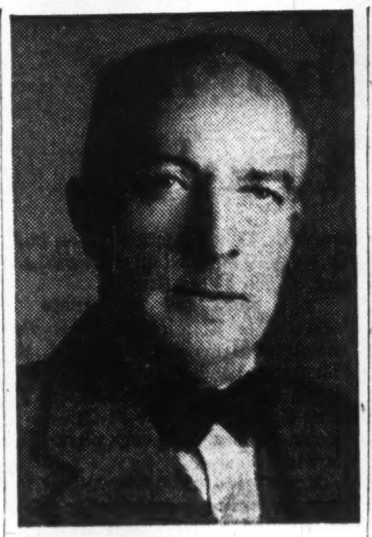
J. Arthur Rank and Paul Nathanson Now Partners in General Theatre Corp.

Entry of Britain's J. A. Rank into the Canadian motion picture distributing field was officially announced this week. Paul L. Nathanson and J. Arthur Rank (through John Davis) explain they have "entered into a partnership for the mutual operation in Canada of General Theatre Corp.", which controls the 100-theatre chain of Odeon Theatres of Canada. It was stressed that management would remain in Canada.

Mention $5 Millions

Involved in the deal, which has been expected by theatre circles for some time, was 50% of General Theatre Corp.'s stock. New York reports put the price paid by the Rank group at about $5 millions.

First-fruits of the arrangement concluded with John Davis, Rank's associate now in Canada, have been in the distributing field. Canadian audiences are already seeing Noel Coward's "This Happy Breed", brought here under a contract whereby Empire-Universal Films (General Theatre Corp.'s distributor) will handle in Canada this year and next 20 features produced by Rank's Eagle-Lion and Two Cities studios. Plans for distribution of British pictures in Canada are not confined to those produced by Rank himself, it is stated. As to Rank's specialized films—notably special fims for children—no concrete plans have yet been laid for distribution here.



BEVERAGE BOSS

F. B. Curry becomes president of Orange Crush Ltd., Toronto, succeeding E. P. Taylor, who assumes the board chairmanship. Mr. Curry also is vice-president of Associated Bottlers Ltd., Toronto, and Charles Gurd & Co., Montreal.

Ontario Hydro Oct. Load Up

Total primary load demand for October on the Southern Ontario and Thunder Bay systems and Northern Ontario Properties exceeded that for the corresponding month last year by more than 60,000 h.p. or nearly 3%, according to the monthly load summary just released by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

The largest percentage increase in primary load was shown in the Thunder Bay system where it increased from 104,129 h.p. in Oct., 1943, to 122,252 h.p. in the corresponding month in 1944, due chiefly to the activities at Steep Rock Iron Mines.

Complete primary and primary and secondary load tabulations are as follows:

	Maximum 20-Minute Peak H.P. Oct. 1944	Oct. 1943	% Inc.
Primary Loads:			
South. Ont...	1,981,428	1,946,327	+1.8
Thunder Bay	122,252	104,129	+17.4
Nor. Ont. ...	192,075	184,598	+4.1
Total	2,295,755	2,235,054	+2.7
Primary & Secondary Loads:			
South. Ont. .	2,043,646	1,972,708	+3.6
Thunder Bay	127,212	124,638	+2.1
Nor. Ont.	245,299	215,429	+13.9
Total	2,416,157	2,312,775	+4.5

Sicks' Breweries Ltd. has declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share payable on the common stock along with the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, on Dec. 30, 1944, to shareholders of record Nov. 30; ex-dividend Nov. 29. A similar extra was paid in 1943 under the company's former name, Associated Breweries of Canada, Ltd.

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GIFTS OF BEAUTY

by Elizabeth Arden reflect her superb taste and unerring instinct for knowing what women want.

A—*June Geranium Bath Soap*—a cake of fragrant fine-milled soap that gives a richer, longer-lasting lather, individually boxed, 75c; 3 in a box, $2.15.

B—*Dusting Powders*—Ardena Dusting Powders, silken-smooth. Snowdrift or Illusion, $1.25; White Orchid, $1.85; Blue Grass, $1.85.

C—*Rocking Horse*—caparisoned with plumes and ribbons and proudly bearing a bottle of Blue Grass Flower Mist as its rider, $3.50.

D—*White Orchid Set*—satin-soft dusting powder and a light lingering Flower Mist in delicate fragrance of White Orchid—the set $3.25.

E—*Beauty Primer*—created specially for the young girl who likes to keep her best face forward. Linen-grained fabrikoid book-shaped box contains Elizabeth Arden Essentials, $6.50.

F—*Bath Gift Box*—June Geranium Soap combined with the handy Bath Mit, and a fragrant bottle of either Hand-O-Tonik, Flower Mist, or Bath Oil, $3.00.

G—*Blue Grass Perfume*—subtle compliment to her loveliness. Elizabeth Arden's most popular fragrance, refreshingly lovely, $13.75. Other sizes $1.50 to $66.00.

H—*Blue Grass Flower Mist*—the unmistakable fresh, sweet tang of Blue Grass, $1.50.

I—*Hand-O-Tonik and Bath Oil*—fragrant, creamy Hand-O-Tonik, $1.25 and $2.25; Bath Oil, exquisitely perfumed—in Ambre, Pine, Carnation, June Geranium, Blue Grass. From $1.25 to $9.35.

J—*Blue Grass Flower Mist*—attractively gift-wrapped in pink and blue, $1.75.

K—*Velva Bath Mits*—Elizabeth Arden's tub-time favourite—ideal for shower too—individually boxed, 75c; 3 in a box, $2.00.

L—*Dusting Powder and June Geranium Soap*—a luscious box of satin-textured Dusting Powder, and a chubby cake of fragrant June Geranium Soap, ribboned together, $2.25.

M—*Blue Grass Set*—Blue Grass fragrance to present in the holiday spirit—containing light, lingering Flower Mist and gossamer-textured Dusting Powder, $3.50.

N—*"It's You" Perfume*—a suble fragrance of rare versatility, $2.50 and $7.25.

—*Night and Day Perfume*—an "orchids and music" fragrance, $1.65 to $13.75.

O—*Christmas Stocking*—Santa's boot in transparent box—nestled inside 1 dram Blue Grass Perfume, $2.25; with 2 dram Blue Grass Perfume, $4.00.

P—*Tuckaway Kit*—smart, compact in Black or Brown leather-finish fabric ... containing 12 Essentials for Loveliness and Make-up, $13.00.

Q—*Service Kit*—for women in the Country's Service. In Black, Army Tan or Airforce Blue leather ... $6.00.

R—*Tuckaway Kit*—ideal for airplane travel—in handsome case lined with eggshell fabric ... contains 9 Essentials to good grooming, $8.50.

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Expect U. S. Congress to Authorize New Agreement for World Trade

By KENNETH R. WILSON

WASHINGTON—The stage is being set here for a historic frontal attack on world trade barriers.

For months and years the patient Cordell Hull has prepared for an event such as this. In season and out, he preached the gospel of freer trade. Now, at long last, the hour for which he so long hoped and worked seems to have arrived, in that November saw the return not only of Mr. Roosevelt with a strengthened House and Senate, but also the defeat of some of the most rabid isolationist senators and representatives.

Even though Mr. Hull has now resigned as Secretary of State, due to ill-health, there is hope and expectation that the work and principles which he represented over the past 12 years will be continued under his successor, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

There has been as yet no official announcement on the detail of the U. S. program for expanded world trade and economic co-operation. But last week in Washington, Dean Acheson, assistant Secretary of State and chairman of an interdepartmental executive committee on postwar economic policies, made an important statement before a Congressional Foreign Trade and Shipping Committee. Mr. Acheson outlined for the first time a nine-point program of "suggested" or "recommended" government policy. The program is shown in the accompanying panel.

There are many items in this program which are of special interest to Canada. One of them is, of course, the determination of U. S. officials to call a world economic conference at as early a date as possible. It is not thought that this can be held before March or April. The date may be even later depending on when and how long the prior "security" conference which is needed to cap the work of Dumbarton Oaks, will convene.

U.S. To Take Lead

Even more important, the summoning of such a conference will in all probability be preceded by a reciprocal trade proposal from President Roosevelt by which the United States would lead the way in expansion of trade and lowering barriers to world commerce. It may also include a definite program for helping Britain get back on her feet.

Were the United States to do these two things—commit herself to lower her own tariffs, and make some gesture towards postwar aid to Britain, the success of the subsequent World Economic Conference would be very largely underwritten. And prior action by the U. S. itself is admitted here as an essential to a world trade parley success.

Keynote of the bold approach to economic planning was sounded in President Roosevelt's Chicago campaign speech when he expressed his conviction "that never again must we in the United States attempt to isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity." He added: "I am confident that with Congressional approval, the foreign trade of the United States can be trebled after the war — providing millions more jobs."

Even before the election the keynote of the U. S. approach was indicated by William Fowler, chief of the State Department's Division of Commercial Policy, Office of Economic Affairs.

Addressing the Foreign Trade Convention in New York, he said:

"One thing is certain. Only a thorough-going attack on all forms of excessive and unreasonable trade restrictions and trade discriminations throughout the world, with as many nations as possible co-operating, will meet the requirements of the postwar world.

"Our strong economic position and great influence, place the opportunity and responsibility for leadership largely on the United States."

How will these aims be achieved? The best and most likely way is for U. S. to submit to Congress a new and broader Trade Agreements Treaty to replace the present 1934 Act. Such a plan would be in line with the President's prophetic Chicago utterance about "Congressional approval" to expand export trade.

Were this done, it would give the President new executive power to negotiate individual trade agreements on a more generous scale. It would place in the hands of government negotiators a weapon which would put new life into the trade and tariff discussions of the past two years.

Since last summer, these negotiations have bogged down due to the imminence of the election and a fear that the U. S. could not be counted on to give very much ground in respect to tariffs and other barriers.

Of importance is the fact that Harry C. Hawkins, Chief of the State Department's Commercial Policy and Agreements division, has recently moved to London. Departmental officials here say the move was done for "personal" reasons. This is true. But the fact that the Number One trade agreements official in the Dept. of State is now in London, is looked on both at Washington and at Ottawa as a fact of great significance.

See More Aid To Britain

So far as Britain's overseas financial problems are concerned, the delegation headed by Lord Keynes, which has been in Washington for some time and is now at Ottawa, is known to have been very pleased by its reception.

Officially, this delegation has been discussing merely the question of further Lend-Lease from the United States during Stage II (the Japanese war). Unquestionably, the whole British postwar financial position has been pretty thoroughly discussed.

Prior to the election, grave doubts were expressed as to whether Congress would look at all kindly on additional aid to Britain. Now it is believed that in addition to the recently-announced terms of Lend-Lease aid during 1945 and the remainder of the Pacific war, a larger program is under consideration which would provide loans and undertakings adequate to assist Britain (and other war-torn states) during the "reconstruction" period.

In this connection, Point No. 2 in the Acheson program is significant, namely an extension of the authority of the Export-Import Bank. It is thought likely that billions of dollars may be made available through this channel, once it is streamlined and expanded.

Another important approach, now under discussion, is the expansion of the $10 billions International Bank for Reconstruction and Development proposed at Bretton Woods. It is argued that it would be much easier to get a plan of this sort through Congress than it would, for example, the Stabilization Fund also proposed at Bretton. Therefore some thought is being given to greatly expanding the proposed bank as one of the means by which this foreign trade and development program may be extended.

Behind such argument is the belief and expectation that the United States is headed for a postwar export trade of anywhere from $7 to $10 billions a year. The latter figure seems fantastic compared with the pre-war average of about $3 billions. It could only be maintained if the United States were prepared to underwrite these exports by something like $3 to $5 billions of foreign lending or investment.

Cartels To Fore

Part and parcel of the forthcoming trade program is the desire for action on cartels and commodity agreements.

Recently a report was made to the U. S. cabinet on the results of three years study on these two important questions. Despite widely differing views, the report is said to have recommended a firm policy by the United States looking toward the control of "restrictive" international agreements of all kinds in world trade, whether government or private. It proposed an international convention, which in effect would ask all nations to subscribe to an anti-trust formula. The only exceptions would be where national defense, public health or morals (narcotics), acute crisis or the conservation of scarce and vital commodities were concerned.

World Sherman Act?

By the time the proposed world conference is called, it is expected that the President and his advisers will have resolved their differences of views on how to control cartels. There is really no difference of view on the **need** for such control. The cleavage is as to the best method.

One view recommends a world-wide Sherman Act. Another view wants merely to extend Congressional powers so as to throw more light and information on "restrictive" trade practices. In any event, any trade concessions which Britain, Canada and others are asked to make by way of lower tariffs will be accompanied by some recommendation for control of cartel operations.

There has been even greater disputation within various branches of the U. S. government as to the position the administration should take in respect of "commodity" agreements.

One important group takes the view that such agreements should include both consumer and producer and should never be on anything but a temporary basis, two or three years at the most, and not be subject to renewal at that time unless completely re-negotiated. All agreements should be accompanied by undertakings which would seek to remove the causes which made the agreement necessary in the first place.

Clearly such a view runs counter to the policies which have prevailed in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for some time.

Election May Reconcile

These differences of view underscore the conflicts within various government agencies as to commercial policy. It is felt now, in view of the election results, that a determined effort will be made to pull these conflicting views together and to reach agreement on some specific program.

Indicative of this is the statement to the Congressional committee by Dean Acheson. This was not only the first official statement of its kind. It was also the first official pronouncement in respect of commodity agreements. Mr. Acheson attacked past agreements as "deficient" in that this kind of government action "was chiefly directed toward the artificial restriction of output and bolstering of prices without removing the fundamental causes of the disequilibrium."

Mr. Acheson's statement of policy on commodity agreements said:

"It will be desirable, consequently, to seek agreement between governments that all international commodity arrangements of this type should be based upon an acceptance of certain fundamental principles, in order to insure that such arrangements shall subserve the broader purposes of an expanding world economy. Thus such arrangements should provide for equal representation of the interests of exporting and importing nations, i.e., of both producing and consuming nations.

"Such arrangements should also afford expanding market opportunities for the more efficient world producers as compared with relatively less efficient producers of the commodity in question.

"It should be emphasized that the purpose would certainly not be to promote indiscriminate recourse to international commodity agreements as a permanent or general method of organizing international trade. The purpose would be rather to furnish a means whereby special problems of burdensome commodity surpluses can be dealt with by international co-operation, and to forestall the development of dangerous international rivalry in the disposal of surpluses at any price."

The Acheson Program To Boost U.S. Trade

1. Repeal of the Johnson act as essential if the Government is not to make all loans to governments in default to this country on first World War debts. Only on the basis of a repeal of this act could private lenders enter this field.

2. Expansion of the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank along with removal of the extension of the Johnson act ban, which prohibits this Government institution from lending to defaulted governments.

3. Ratification by Congress of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as approved at Bretton Woods, the primary function of which would be to guarantee foreign loans by private bankers.

4. Ratification by Congress of the International Monetary Fund, also approved at Bretton Woods, the function of which would be to stabilize world currency relationship.

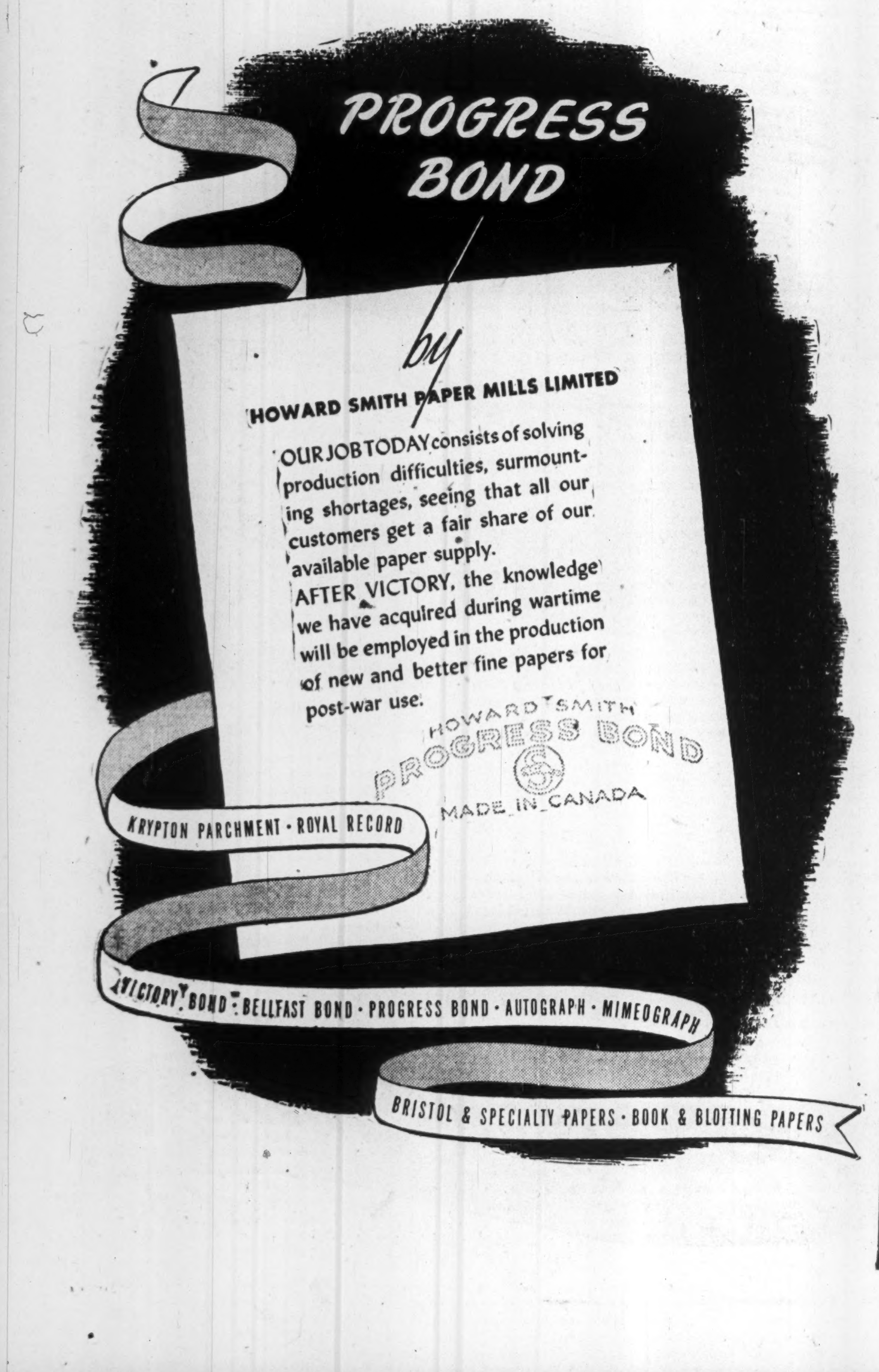
5. Reduction of tariffs.

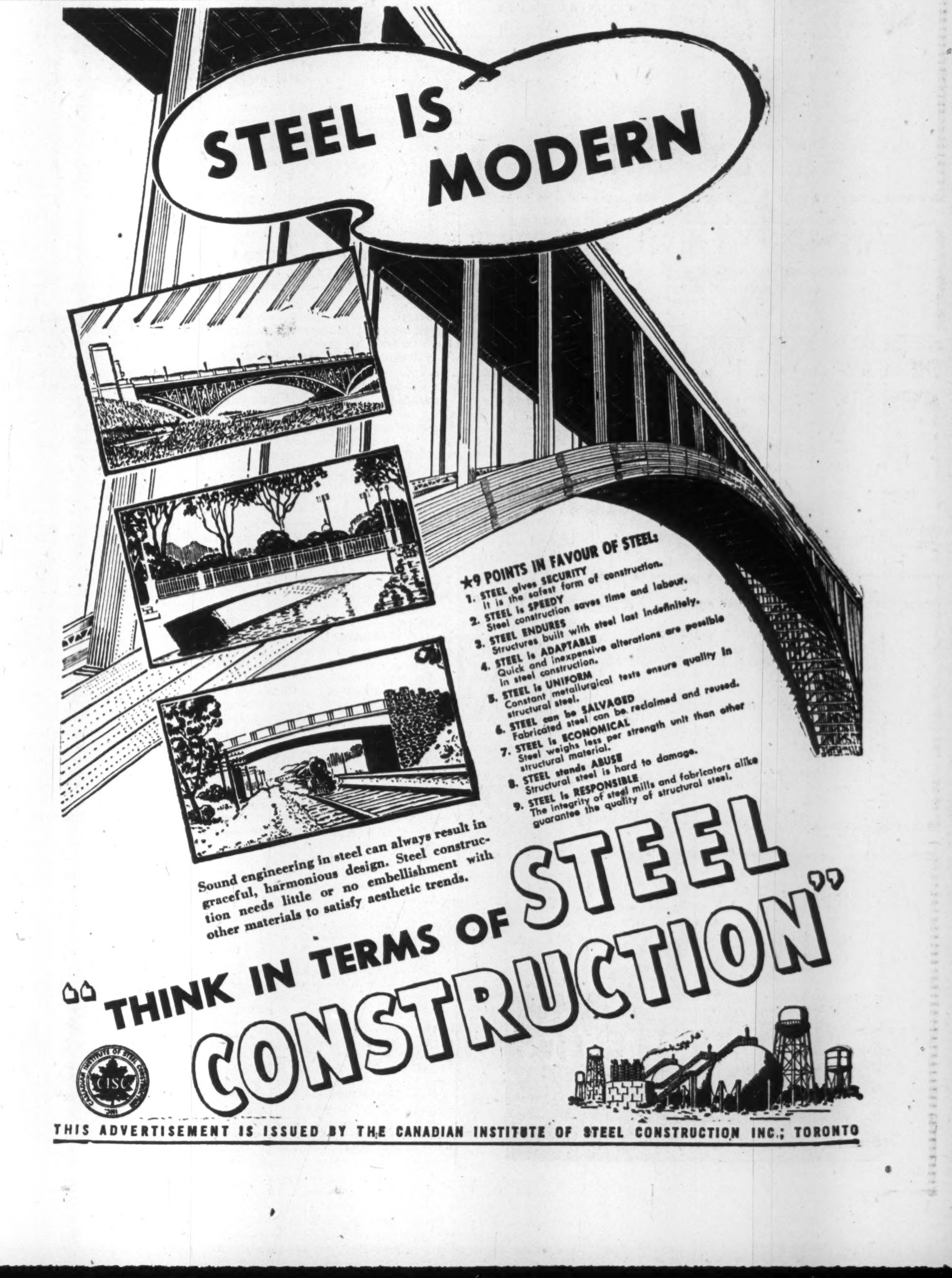
6. An international trade conference "at the earliest practicable date for the reduction of all kinds of barriers to trade." The resultant agreement would be submitted to Congress for approval.

7. Creation of "an international trade organization to study international trade problems and to recommend practical solutions."

8. Possible expansion of the powers of the Securities and Exchange Commission to act as a further check on the soundness and reasonableness of foreign loans made by private bankers and guaranteed by the proposed international bank.

9. Approval of the International Security Organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks, the Economic and Social Council of which would form the capstone of the whole postwar international economic organization.





Grain Movement Beats '28 Peak

But Loading Troubles Have Cut Potential Total

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Shipments of grain from lakehead ports to eastern destinations by water during 1944 have far exceeded those for any previous season, but they have still fallen short of meeting the demand. Labor shortage, ship withdrawals, other factors limited the movement.

From the opening of navigation up to Nov. 30 (after which increased insurance rates became effective on the great lakes), total shipments amounted to 440,679,286 bushels, compared with the previous record, in 1928, of 385,061,444 bushels. This year's shipments included 291 million bushels of wheat. 79 million bushels of oats, 55 million bushels of barley, 8 million bushels of rye and 7 million bushels of flax.

The total would have been considerably higher if the terminal elevators had been able to load all the vessels on which shippers hoped to despatch cargoes, before increased insurance rates took effect. Terminal elevator employees, however, remained firm in their refusal to work more than an eight hour day, and frequently vessels had to remain overnight at elevator docks when, with a few hours more of loading, they might have had their holds filled. Loading of vessels will continue, as always, during the first 12 days of December, after which further departures from the lake-head will be suspended, as insurance will no longer be obtainable.

Some Vessels Withdrawn

At various times during the year vessels have been withdrawn from the grain trade because cargoes could not be assured, and no doubt a larger number of vessels would have sought cargoes for winter storage if there had been any likelihood that grain could be supplied. As conditions are, probably there will still be some quantity of grain in storage in terminal elevators after the last boat has been loaded, although at one time it looked as if the supply of grain would be absolutely exhausted.

Grainmen expect that an all-rail movement of grain from the head of the lakes will begin at once and continue through the winter. Whether or not an actual shortage of wheat for overseas shipment develops will depend entirely on the quantity of ocean tonnage available to move it, which in turn depends upon the progress of the war on the continent, and the time at which vessels can be released from the movement of munitions and troops for carrying increased supplies of food.

All by Eastern Route

The heavy movement of grain down the lakes is largely due to the fact that practically all grain moving in overseas export has to be shipped by the eastern route, and that during the war the previous heavy export movement out of Vancouver to Great Britain and the continent has had to be suspended. A revival of that route is to be expected after the end of the war, but probably will not come immediately.

As long as the strain lasts on inadequate ocean shipping it will be necessary to economize ocean shipping by concentrating grain movement by way of the Atlantic.

Until only shortly before the close of navigation, the railways in the prairie provinces had endeavored to move the maximum quantity of wheat, and to do that had to concentrate the shipment of cars mainly from shipping points in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. Now the shipment of oats and barley is again being encouraged, and wheat is being moved in quantity from western Saskatchewan and from Alberta.

The demand for Canadian oats and barley in the United States continues good, but the possibilities of supplying it during the winter are comparatively small, as only a few cars from American railroads are available for making direct all-rail shipments to points in the United States. American buyers are attempting to buy oats and barley at the head of the lakes for shipment in the spring. However a large part of those grains arriving at the lakehead during the winter will be reshipped all rail to eastern Canada to fill the demands there for feed grains.

PULP AND PAPER THIS WEEK

Cut Waste in Wood Use

MONTREAL—The pulp and paper industry of the United States Pacific Northwest is now completing a major changeover in the pulp manufacturing process which is expected to result in a saving of 10-20% in wood for pulp, according to a report issued by the American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

The new process is hydraulic barking whereby high pressure water jets peel the logs clean without the fibre losses entailed in mechanical barking. It is estimated that if the expected saving were to be applied to all U. S. mills, the new process would mean a saving of 150 million cu. ft. of wood a year out of a total annual consumption of about 1.5 billion cu. ft.

The same source reports that through the co-operation of the U. S. Regional Petroleum Administrator and the War Production Board, new equipment has been installed at the Port Townsend, Wash., mill of Crown-Zellerbach Corp., by means of which lignin is recovered and used as fuel. The new equipment is expected to mean a saving of 240,000 barrels of oil a year at the mill.

* * *

Paper Mills Destroyed

Reports reaching Netherlands Government officials in London and on this continent indicate that the Nazis have been busily engaged in wrecking the paper industry of the Netherlands. The job of reconstruction in this industry in the Netherlands after the war is expected to be a big one. Netherlands officials are now engaged in obtaining all technical information possible to be used in rebuilding that country's paper industry.

* * *

Overseas Exports Up

Reflecting results of governmental policies in diverting increased amounts of Canadian newsprint overseas this year—for military reasons—detailed figures just released on exports of Canadian newsprint for the first five months of this year reveal that shipments to United Kingdom in that period were quadrupled over the previous year, shipments to Eire cut to a negligible amount, shipments to continental Europe nearly quadrupled, shipments to Egypt increased nearly six times, shipments to South Africa increased sharply from a very small amount last year, and shipments to certain Latin American countries substantially higher. Total shipments overseas of Canadian newsprint in the period covered amounted to 170,502 tons against 87,814 in the corresponding 1943 period, with this increase made possible by reduction of shipments to the United States to 931,657 tons from 991,365 tons.

Aussie Wheat Crop Is Short

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Australia is harvesting an extremely short wheat crop. This is now estimated to be in the neighborhood of 50 million bushels, about what may be required for domestic consumption and seed there, and leaving no export surplus. Later that fact may increase the demand for Canadian wheat to be shipped to far-eastern destinations and to the Mediterranean.

Offsetting the effects of drought in Australia on world wheat supplies is the fact that the winter wheat crop of the United States has made an extraordinarily good start on an increased acreage. The increase in acreage is attributed in part to the high prices prevailing for wheat, but also to some extent to labor shortage, as farmers have diverted to wheat land which under other conditions might have gone into other crops, particularly cotton.

Growth of winter wheat has been so heavy that a heavy demand is reported for cattle to pasture it down and give a desirable check to its growth before freeze up.

Westminster Paper Plans Extension

Coast Paper Firm Doubling Capital and Plant Capacity

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—The trend toward expansion in British Columbia's pulp and paper industry is marked by the announcement that Westminster Paper Co. has completed new financing to double capacity of its New Westminster plant.

Following recent increase in authorized capital from 50,000 to 100,000 shares par $10, the company has placed $500,000 new funds in the treasury, and vice-president Elmer Herb states that new machinery has been ordered and plans completed for important additions to the plant, some of which have been long planned but delayed by war.

On the completion of present financing outstanding shares will number 95,578. The company expects to be able to continue payment of dividends at 50 cents per share annually, requiring $47,788.

Elsewhere in the industry, Powell River Co. some time ago announced a several years program involving more than $12 millions. Pacific Mills, and B. C. Pulp and Paper, the other large units in the field, are also carrying out improvements, although most of the expenditure in recent months has been toward increasing of housing for workers.

Toronto Stock Exchange volume of trading during the month of Nov. amounted to 11,855,989 shares as compared with 10,400,632 shares in Oct. and 8,993,180 in Nov., 1943. At the same time, value of shares traded at $19,784,288 registered an increase of more than $3,000,000 on the month and compared with $16,213,220 a year ago.

United Corps. Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 30 cents a share on the "B" stock, payable Dec. 29 to stock of record Dec. 9, bringing total payments on the "B" stock for 1944 to 54 cents a share, compared with 30 cents paid in 1943.

United Amusement Corp., has announced it will redeem on Feb. 1, 1945, at 102¾ all of its 5% 20-year first mortgage bonds, due Feb. 1, 1956. Amount of bonds outstanding is $1,267,000. A refunding issue is planned.

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THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. (1943) LTD.
Operators of Country Elevators in Alberta and Saskatchewan
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GRAIN SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
GRAIN FUTURES
Owners and Operators
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and Powell Transports Ltd.
Head Office—563 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices—Fort William, Ont., Montreal, Que.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at
Beaupre, Que. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
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De luxe Heated Cabins
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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4

Range 1944 High	Low	Div R'te $	Dec. 2 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 27	Week end. Dec. 4 H	L	Cl'se
5¾	2½	.	...	Abitibi	8000	3	3½	2¾	2¾
52¾	27	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	10443	47	49¾	46½	49½
125	58	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	375	107	111	105	111
11½	5½	.	...	Acme Glove	25	8½	8½	8½	8½
17	13½	.	...	Agnew Surp.	25	17	17	17	17
115	112	7	6.2	Do. pref.	20	115	112	112	115

Range 1944 High	Low	Div R'te $	Dec. 2 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 27	Week end. Dec. 4 H	L	Cl'se
38½	29	.	...	Economic Inv.	25	36½	36	36	36
14½	8	.	...	Electrolux	15	12	12	12	12
10½	4¾	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	50	5½	6	5½	5½
22½	19	.	...	English Electric	110	22	22	21½	22
5	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	5	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	6	.	...	Equitable Life	115	8½	8	8	8
3½	2	.	...	Fairchild Air.	175	2	2½	2	2

Range 1944 High	Low	Div R'te $	Dec. 2 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 27	Week end. Dec. 4 H	L	Cl'se
30	17	.	...	South. Invest.	2491	20	20	20	20
3½	2	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	860	3	3½	3	3
22	13	1	...	Do. (A)	860	19	19¾	18¾	19¾
35	32	1.40	4.2	St. Law. Flour.	25	34	34	34	34
65	45½	3	4.8	St. Law. Pap. p	205	60	60	59½	59½
10	4	.	...	Stand. Clay	43	9½	10	10	10
5	2¾	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	500	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾

Mining Stocks

Range 1944 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Dec. 2 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Nov. 27	Week Ending Dec. 4 High	Low	Close
1.20	.90	*.02	....	Kirkland L.	8,555	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.05
.19	.10	.....	....	Kirk. Town.	1,000	.12	.12	.12	.12
.39	.25	.....	....	Kootenay B.	2,200	.27	.26½	.25	.25
3.50	1.50	.....	....	Labrador	3,800	2.48	2.45	2.40	2.45
2.75	.80	.02	....	Lake Dufault	12,900	1.60½	1.65	1.50	1.51
21.50	14.12	.80	....	Lake Shore	500	17.25	17.75	17.00	17.25
6.75	5.20	.01	....	Lamaque G.	347	6.25	6.25	6.10	6.10
.15	.06½	.....	....	Lapa Cad.	14,600	.10	.10	.09	.09½
2.95	1.92	.10	3.2	Upper Can.	104,076	2.60	2.63	2.26	2.42
13.50	6.00	*.10	....	Ventures	1,430	10.50	10.75	10.50	10.50
5.45	4.50	*.40	....	Waite Am.	2,325	4.60	4.70	4.55	4.60
1.40	.60	.....	....	Wassa Lake	261,300	1.12	1.40	1.19	1.39
2.09	.80	.....	....	West Mal.	21,100	1.30	1.35	1.21	1.22
.04½	.02½	.....	....	Whitewater	2,000	.03½	.03	.03	.03
.20	.04	.....	....	Wiltsey C.	45,800	.07½	.08½	.07	.08½
4.50	2.95	.25	....	Wright-Har.	790	3.40	3.50	3.35	3.40

Oil Stocks

Range 1944 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Dec. 2 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Nov. 27	Week Ending Dec. 4 High	Low	Close
.14	.07½	.....	....	Acme G. & O.	3,300	.07½	.08	.07½	.07½
.15	.10	.....	....	Alta. P. Cons.	787	.12	.13½	.12	.12
1.79	1.10	.....	....	Ajax	4,115	1.50	1.42	1.42	1.42
.76	.58	*.05	....	Anglo Can.	2,380	.70	.70	.68	.68
1.40	.61	.....	....	Br. Dom.	47,711	.65	.67	.62	.67
2.24	1.70	.10	....	Calg. & Ed.	6,400	1.73	1.80	1.71	1.80
.25	.15	.....	....	Calmont	22,600	.20	.22	.20	.22
.36	.20	.....	....	Common P.	1,000	.35	.36	.35½	.35½
.41	.25	.....	....	Dalhousie	100	.31	.28	.28	.28
.14½	.07	.....	....	East Crest.	61,550	.13½	.13	.11½	.12½
1.45	1.01	.....	....	Foothills	3,025	1.25	1.40	1.22	1.35
.15	.09	.....	....	High Sarcee	2,000	.13	.12	.12	.12
3.70	2.19	.....	....	Home	10,795	2.95	3.05	2.85	2.90
.05	.03½	.....	....	Homestead	2,500	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
.07½	.05	.....	....	McD. Segur	1,000	.07	.07½	.07½	.07½
.59	.17	.....	....	Mid-Cont.	65,300	.20	.19½	.18	.18½
.09½	.05½	†.03	....	Mill City	1,000	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½
.24	.16	.....	....	Model	300	.17	.20	.16	.20
.11½	.04	.....	....	Nordon	600	.07	.07	.05	.07
.70	.37	.....	....	Okalta	4,500	.41	.45	.42	.45
.20	.02	.....	....	Pacalta	15,335	.13	.13	.09½	.09½
1.07	.44½	.....	....	Pacific Oil	78,500	.50½	.58	.50	.50
.70	.45	.....	....	Pac. Pete.	760	.65	.55	.50	.50
22.00	17.50	1.00	....	Royalite	335	19.00	19.00	18.00	18.00
.05	.02½	.....	....	South End	7,500	.03	.03	.03	.03
.12	.06	.....	....	Spooner	200	.10	.12	.12	.12
.08	.06	.....	....	Sunset	1,000	.07	.07½	.07½	.07½
.07	.04½	.....	....	United Oils	1,225	.05½	.06	.05	.06
.09½	.05	.....	....	Vanalta	1,000	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
.19	.06	.....	....	Vermilata	5,500	.11	.11	.09½	.10½
.22	.15	†.01	....	Vulcan	500	.17	.20	.20	.20

* Yield including bonus. † Paid in 1943. ▼ Paid or payable in 1944 to date.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver
	Total Volume		
Dec. 5	80,300	714,000	......
Dec. 4	118,200	751,000	......
Dec. 2	63,500	286,000	......
Dec. 1	53,600	466,000	54,120
Nov. 30	34,700	516,000	40,785
Nov. 29	48,300	543,000	55,140

Government Bonds

Dec. 5, 1944 (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951	104	104½
3	Mar. 1954	102¾	103¾
3	Nov. 1956	101½	102½
3	May 1957	1001/3	100½
3	Jan. 1959	99¾	100¾
3	June 1960	99¾	100¾
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
2	Mar. 1945	100	100½
2	Dec. 1946	100¾	101½
4½	Feb. 1946	103½	104½
2½	Mar. 1948	100½	102
1¾	May 1946	100½	101
3½	June 1949	1021/3	103
3½	Nov. 1951	104½	105
4	Oct. 1952	105¾	106½
3½	Feb. 1952	105½	105½
3	Oct. 1952	102½	103½
3	June 1955	101½	102
4½	Nov. 1956	104¾	105½
4½	Nov. 1957	106¾	107½
3	June 1958	100	100¾
4½	Nov. 1958	108¾	109½
4½	Nov. 1959	109¾	110½
3½	June 1966	102½	103
3	Perpetual	96½	97½
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
3	Dec. 1950	101½	102½
3	Jan. 1959	99½	100½
4½	Sept. 1951	123½	...
4½	Feb. 1956	126½	...
4½	July 1957	127½	...
3	Feb. 1953	102	103
4¾	June 1955	128½	...
5	Feb. 1954	116½	118
5	Oct. 1969	127½	...
5	Feb. 1970	127½	...

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100½	101¾
3½	Mar. 1948	100½	102½
3½	Mar. 1959	101½	103½
4	Nov. 1952	103½	105½
3¾	Feb. 1955	102½	104½
4½	Aug. 1958	108¾	111½
4½	Jan. 1963	113¾	116½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	89	92
4	Dec. 1954	85½	88½
5	Oct. 1958	89½	92½
5½	Apr. 1952	90½	94
6	Mar. 1947	88½	91½
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	116½	118¾
4½	Jan. 1951	118½	120¾
4½	Oct. 1953	119½	121¾
5	Apr. 1954	123¾	126½
5½	Feb. 1945	100	102
6	Feb. 1947	105	107
Manitoba:			
4	Dec., 1957	110¾	113½
4½	Dec. 1956	115½	118
5	Dec. 1959	120	123
5½	Oct. 1955	115½	118
6	Apr. 1947	102¾	106½
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	84	88
4	Nov. 1960	83	87
4½	Oct. 1951	99	103
4½	Mar. 1960	92	96
5	Aug. 1956	92½	96½
5½	Oct. 1952	95	99
6	Mar. 1952	96½	100½

*Payable N.Y.

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	128¾	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	110½	112½
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	111	113
3	Oct. 1951	98½	100½
3½	Aug. 1949	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100¾	102¾
4½	Apr. 1961	121	123
5	Jan. 1960	126	128
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100½	102¾
3½	Nov. 1950	102¾	104¾
4½	Sept. 1952	116	118
4½	Nov. 1960	124	126
5	Mar. 1960	129	131
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	100	101½
3	Apr. 1948	101	102½
3	Nov. 1950	101½	102¾
3½	Nov. 1951	102½	104
3½	May 1955	102½	103¾
4	June 1962	122½	124½
4½	June 1950	109	110½
4½	Jan. 1962	130	132
5	Oct. 1948	109	110½
5	Dec. 1960	135½	138
5½	July 1946	104¾	106½
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	101	102½
3½	Feb. 1953	101½	103½
3½	Apr. 1947	102½	104½
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	103	105

Unlisted Stocks

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1944

The following list is a consolidation of quotations provided by several major dealers in the unlisted field. Where these quotations on individual stocks vary, we present the lowest bid and highest ask price appearing on any of the lists.

	Low. Bid	High. Asked
Aikenhead Hardware Co.	75	80
Allens Kingston Units	70	..
Allens London Theatre pfd.	53.50	..
Allens St. Catharines units	54	..
Allens Toronto units	36	40
Anglo Can. Telephone (A)	9.50	10.50
Atlas Steels, com.	38	40
Do., 1st pfd.	106.50	110
Beach Foundry, pfd.	70	..
Brinton Peterboro Carpet	62	..
British American Assur.	55	..
British Mortgage and Trust	137	145
B. C. Sugar	87	90
B. C. Telephone 1st pf.	112	115
Brockville Trust Co. $50 par	50	..
Canada Machinery, com.	7	8
Canada Tea, pfd.	45	..
Canada Paving, 1st pfd.	3.25	5
Canadian Airways	3	..
Can. Co-op. Woolgrowers	8	10
Canadian Fairbanks com.	24.50	..
Can. Indust. A com	159.50	162
Can. Ingersoll Rand	61	63
Can. Investors Corp.	5.75	6.75
Canadian Motor Lamp, A	8	9
Can. West. Lumber, com.	1.15	1.50
Can. West. Nat. Gas, com.	35	..
Do., pfd.	105.50	108
Capital Trust Co., $100 par	41	..
Capital Wire Cloth, com.	5	7.50
Do., pfd.	21	..
Cawthra Apts., units	3.50	5
Chase, A. W., units	25.50	28.50
Colonial Realty, com.	3.75	5
Colonial Steamships, com.	75	79
Commercial Finance, com.	8	10
Commercial Life, 10% pd.	7	9.50
Confederation Life Assoc.	134	145
Continental Life 20% pf.	31	35
Crown Life Ins. 100% paid	280	..
Crown Trust Co.	61	..
Debenture & Securities, pf.	92	..
Detroit International Bridge	13	15
Dom. Can. Gen. Insurance	145	..
Dominion Life Assurance	170	200
Dover Industries Ltd.	8	9
Dunlop Tire, pfd.	26	27
Eastern Steel Prod., pfd.	21.50	23
Easy Washing Machine, pfd.	10.50	11.50
Edmonton Stk Yds., units	60	70
Empire Life Ins., 25% pd.	14.25	16.50
Excelsior Life Ins., 40% pd.	86	..
Fed. Found. & Steel, new c.	2	2.75
Do., old common	..	.25
Foreign Power Sec., pfd.	7	12.50
Galt Brass, com.	16	..
Goderich Elevator & Trans.	12	14
Great Lakes Power, pfd.	114.50	117.50
Great West Life	275	..
Guardian Realty, pfd.	21	25
Guaranty Co. of N. Amer.	200	..
Guelph and Ont. Svgs. $50	52	55.50
Gurney Foundry, pfd.	2	2.75
Hart Battery, com.	0.25	8
Highland Dairy, pfd.	55	..
Homewood Sanitarium	90	..

	Low. Bid	High. Asked
Hudson's Bay, ord.	13.50	..
Imperial Life	275	310
Industrial Mortgage Tr., $50	38	..
Ingram & Bell, pfd.	93	..
Inter. Utilities, $3.50 pfd.	55.50	58
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50.	43	47.50
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	12.75	14
London & West. Trust, $100	47	..
Manufacturers Life Ins.	250	275
Midland Loan & Svgs., $10	14	16
Moirs Limited, pfd.	82	..
Monarch Life Assce., 20%	44	..
Monarch Mtge., units	2	3
Montreal Island Power pf.	38	42
Montreal Trust Co.	66	73
Morrison Brass, pfd.	11	14
Morrow Screw, com.	16	19
Do., pfd	101.50	105
National Drug & Chem. c.	4	4.75
National Hosiery, pfd.	3.25	4.75
Do., com.	1.75	..
National Life Assce., 25%	20	26
Neilson, Wm., com.	13	..
Do., pfd	101	..
New Brunswick Telephone	12	15
New Meth. Laundry, units	95	..
North Amer. Elev., 1st pfd.	85.50	..
Northern Ont. Pwr., pfd.	72	80
Ont. Tobacco Plant units	15	20
Paramount Kitchener, units	54	..
Paramount Oshawa, pfd.	85	..
Premier Trust Co., $100	49	52.50
Provincial Bank of Can.	11.50	12.50
Provincial Paper, pfd.	107	109
Prudential Trust	3	5.50
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd.	1.25	..
Ruddy, E. L., pfd	65	..
St. John Drydock, pfd.	98	101
Sawyer Massey, com.	1.10	..
Seiberling Rubber, com.	3.50	6.50
Sincennes McNaughton T.	2	3.25
Sherbrooke Trust	130	..
Sovereign Life Assce 25%	28	33
Standard Fuel, pfd.	2	..
Do., com.	92	96
Stedman Bros., pfd.	60	..
Sterling Trust	75	83
Strand Hamilton, pfd.	73	..
Sun Life Assce.	318	338
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	2.75	3.35
Toronto Carpet, pfd.	72	..
Toronto General Ins.	5.25	6.50
Trusts & Guarantee, $100	57	64
Union S. Y. Sask., 8% pf.	100	..
United Farmers Co-op.	3	4
United Steel, A pfd.	24.75	28
Viceroy Mfg., pfd.	24	26
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	89	..
Waterloo Mfg., com.	4.50	5.50
Waterloo Trust & Svgs.	101	..
Wentworth Radio, com.	1	..
Western Assurance, com.	52	55
Do., pfd	41	44
Western Grain, com.	.70	1.20
Do., pfd	..	33
York Trading, com.	4.50	6.50

Unlisted Mines

Approximate quotations, 4 p.m., Nov. 30, subject to confirmation:

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate	Last sale	Dec. 4 Bid	Ask
United Grain (A)	1	14½	15	16
United Secs.	...	3½	3½	4
Viau Bisc. pref.	5	98	95	98
Walkerville Br.	.05	3½	..	..
Wellington Fire	3.50	59½	..	..
W. Koot. Pr. p.	7	160	..	..
West Breweries	...	8	8	10
West Grain, pfd.	...	25	..	..
West. Steel	.75	16	15¾	..
Wood, A&J p.	7	105	..	..
Woods Mfg. pf.	...	28	28	29
York Knitting	...	7½	7.	8

*Interim dividend paid in 1943.
▲On arrears. †Paid or payable in 1944 to date.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Dec. 4 Bid	Ask
Beaufor	...	.08	.36½	.07
Berens River	...	1.00	.65	1.05
Bouscadillac G.M.	...	.08	.06½	.08
Brazil Gold	...	.03½	..	..
Cent. Manitoba	...	.07	.05½	.10
Century Mining	...	.09½	.06	.10
Coast Copper	...	.60	..	..
Federal	...	.05	.04½	.07
Flin Flon	...	.04	.01½	.04
Forty-Four	...	.61	.30	..
George Copper	...	.23	..	..
Golconda	...	.06½	.06½	.08
Gold Eagle	...	.04½	.04½	.04½
Grandora	...	.09½	.10	..
Halcrow Swayze	...	.05	.06	.08½
Home Gold	...	.00¾	..	..
Indian Mines	...	.02¾	..	..
Int. Mining	4.90	4.75	..	..
Island Mountain	...	1.30	1.22	..
Jacola	...	.03½	.03½	.04
Jack Waite	...	.09	.08	.11
Kerr Lake	...	.20	.24½	.40
Kirk. Gold Rand.	...	.08½	.08	.10
Knee Lake	...	.02½	..	.02½
Lebel Oro	...	.03½	.03½	.04
McGillivray C.	...	.23	..	..
McVittie Graham	...	.23	.23½	.27½
Mentor Explor.	...	.25	.27	..
Moffatt Hall	...	.08	..	..
Nor. Canada	...	.97	.92	.99
Pandora	...	.07½	.09	.10
Prospectors Air's	...	.35	.30	.40
Quatsino	...	.02½	.02¾	.03
Quebec Gold	...	.50	45	.60
Red Cloud	...	.02	..	.01½
Red Hawk	...	.04¾	.04½	.05
Reeves McDonald	...	.23	.20	.24
Rice Lake	...	.00¾	.01	.02½
Silbak Prem.	...	.85	.80	.90
Sudbury Basin	...	4.35	..	..
Sunlock	...	.27	..	..
Uchi Bonds	...	35.00	35.00	36.00
Wellington	...	.01	.01	.01½
Wendigo	...	.30	..	..
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.02	.00½	.01½
Ymir Girl	...	.03¾	.03¾	..

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Dec. 4 Bid	Ask
Anaconda	...	.05	.05½	.06
Brown Oil	...	.05	..	.08
Commoil	▲.01	.23	.23	..
Davies Pete	...	.12½	.12¾	.15
Grease Creek	...	.02½	..	..
Madison	...	.02	..	..
McLeod	...	.14	..	.14
Mercury	...	.07½	.07	.07½
National Pete.	...	.13	..	.14
Oil Selections	...	.03½	..	..
Royal Canadian	...	.03½	.03½	.04
South West Pete	...	.17	.17½	.25
Texas Can.	...	1.25	1.25	1.50
Trans Alta.	...	.12	..	..

† Paid in 1943. ▲ Paid or payable in 1944 to date.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr
Cattle	$10.68	$10.50	$11.18
Hogs	17.31	17.16	17.12
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Sugar, raw lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	104.1	104.1	102.6
Dow Jones (fut.)	97.27	96.12	93.86
Fisher's	113.8	113.9	111.1
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Oct.)	118.6	118.8	119.3
W'sale (Oct.)	102.4	102.3	101.9
U. S. (Sept.)	104.0	103.9	103.1
Gr. Brit. (Aug.)	167.5	167.1	162.2

Note—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper - electrolytic. New York. No. 7 coffee, Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	3.92	4.29
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	3.90	4.25
Can. Investors	5.50	6.75
Com. Intern.	2.97	3.30
Corporate Inv.	6.95	7.45
Trans-Canada (A)	10.90	...
Do. (B)	...	10.75

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Dec. 5, 1944

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	73	76	74
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	109	111	110
B. C. Power	4½	'60	102½	104½	102½
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	107½	109½	107½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	115	117	115
Do.	5	'64	105	...	105
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	112½	114½	112½
°Gatineau Pr. A	3¾	'69	112½	114½	112½
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	103	105½	103½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	102½	105	102½
Do.	5	'57	102½	105	102½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	82½	85½	80½
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	101	104	101
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	103	105½	103
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	101	103	101
Do.	3½	'73	99½	101½	99½
Do.	3½	'63	99½	101½	99½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	104	106½	104
†Do.	5	'55	99½	102½	99½
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	97½	100½	97½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	103	...	103
Ott. L. H. & P.	4	'57	102	104½	102
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102½	...	102½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	111	113	111
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	103	105	103
*Sag. P. "A" a	4½	'66	114	116	115
♦Do., B	4½	'66	106½	108½	106½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	103½	105½	104½
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	103½	105½	103½
†Do.	4½	'70	113	115	113½
Do.	4	'69	104	106½	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	101½	103½	101½
†United Secs.	3	'52	94½	97½	95
†Wpg. El. ser. A	5	'65	100	102½	100
Do. B	5	'65	99	101½	98½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	...	...	106
Do. C.O.D.	5	'53	101½	104	106
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101½	104½	102
Do.	6	'54	102	105	102
†Alta. Pa. Grain	6	'46	104	...	104
Algoma Steel	5	'48	102	104½	102
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101½	104	101½
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	102½	105½	101½
‡†Do.	7	'50	105½	108½	101½
*Brown Co.	5	'59	94	96½	95½
Burns & Co.	5	'58	97½	100½	97
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103	105	103
Can. Electric	4½	'65	100½	103½	100
Can. Paper	4½	'52	100½	103½	100½
Can. Steamship	5	'57	104	106½	104
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	113½	115½	113½
‡Can. Locomot.	6	'53	107	109	107
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	100	103	99
C. P. R.	3½	'51	103½	105½	103½
Do.	4	'49	105½	107½	105½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	105	107½	105
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101	104	101
Dom. Scott Inv.	4	'52	100	103	100
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	106	108½	106

Corporation Bonds Cont'd

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
Dom. Woollens	5	'64	92½	95	90
Do.	4	'54	98½	101½	98½
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	102½	105	102
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	106	108½	106
Famous Players	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
†Federal Grain	6	'49	105½	...	105½
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	113	...	113½
Galt Brass	5	'50	...	...	99
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	109½	111½	108½
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	100	103	100
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	106½	109	107
Ham. Cotton	3	'44-'53	99	...	99
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101	104	101
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	101	104	101
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	4-5	'51	63½	66½	63½
*Inter. P. Nfld. (Bowater's P&P)	5	'68	108½	...	108½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	75	78	75
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	107½	...	107½
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	102½	105	102
Do.	5	'61	96	99	94½
Legare	6	'61	99½	102½	99½
Maple L. M.	5½	'58	101	103	101
Man. Sugar	5	'60	105½	108	106
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	103	105½	103
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	103	105½	103
McCormicks	4	'52	101½	...	101½
Do.	4½	'52	101½	...	101½
Mercury Mills	5	'59	100	103	100
Mersey Paper	5	'57	100½	...	100½
†Do.	6	'49	100½	...	100½
M. & O. Paper	5	'60	113½	...	113½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	100½	...	100½
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	96	98½	96½
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	85½	...	85½
N.S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	91	94	91
Price Bros.	5	'57	103½	106	103½
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	110½	...	110½
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	99½	102½	99½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	111	...	111
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	...	102
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	101	...	101
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	101	104	101
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	100½	103	100½
Smith, Howard	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Sterling Coal	6	'45	99½	...	99½
United Amuse.	5	'56	103	...	102
United Corp.	4	'58	100	103	100
*United Gas	5½	'48	111	...	111
United Gr. Grs.	4½	'58	100	103	100
†Western Grain	5	'63	87	90½	87

* Payable in Can. or U. S.
† Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
° Payable in U. S.
♦ Payable in Canada only.
‡ Traded without accrued interest.
▲ Payable in Can. or U. K.

Bond Tenders

12 noon, Dec. 4, City of Hull, P.Q. — Sealed tenders $79,000 3¼%, dated Nov. 1, maturing 1945-62.

12 noon, Dec. 5, Twp. of Barton, Ont.— Sealed tenders $10,868.87 4%; 10-year serials.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Dec. 5, 1944

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1944 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 5
		Oats*			
.51½	.51½	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
1.12	1.04	Dec.	1.11¼	1.07¾	1.11
1.13⅛	1.10	May	1.13⅛	1.09⅞	1.12¾
1.05¼	1.01⅝	July	1.11¼	1.08½	1.11⅛

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

	For Week Dec. 5 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
Barley*				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye				
2 C. W.	1.11	1.08¼	7.08⅛	1.06

*At ceiling prices.

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Acme Glove	3.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Agnew-Surpass	1.75	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Algoma Steel	2.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Aluminium	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 4
Am. Cyanide	†.75	Dec. 28	Dec. 1
Do.	†.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Do., pfd.	†.12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Am. Electric	.30	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Assoc. Tel. & Tel.	†1.32	Dec. 22	Nov. 22
Do., pfd.	†1.54	Dec. 22	Nov. 22
Andian Nat.	.50†	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Ang. Can. Tel.	.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Ang. Can. Tob. A	.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Asbestos Corp.	.20&.10	Dec. 30	Dec. 1
Aunor Gold	.05	Dec. 1	Nov. 8
Barber-Ellis	.12½&.12½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Barkers Bread	2.50	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Beatty Bros. A	.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do., B	.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	3.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Beaver Lumber	■.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Bruck Silk	.10	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Belding-Cort.	1.00	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Do. 7% pfd.	1.75	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Bell Telephone	2.00	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Borden Co.	†.50	Dec. 10	Dec. 5
Brazilian Tract.	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
B. C. Electric Pwr.	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Brant. Cord.	.12½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do.	.32½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
B. A. Oil	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 6
B. C. Power	.40	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Bright & Co.	1.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Building Prod.	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Burlington Steel	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Can. Bread 5% pf.	.62½	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Do., 6% pf.	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Can. Cement	1.25	Dec. 20	Nov. 24
Can. Cycle	1.25	Dec. 27	Dec. 12
Can. Machinery	.50	Dec. 27	Dec. 11
Can. Bronze	.37½&.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Do., 5% pr.	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
Can. Cottons	.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Do., 6% pf.	.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Can. Gen. El.	2.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Ing. Rand	.50	Dec. 11	Nov. 30
Can. W.B. Boxes	.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Can. Crushed Stone.	.10	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Can. Dry	†.25	Dec. 7	Nov. 22
Can. Foundries A.	.37½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do., B	1.50	Dec. 16	Dec. 1
Can. Malting	.50+.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Can. Perm. Mtge.	2.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Wire & Cable A	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., B	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Can. Brew. pf.	.85	Jan. 1	Nov. 15
Can. Steamship	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 6
Can. Canners	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 1st pref.	.25&.05	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	.15&.08	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Car & Fdry.	.53	Jan. 10	Dec. 21
Can. Celanese	.25&.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 12
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 12
Do., Rights	1.00	Mar. 15	Dec. 12
Can. Converters	.75	Jan. 31	Dec. 15
Can. Fire	2.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Can. Food Prod.	.62½	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Can. Malartic	.02	Dec. 21	Nov. 10
Can. For. Inv.	.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Can. Indemnity	4.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	2.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Can. Oil Co.	.20	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Can. North. Pwr.	■.15	Jan. 25	Dec. 20
Do., pfd.	■1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Can. Shipbldg. & Eng. "A"	.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., B	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Westinghouse	■.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Cassidy's pfd.	■1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 2
Celanese Corp.	†.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Do., 1st pfd.	†1.18½	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Do., 2nd pfd.	†1.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Central Patricia	.03	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Chartered Trust	1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Com. Alcohols	.05	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Do., pref.	.10	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Cons. Press	.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Cons. Div. Ltd. Secs.	.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Consol. Bakeries	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Dairy Corp.	1.25&1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
David & Frere	.25	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Detroit & Can. Tun.	†.50	Dec. 26	Nov. 27
Detroit Intnl. Bridge	†.25	Dec. 26	Nov. 27
Disher Steel	1.50	Dec. 23	Dec. 2
Dist. Corp.-Seagram	.55½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do. 5% pfd.	†1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dom. Dairies	.44	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Dom. Fdry. & Steel.	.35	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Dom. Malting	.20	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
Do.	.20	May 1	Mar. 31
Do.	.20	Aug. 1	June 30
Dom. Stores	.15	Dec. 20	Nov. 24
Dom. Textile	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 4
Do., pfd.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Drum. St. Rtly.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
East. Steel pfd.	.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Easy Washing	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Eng. Electric	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Falconbridge Nick.	.07½■	Dec. 21	Nov. 4
Famous Players	.37½	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Fanny Farmer	†37½&†.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Ford Motor	.25	Dec. 16	Nov. 25
Foundation Co.	.35	Jan. 19	Dec. 31
Fraser Co.	.35	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Gatineau Power	.20&.05	Dec. 30	Dec. 1
Do., 5% pfd.	1.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Do., 5½% pfd.	1.38	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Great Lakes Paper.	.75	Dec. 30	Dec. 11
Great West Saddlery	.75	Dec. 26	Dec. 1
Greening Wire	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Goodyear Tire	■.63+2.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do., pfd	■.62½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Hinde & Dauch	.25	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Hollinger	.10	Dec. 28	Dec. 2
Holt Renfrew	3.50&1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 5
Howey Gold	.01	Dec. 11	Oct. 31
Hudson Bay	1.00	Dec. 21	Nov. 21
Huron & Erie	1%	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Imperial Tobacco	.10	Dec. 30	Nov. 14
Inter. Baking	.75	Dec. 28	Dec. 14
Intnl. Bronze	.20	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do., pf.	.37½	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Inv. Foundation	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Intn'l Nickel	†.40	Dec. 30	Nov. 15
Intnl. Metals	.35	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Do., pref.	1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Intnl. Paints	1.00&1.00	Jan. 12	Dec. 11
Inter. Utilities	†1.00	Dec. 8	Nov. 29
Island Mount. M.	.03	Dec. 20	Nov. 17
Jamaica Public Ser.	.17	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Do., pfd.	1.75	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Kerr-Addison	.05	Dec. 28	Nov. 30
Lake Shore Mines	.20	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Lamaque Gold	.05	Feb. 1	Dec. 28
Lang, John	.17½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Levy Bros.	.40	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Louisiana Land & E.	†.10	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Macassa Mines	.04	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
MacKinnon Ltd.	1.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Madsen Red Lake	.04	Dec. 15	Nov. 27
Marcus Loew's Tht.	1.00	Dec. 30	Dec. 8
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	Dec. 30	Dec. 8
MacLeod-Cock.	.05	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Maritime T. & T.	.17½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	.17½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
McColl-Frontenac	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Melchers	.30	Jan. 17	Dec. 15
Mont. Loan & Mort.	.31¼	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Modern Contain.	.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	1.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Monarch Life	6%	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Moore Corp.	.55½&.66½	Jan. 2	Dec. 7
Do., pref.	†1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 7
Murphy Paint	.20	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Do., pref.	1.37½	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Nat. Breweries	.43	Jan. 1	Dec. 6
Nat. Cottons	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Do., pfd.	1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Nat. Grocers	.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Nat. Steel	.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Negus Mines	■.02½	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
New Method	1.62½	Dec. 18	Dec. 1
Niagara W. Weav.	.25	Dec. 30	Dec. 5
Nipissing Mines	.05	Dec. 23	Nov. 27
Noranda Mines	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
North Star	.08½	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Northwest Utilities.	1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
Ogilvie Flour M.	.25	Jan. 2	Nov. 24
Ont. Loan & Deb.	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ont. Steel	.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Do., pfd.	1.75	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Ottawa L. H. & P.	.15	Jan. 1	Nov. 8
Do., 5% pfd.	1.25	Jan. 1	Nov. 8
Ottawa El. Rly.	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Page-Hersey	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pamour Porc.	.05	Dec. 8	Nov. 11
Paramount Pict.	†.50	Dec. 29	Dec. 8
Paton Mfg.	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Paymaster Cons. M.	.01	Jan. 9	Dec. 9
Perron Gold	.02	Dec. 30	Dec. 1
Placer Dev.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
Power Corp.	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do., 6% pfd.	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Pressed Metals	.25†	Dec. 20	Nov. 25
Preston East Dome.	.05	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Premier Gold	.01	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Price Bros.	1.37½	Jan. 1	Nov. 30
Proprietary Mines.	.05	Jan. 9	Dec. 7
Quebec Power	.25	Feb. 26	Jan. 25
Real Est. Loan	1.09	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Reliance Grain, pfd.	1.62½+1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Remington Rand	†.30	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Do., pfd.	†1.12	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
River. S. Mills	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Robt. Mitchell	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Russell Ind.	.30	Dec. 27	Dec. 12
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 17	Dec. 12
Sherritt Gordon Mns	.02■	Dec. 21	Oct. 26
Sher.-Williams	1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Siscoe Gold	.01½	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Sheep Creek Gold	.03	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Sicks Brew.	.25&.50	Dec. 30	Nov. 30
H. Simon & Sons	.15	Dec. 23	Dec. 1
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 23	Dec. 1
Howard Smith	1.50	Jan. 29	Dec. 31
South Can. Power	.20	Feb. 15	Jan. 19
Do., 6% pfd.	1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Standard Chem.	.50	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Standard Fuel	1.00&1.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Stedman Bros.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do., pfd.	.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Sterling Trust	2.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
St. Lawrence Corp.	.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
St. Lawrence P. M.	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Sylvanite Gold	.03	Jan. 15	Nov. 6
Tamblyn Ltd.	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Do., 5% pf.	.62½	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
Teck-Hughes	.05*	Feb. 1	Dec. 28
Tip Top Tailors	.07½	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Tooke Bros.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Toronto G. Tr.	1.00&1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 8
United Corp. B	.30	Dec. 29	Dec. 9
United G. Equities.	.05*	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
United Fuel	.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Upper Can. Mine	.02½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Ventures	.10*	Dec. 28	Dec. 7
Waite Amulet	.20	Dec. 11	Nov. 15
Geo. Weston	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
J. Walker-Good. W.	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 10
Do., pfd.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 10
Wilsil Ltd.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Winnipeg Elect., p.	■2.50	Dec. 30	Nov. 15
Woods Mfg.	.50	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Wright-Hargreaves	.05	Jan. 2	Nov. 24

■ Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
† N. Y. funds. ▲ Arrears.
* Net after corporate income tax.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Canadian Bronze Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Quarterly Dividend of 1¼%, on the PREFERRED STOCK of CANADIAN BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared payable the 1st day of February, 1945, to Stockholders of record as of the 10th day of January, 1945.

Also a Quarterly Dividend of Thirty-seven and one-half (37½) Cents per Share, together with an interim dividend of Fifty (50c) Cents per Share, has been declared on the present outstanding COMMON STOCK of CANADIAN BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, for the three months ending January 31st, 1945. Payable the 1st day of February, 1945, to Stockholders of record as of the 10th day of January, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. PAQUETTE, Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.,
November 24th, 1944.

Acme Glove Works Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A dividend of Three and One Quarter Per Cent (3¼%) has been declared upon the 6½% Cumulative Preferred Shares of Capital Stock of this Company, to be paid on the second day of January, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 14th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
C. H. DAWSON, Secretary.

Montreal,
November 30th, 1944.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1944, payable January 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
E. W. McNEILL, Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
October 19, 1944.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends:

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 80, quarterly, $1.75 per share, payable January 15th, 1945.

No par value Common Stock

No. 62, quarterly, 15c per share, payable January 25th, 1945, to holders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1944.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

Montreal, October 24th, 1944.

THE

EASY WASHING MACHINE COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND

A dividend of 25c per share on the common stock of The Easy Washing Machine Company, Limited, has been declared payable January 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
C. H. LEGG, Secretary.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable

Tuesday, the Second Day of January

next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December 1944.

By order of the Board.
Walter F. Watkins, Secretary.

TORONTO,
November 15th, 1944.

Company Meetings

1944	Company	Place
Dec. 5	United Farmers	Toronto
Dec. 6	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax
Dec. 6	McMarmac R.L. Gold	Toronto
Dec. 7	Giant Yellowknife Gold	Toronto
Dec. 8	Walker-Good.	Walkerville, Ont.
Dec. 11	Can. Indust. Alcohol	Montreal
Dec. 12	Commonw'lth Pet.	Calgary, Alta.
Dec. 12	Can. Bank of Commerce	Toronto
Dec. 13	Dominion Bank	Toronto
Dec. 14	Dominion Coal	Montreal
Dec. 14	Sherwin-Williams	Montreal
Dec. 15	Marcus Loew's Theat.	Toronto
Dec. 15	O'Brien Gold	Montreal
Dec. 15	South. Can. Pr. Co.	Montreal
Dec. 19	Central Man. Mines	Winnipeg
Dec. 20	Beatty Bros.	Fergus
1945		
Jan. 8	Banque Can. Nationale	Montreal
Jan. 11	Provincial Bank of Can.	Montreal
Jan. 11	Royal Bank of Can.	Montreal
Jan. 12	Real Estate Loan Co.	Toronto
Jan. 12	Can. Perm. Mtge. Corp.	Toronto

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Bowater's Nfld.	5%	1968	Jan. 1	103
Galt Brass	5%	1950	Feb. 1	105
United Amuse.	5%	1956	Feb. 1	102¾
‡Eastern Car	6%	1952	Jan. 1	105
Fraser Companies.	6%	1950	Jan. 1	103
Restigouche Co.	6%	1948	Jan. 1	101
United Gas	5½	1948	Jan. 1	101
Ruddy Co.	6½%	1948	Jan. 1	101
Twin City R. Tr.	5½%	1952	Jan. 15	102

‡$100,500. ▲$236,000. *£100,000. †$55,000.

Municipal Bonds

Dec. 5, 1944

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	119.00	122.00	3.30
Hamilton	5	1950	110.50	113.00	2.55
Montreal	3	1950	97.50	100.00	3.00
Ottawa	3	1953	101.25	103.25	2.58
†Quebec	5	1959	118.25	121.25	3.19
Saint John	5	1950	107.00	110.00	3.22
†Toronto	4½	1955	123.25	126.25	1.70
†Vancouver.	5	1970	120.00	123.00	3.61
Winnipeg	6	1950	112.50	115.50	3.05

† Payable Canada & New York.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1944, payable on January 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN, Secretary.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends.

6% First Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 78, quarterly, $1.50 per share.

6% Non-Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock (Par value $50)

No. 70, quarterly, 75c per share. Payable January 15th, 1945, to holders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1944.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

Montreal, October 27th, 1944.

Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held November 29th, 1944, a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share was declared upon the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 1st, 1945, subject to the regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board of the Dominion Government, to Shareholders of record December 15th, 1944.

Cheques will be mailed to Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
W. E. SPRAGUE, Secretary

Hamilton, Canada, Dec. 1, 1944.

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Company

230th DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share for the current quarter ending 31st December, 1944, has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on the 2nd January, 1945, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th December, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
T. H. MAIN, Manager.

London, Ontario.
28th November, 1944.

THE MURPHY PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

The following quarterly dividends have been declared by the Board of Directors payable on 1st January, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 13th December, 1944.

Preferred Stock—1¾% (being at the rate of 5½% per annum).
Common Stock — Twenty cents (0.20) per share on the No Par Value shares.

P. L. TOD, Secretary.

Montreal, 27th November, 1944.

The B. Greening Wire Company Limited

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on November 27th, 1944, a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record December 1st, 1944.

F. J. MAW, Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., November 28th, 1944.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED

A dividend of One dollar twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share on the Preference shares of the Company for the six month period ending December 31, 1944, was declared payable January 2, 1945, to shareholders of record December 6, 1944.

Dated at Montreal this 2nd day of December, 1944.

R. BROOK THOMSON, Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 66

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1944 payable by cheque dated January 15th, 1945, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on December 30th, 1944. Such cheques will be mailed on January 15th, 1945, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE, Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
December 1st 1944.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the one hundred and thirty-third quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, for the quarter ending August 31, 1944, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared payable to Shareholders of record the 8th day of December, 1944, and that cheques will be mailed January 2, 1945.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.
P. W. HOLLINGWORTH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.
November 28, 1944.

QUEBEC POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, payable February 26, 1945, to shareholders of record January 25, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
H. G. BUDDEN, Secretary.

Montreal, November 28, 1944.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 68

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 30th, 1944, payable January 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT, Secretary.

CARTIER MALARTIC GOLD MINES LIMITED

To Shareholders:

Please take notice that this Company intends to hold a General Shareholders' Meeting at the end of the present month, for Shareholders registered as of the 15th instant. As a great number of Shareholders still hold shares in street certificates, we are asking them to have their shares registered in their own names and to attend the Shareholders' Meeting of which the Shareholders will receive due notice. The Company's Transfer Agents are: Crown Trust Company, 393 St. James Street West, Montreal.

By order of the Board.
A. LAFLEUR, Secretary.

Room 92, 84 Notre Dame St. West,
Montreal, P.Q.

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1¾% ($1.75) for the current quarter;

On the Common Shares, 75c per share;

Payable January 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
W. P. RILEY, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

International Paints (Canada) Limited

The regular dividend of 5% for the twelve months ended September 30th, 1944, and an additional dividend on account of arrears of 5% or $1.00 per share, have been declared on the new 5% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on January 12th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 11th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
D. R. W. McKEAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, December 1st, 1944.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 79

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 50c. per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1944, with a bonus of 75c. per share, has this day been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of December, 1944.

By order of the Board.
J. E. RILEY, Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.,
December 4th, 1944.

FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of thirty-five cents per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 30, 1944, payable on the 25th day of January, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of December, 1944.

By order of the Board.
G. G. GILLIES, Secretary.

Edmundston, N.B.,
Dec. 1st, 1944.

To the Shareholders of

McVittie-Graham Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

YOU ARE NOW ENTITLED TO RECEIVE TWO (2) SHARES OF CONWEST EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED AND ONE (1) SHARE OF McVITTIE-GRAHAM MINING COMPANY LIMITED FOR EACH TEN (10) SHARES OF McVITTIE-GRAHAM MINES LIMITED WHICH YOU HOLD.

You are requested to present your certificate or certificates for shares of McVittie-Graham Mines Limited UNENDORSED to CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY, 34 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO 1, CANADA, in order that you may receive the certificates for shares in Conwest and in the new McVittie company to which you are entitled.

By Order of the Board,
ALAN COCKERAM, Secretary.

Toronto,
December 1, 1944.

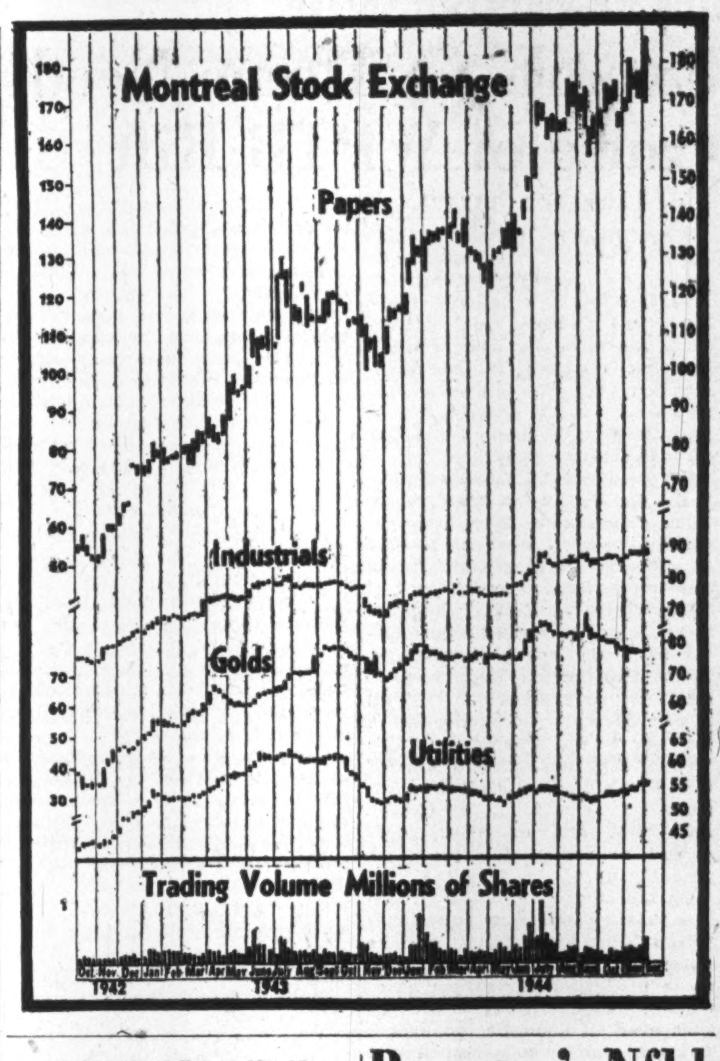
The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of December, 1944, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board.
ROBERT RAE, General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd October, 1944.

Kensington Manor Apts. (Windsor, Ont.) 7% first mortgage bondholders will receive payment of interest warrant No. 3 representing the six months interest to Oct. 20, 1936 plus past due simple interest thereon at 5% per annum to Nov. 30, 1944, according to a notice sent out by the receiver and manager, the London and Western Trust Co. This payment has been authorized by the court. It is stated that the building has been well rented and that there have been no unusual expenditures.



MARKET COMMENT

New Highs For Four Averages

New 1944 highs were registered by the Montreal Stock Exchange averages for utilities, industrials and pulp and paper stocks in the week ending Dec. 4 and by the Toronto Stock Exchange industrial average on Dec. 5 (129.80). "Experts," while hoping that this is the start of a strong market, were very cautious about commenting. Golds, base metals and oils were firm but did not indicate any trend. Volume for the week was higher with 3,082,000 shares trading in Toronto and 358,400 shares in Montreal.

New views as to the probable length of the war was one reason advanced for this improvement. Some traders reasoned that the farther away that the transition period from a war to a peace economy is, the more time industry has to prepare for the change, which it is hoped will smooth the expected difficulties somewhat.

* * *

Barron's (New York) The Trader: November is not a month in which speculation for the rise normally is aggressive, and at the moment there are no factors readily visible which are capable of bringing in a broad buying movement. Although tax selling to record losses has not been particularly heavy thus far, the date of its termination usually does not occur until around Christmas-time. Then begins the most pronounced seasonal movement of the year, viz., the so-called January rise, and consequently the real test of the market's inherent energy logically should not occur until the latter part of the month.

* * *

Barron's (New York) The Dow Theorist: In exceeding decisively the bull-market high made in July, the Dow-Jones railroad average, has now repeated its performance of February and March this year, when it rose to new highs while the industrials lagged. In the present instance, the latter remain some three points below last July's top. If they confirm the action of the rails, as they finally did after their lag earlier this year, they will be announcing a further extension of the bull market.

Increased volume on the days of advancing prices was a good augury.

* * *

New Highs and Lows

During the week ending Dec. 4, there were 53 new highs recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian stock exchanges and two new lows—Brantford Cordage new common and Dominion Bank. In the mining group there were three new highs and one new low registered in the week. Two oil stocks registered new highs for the week.

GENERAL

New Highs—1944

Aluminium, pref.	Maritime Teleg.
Agnew-Surpass pf.	Melchers
Beaver Lumber Co.	Do., pref.
British-Amer. Oil	Modern Contain.
B. C. Pulp & Pap.	Montreal Loan
Do., pref.	Montreal Refrig.
Burns & Co. "A"	Nat. Breweries
Can. Bread pf. "B"	Do., pref.
Can. Celanese	Nat. Grocers
Con. Dredge	Orange Crush
Con. Int. Invest. Trust pref.	Page-Hersey
	Price Bros.
Circle Bar Knit	Quebec P. & P. pf.
Dairy Corp.	Regent Knit
Do., pref.	Shawinigan Power
Dist.-Seagrams pf.	Sherwin Williams
Dominion Stores	Simon & Sons
Dominion Square	Standard Clay
Dominion Woollens	Stedman Bros.
Dominion Paper	Sterling Coal
Fraser Cos.	Toronto Gen. Trust
Gatineau Pr. 5% pf.	Union Gas
Great W. Saddlery	United Distillers
Inter. Bronze pref.	United Fuel pref.
Inter. Paints	Wilsils
Do., pref.	Windsor Hotel
Inter. Utilities new	Western Can. Flour

New Lows—1944

Brant. Cord., new — Dominion Bank

MINING

New Highs—1944

Louvicourt — Wassa Lake
McLellan Gold

New Lows—1944

Kootenay Belle

OILS

New Highs—1944

Commonwealth — Spooner

St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75c. per share on its preferred stock payable Jan. 15, 1945 to shareholders of record Dec. 23, 1944, but has omitted the special dividend of 75c. per share paid in Dec., 1942 and 1943 on account of arrears, as earnings were running somewhat lower during 1944 due to increased costs. This item was reported in error under the name of St. Lawrence Corp. in The Financial Post of Nov. 25.

Bowater's Nfld. Refunds Bonds

Refunding Issue Being Sold By Nfld. Firm—See Higher Earnings

A new issue of $2.5 millions of Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd. first mortgage 4% bonds, series of 1945, is being offered at 100 and accrued interest to yield 4.00% by Investment Securities (Newfoundland) Ltd.

The proceeds of the sale will be used to refund the whole of $2,325,500 of first mortgage 5% bonds (series of 1940) due 1968, which have been called for redemption at 103 and accrued interests on Jan. 1, 1945, and to reimburse the company for expenditures already made.

The new bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1945, mature Jan. 1, 1962-68 or earlier, and are callable prior to maturity at rates set out in the prospectus. A sinking fund will be set up which is to provide for the retirement of $1,875,000 principal amount of these bonds by Jan. 1, 1968. The bonds will be secured by a supplemental indenture, to be dated Jan. 1, 1945, to the present Trust Deed.

Sales of newsprint paper and wood pulp will approximate 200,000 tons, and trading profit and miscellaneous income available for payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds and debenture stock before providing for depreciation and depletion, will exceed $2,460,000 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1944, according to an estimate of the company.

For the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1944, sales of all products totalled 134,915 tons, and the trading profit and miscellaneous income amounted to $1,989,621. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1943 comparable figures were 200,204 tons and $2,127,348. Working capital at Sept. 30, 1944 amounted to $8,528,685, as compared with $7,998,555 at Dec. 31, 1943.

Trans-Canada Investm't Issues New "B" Shares

Dividends at the rate of 23c. a share on Trans-Canada shares, Series A, will be paid on presentation of coupon No. 23 on and after Dec. 1, 1944. Owing to the difficulty in securing some of the stocks of the underlying companies of Trans-Canada Shares, Series A, Trans-Canada Investment Corp. are discontinuing offering these shares to the public.

In their place they are offering a new series to be known as Trans-Canada Shares, Series B, at a current price of $10.75 to yield about 4.70% per annum. Each 1,000 shares, series B, will represent an interest in the following stocks:

5—Aluminium, 20—British American Oil, 5—Bell Telephone of Canada, 20—Canada & Dominion Sugar, 20—Consolidated Mining & Smelting, 20—Dominion Bridge, 10—Dominion Textile, 30—Ford Motor of Canada, Series A, 40—Imperial Oil, 60—Imperial Tobacco of Canada, 20—International Nickel of Canada, 15—Noranda Mines, 20—Ogilvie Flour Mills, 5—Page-Hersey Tubes, 10—Steel Co. of Canada.

Consolidated Paper Corp. capital stock may be transferred in the City of Toronto as and from Jan. 1, 1945. The Royal Trust Co., 66 King St. W., Toronto, has been appointed to act as branch transfer agent and the Montreal Trust Co., 61 Yonge St. Toronto, as branch registrar.

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The Packing Industry

We have prepared an interesting analysis of the financial position of:

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MONTREAL QUEBEC

THE WASHINGTON LETTER

Exports vs. Home Needs Cause of WPTB Rift

By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON—Official opinion is divided sharply on the extent and nature of postwar government controls touching international trade. Upon the outcome of the debate depends the basic character of world economic relations in the reconstruction period. Congress will take a hand in the decision following the convocation formalities early in the new year.

For the moment the debate centres in the War Production Board, where three departments have been engaged for several weeks in a series of conferences arranged to iron out conflicting views.

The Office of Civilian Requirements, which is charged with maintaining basic non-war programs, insists that foreign trade controls must not be relaxed for at least two or three years after the end of the war in the Pacific — on the ground that uncontrolled exports would for a time drain off the minimum of new tools, equipment, machinery, and consumer goods needed to restore full peacetime production.

On the other side of the picture, the industry advisory committees within WPB insist that it will be impossible to enforce a system of quota production for export goods without maintaining equivalent controls over all domestic production; and everyone appears agreed that production controls over domestic needs should be relaxed as quickly as possible after the war.

The problem is a difficult one, which eventually will go to the President, for the recent explorations of the subject within the wartime administrative agencies have disclosed a hopeless deadlock.

The WPB industry advisory committees deny that uncontrolled foreign trade would give overseas markets first call on resumed production of peace items. Every manufacturer would be driven by the normal forces of competition to divide his production equitably between foreign and domestic demand, these spokesmen of industry insist. Tight government controls through the export license system, they add, would result, almost inevitably, in difficult discriminations between various overseas bidders, particularly in the initial stages of reconversion, when demand for civilian goods will far exceed supply in every imaginable item from locomotives and threshing machines to fountain pens and clothespins.

• • •

Will the Export Markets Starve the U. S. Civilian?

The Office of Civilian Requirements states frankly that the temptation of manufacturers to accept overseas orders will "bleed" domestic supply—because of mass purchasing by governments, guaranteed credits, and possibly premium prices offered by those areas which face extensive economic reconstruction. Domestic ceiling prices would favor the foreign bidders.

Automobiles and trucks offer a typical example of the whole problem. The auto industry estimates that pent-up domestic demand will be at least 11,000,000 vehicles as of January, 1945—better than two years' maximum production. At the same time, there is a backlog of deferred overseas demand aggregating at least 1,500,000 vehicles.

How are these two demands to be programmed in point of priority? Civilian Requirements insists that only controlled foreign trade, for perhaps three years after the end of war production, can do the job (three years being the estimate of time required for production to catch up fully with deferred demand in the major industries.)

The same problem is immediately at hand in relation to locomotives. France wants to buy 700 railroad engines at once, and the military staff says restoration of French transport will directly aid the war effort.

But the U. S. roads insist they need several thousand locomotives over the next two years simply to carry on.

Civilian Requirements contends that no system of production control applied to export locomotives can be made effective without application of the same controls to domestic production; for if production controls are attempted only on export items, the tendency will develop for every producer to ignore the foreign field and concentrate on the uncontrolled production schedule. This would mean nothing for export until a surplus actually developed at home.

Export and import controls are applied presently under the President's emergency war powers. These powers expire automatically six months after the end of the war in the Pacific.

• • •

Controls Will Remain Until Middle of 1946

The prevailing system of foreign trade controls thus will remain intact at least until the summer of 1946.

But in the meantime, domestic production controls will be relaxed step by step after the German collapse, and there will develop gradually a dual system of production, uncontrolled on the domestic side, and allocated by priorities on the export side. So long as there remains an unsatisfied domestic demand for any item, the temptation of the producer will be able to avoid the red-tape of the export controls by directing his entire output to the home market. The net effect of this unhappy situation would be a considerable delay in foreign capital reconstruction.

An influential group of federal policy makers strongly favors permanent extension of government controls to every possible area of business activity. These "managed economy" planners already have seized upon the foreign trade discussions as an opportunity to advance their plans, with the proposal that all exports be handled by a government corporation empowered to withdraw its requirements from the stream of production by military priority, as is now done under the war powers.

This program does well enough under war conditions, but all authority for such operations expires six months after the end of hostilities; and there is no indication that Congress yet is ready to authorize a government monopoly in foreign trade as a permanent peacetime policy.

This legal and economic dilemma in Washington, confounded further by the aggressive tactics of the "managed economy" circle within the Administration, presents a situation in which practical business men interested in foreign trade find themselves bitterly cast down in frustration and despair. While the official debate runs on and on, there is no place at which a merchant or trader actually may take hold of the wheel of things—and so begin to resume.

The impact of these purely domestic considerations upon the whole pattern of the postwar world already is envisioned clearly by discerning men.

B. C. Research Gets Under Way

From Our Own Correspondent

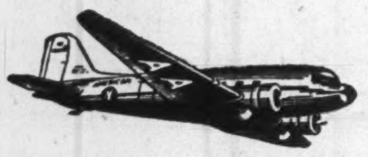
VANCOUVER—Research in many industrial fields is now being carried out in British Columbia by the recently established Industrial and Scientific Research Council.

At present a survey is being organized that will eventually extend to almost every industry in the province, the purpose being to ascertain how the fullest possible use may be made of raw materials.

Eventually the council hopes to establish central laboratories in a co-ordinated plan by private companies.

One of the first experiments carried out by the council has been with respect to the charcoal properties of west coast woods with a view to using them in a small steel mill at Zeballos. Another project has been the improvement of dairy production of the Fraser Valley. Tests to determine the nutritional value of the Okanagan's apples have also been conducted.

Wilson Red Lake Gold Mines is reported to have cut a 6-ft. blue quartz vein in current drilling on its property in the East Bay section of Red Lake. The hole was drilled under a surface vein which gave samples of $9.13 to $161.92 across widths of 5 to 12 in.



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(Number three of a series)

Intelligent Employment of "Risk Capital"

Resuming the discussion of the inevitable movement of capital into the 'risk' field, and directing it principally to those firms which represent the senior elements of the financial community, and which undoubtedly, have many clients with hungry capital, attention is again drawn to the special merits of the modern exploration company.

There was a time when 'risk' capital went into Noranda, International Nickel or Consolidated Smelters. That day has passed and those great stocks which are superior, if not senior, to most bonds and preferred stocks are going into security strong boxes. The real 'risk' capital field is among those young companies which, under scientific direction and experienced management, are taking full advantage of all the accumulated experience and knowledge gained in the past of Canadian mining.

We are entering an era when it is possible to appraise the risk in a mining venture with, at least, semi-scientific accuracy. No longer is it necessary for any man to say: "I know nothing about mining so I will just take a blind chance." The trail of the past thirty years is white with the bones of disappointment resulting from that attitude. Years of trial and error, success and failure have given to every geological and metallurgical feature a more precise meaning. Clues leading to ore deposits can be swiftly interpreted and followed-up. There are definite yardsticks by which the probability factor of success can be measured, even in the early stages.

Many cases can be cited to prove how advantage is being taken of this heritage from the past — a priceless leverage of knowledge which makes it possible for capital to reach its goal of accomplishment with a speed, accuracy and economy of expenditure which was not possible even fifteen years ago.

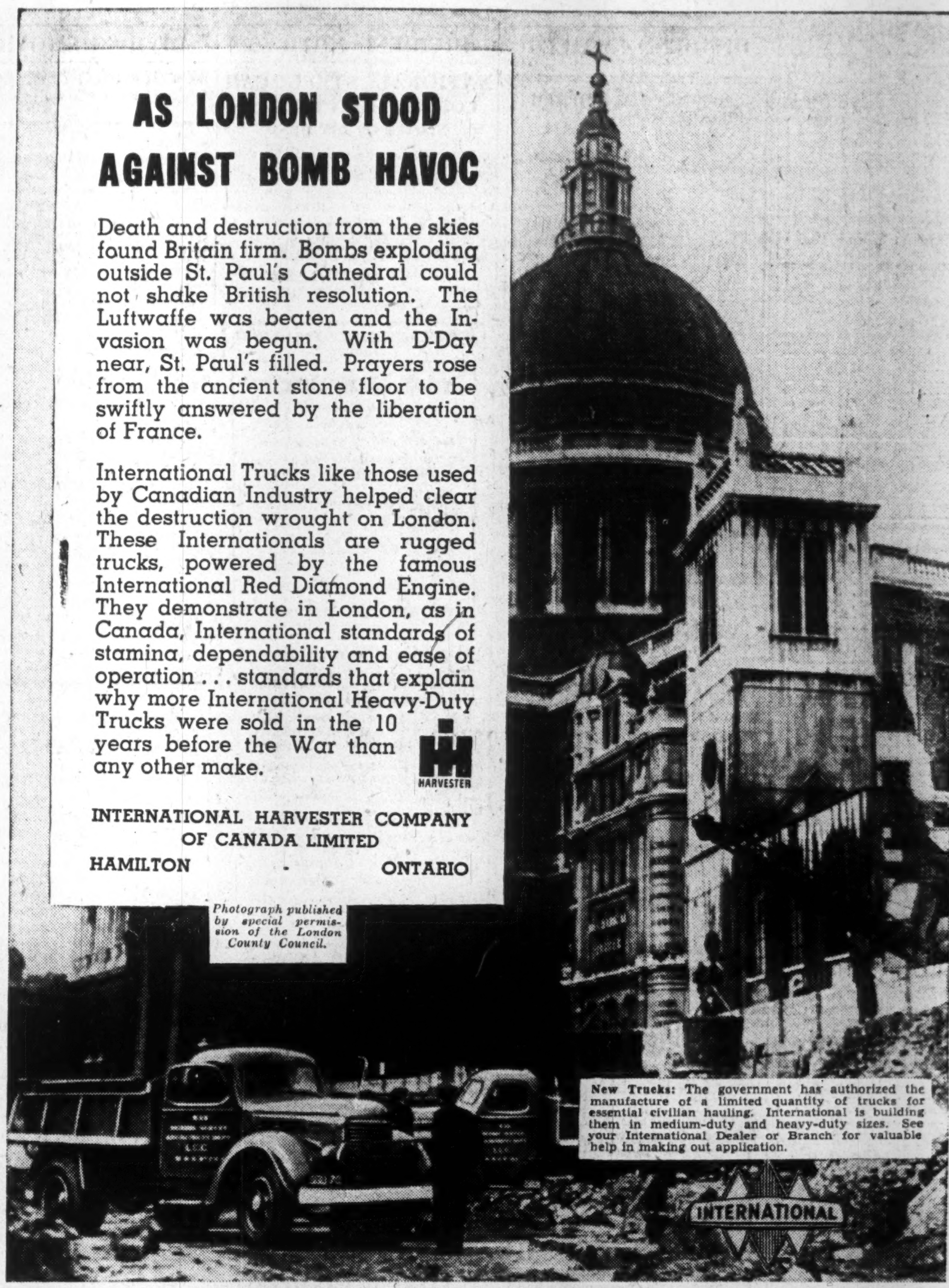
Even those who are accustomed to the surprises of mining are amazed at what modern methods are turning up in fields which have been prospected many times in the past. In Red Lake, for instance, a whole new mining camp is coming to light in an area which was solidly staked eighteen years ago.

It has been recently and authoritatively estimated that fifty new shaft-sinking operations are awaiting the lifting of wartime restrictions. This is an astonishing crop of new, potential mines, and their discovery in so short a space of time, and under wartime handicaps, illustrates vividly the fact that all the knowledge and experience gained in the past of Canadian mining, has now been fashioned into a most effective tool for mine-finding purposes.

The firm of Brewis and White are successfully financing several companies which are at a most desirable stage from the standpoint of the 'risk capital' investor.

BREWIS & WHITE

67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone: Elgin 7225-6-7.



AS LONDON STOOD AGAINST BOMB HAVOC

Death and destruction from the skies found Britain firm. Bombs exploding outside St. Paul's Cathedral could not shake British resolution. The Luftwaffe was beaten and the Invasion was begun. With D-Day near, St. Paul's filled. Prayers rose from the ancient stone floor to be swiftly answered by the liberation of France.

International Trucks like those used by Canadian Industry helped clear the destruction wrought on London. These Internationals are rugged trucks, powered by the famous International Red Diamond Engine. They demonstrate in London, as in Canada, International standards of stamina, dependability and ease of operation . . . standards that explain why more International Heavy-Duty Trucks were sold in the 10 years before the War than any other make.

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New Trucks: The government has authorized the manufacture of a limited quantity of trucks for essential civilian hauling. International is building them in medium-duty and heavy-duty sizes. See your International Dealer or Branch for valuable help in making out application.

INTERNATIONAL Trucks

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Service record lost— but service record made!

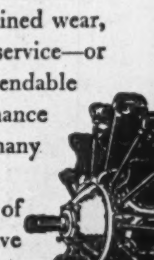
In one of the Allied Air Forces, a group of planes powered by Jacobs was transferred to a distant field . . . and somehow, the service record of one Jacobs engine was mislaid.

It turned up some months later, as service records have a habit of doing. And the engineer in charge of engines was horrified to learn that the engine with the retarded service record had rolled up *more than 1,900 flight hours!*

The plane was grounded at once. The mechs took out the engine tenderly, as if it might fall apart at any instant. The overhaul showed that it had worn piston rings, a noisy rocker arm, needed some new gaskets—and that's all!

WHEN the war started, the Jacobs was rated at 350 hours between major overhauls. The period was gradually extended as high as 1200 hours. Now, nobody knows how long a Jacobs engine will deliver before it needs an overhaul.

Military operation demands high efficiency, regardless of cost. The Jacobs engines in the training program take more take-offs and more time at full throttle, get more sustained wear, than any engines used in combat service—or commercial service! Yet deliver dependable power, with low fuel and maintenance costs that would mean a profit in many types of commercial operation!



Largest maker of plane engines of medium power rating, Jacobs will have postwar models suited to light planes, and up to medium transport requirements . . . Plane manufacturers and commercial operators may find the Jacobs line a vitally important item in future operation programs . . . Inquiries are invited . . . Jacobs Aircraft Engine Company, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

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THE FINANCIAL POST

Vol. XXXVIII | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 9, 1944 | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | No. 50

Easing the Petroleum Pinch

Chart by The Financial Post

For every 1,000 Canadians there are registered 105 passenger cars; for every 1,000 residents of the United States, there are 208. This is one reason why the average Canadian, though second in the list of world consumers of petroleum, used before the war about half as much oil as the average American. Higher incomes for Canadians when cars are available will probably boost Canada's demand for petroleum products; other countries farther down the consumption scale will have still farther to expand.

Because we're near the top of the list as consumers and near the bottom as producers, the world oil shortage is a personal challenge to Canada. Here's how it's being met.

By GORDON M. GRANT

Eastward over the plains of Alberta and Saskatchewan and on to the Maritimes, northward to the Arctic Circle the surveyors, prospectors and drillers of the oil industry have moved their seismographs and drilling rigs in the biggest, most efficient and most costly program of oil exploration in Canadian history.

Why? The answer lies in the slim rations of the Canadian motorist; in a Second World War that is burning five times as much oil as the first; in an industry more alive than ever before to the critical scarcity of petroleum reserves; and in government regulations designed to spur the oil hunters into ever more vigorous exploration.

Oil is a world problem—almost a world crisis. Its uses in chemistry (such as synthetic rubber) and as a source of power have sprouted fantastically beyong the growth of the world's reserves. And every plan for improving postwar living standards promises to add further to the world's demands on these limited resources.

But for Canada, the problem is even more acute. Shown in the charts on this page are two basic facts—the fact that we are the second highest per capita consumer of oil in the world—and the fact that we are now only producing about 15% of the oil we consume. Because we use so much of it and produce so little, oil production ranks as perhaps the most essential industry in Canada today.

This situation brings two questions to the front:

1. What is Canada doing to improve its domestic supply?

2. What chance has Canada of becoming one of the important oil producing countries?

Government assistance provided the Canadian oil industry hardly yet ranks with that provided in the United States, but the Dominion Government has aided the oil producers:

1. By extending geological mapping and survey work, the necessary preliminary to testing for oil.
2. By forming Wartime Oils Ltd. to provide financial backing for drilling barely profitable well sites in Turner Valley.
3. By providing in 1943 tax legislation to permit the writing off of dry holes expense against future production revenue.
4. By providing in 1944 tax legislation that 50% of expense of deep test wells which proved dry may be deducted from the tax which would otherwise be payable where well is spudded in before March 31, 1945, and where the driller is regularly engaged in the oil business.
5. By permitting accelerated development and depreciation write-offs and an increased depletion allowance for tax purposes.

So far, this assistance has not been excessively costly.

The expense incurred for geological mapping is of a type that the Dominion would normally bear. So far the activities of Wartime Oils have not involved any great expense as the company has been fortunate in selecting productive sites.

May Be Profitable

While initially tax concessions under the third, fourth and fifth clauses mean a loss of immediate revenue to the Dominion Government, discovery of new sources of oil as a result of accelerated drill testing may return many times the revenue lost.

Criticism has been voiced in some quarters that the concessions discriminate against "independents" who are not realizing substantial profits from oil, hence do not have a large enough oil tax bill to finance large expenditures. Similarly, established oil companies entering the Canadian oil development picture for the first time are said to be at a competitive disadvantage compared with older established organizations.

But despite these factors which may have to a degree restrained the activities of the independents, testing is proceeding on an unprecedented scale in western Canada with about 60 drill rigs in operation and approximately a million dollars monthly being spent on survey work and drilling.

As a result of recent drilling there are now about 20 areas showing oil in western Canada. Turner Valley, of course, is still the most important. Despite normal decline in yield per well, which may mean a gradual further reduction in yearly output, this field can be expected to retain its position as Canada's foremost producer for some time.

Next to Turner Valley with its 23,000 bbls. a day output comes Fort Norman with production of 568,784 bbls. the first half of this year and an output now of perhaps close to 4,000 bbls. daily.

Other Western Sources

Other sources in western Canada—Taber, Princess, Vermilion, etc.—possess an output aggregating about 1,400 bbls. daily.

But it is not wise to gauge possibilities by current output. While Canadian production runs only a small fraction of that of its big neighbor to the south, possibilities for major production in this country are not lacking. And with U. S. finds smaller and only 17% of wildcat footage in the United States productive in 1943, it is not surprising to see large U. S. companies "invading" Canada in the search for new crude sources.

Criticism of the Canol project has perhaps obscured the fact that it is now considered possible that the Norman Wells area can be expanded by further exploration into an immense oil area justifying large scale production plans. A major oil field is usually considered as one with reserves of 35 to 50 million barrels of oil. Imperial Oil is now engaged in a program in the Fort Norman area which had as an objective an oil reserve of no less than 300 million barrels of oil—the reserve considered necessary for commercial production.

Figures vary widely for the reserve already proven in the Fort Norman area but there is no doubt that with any more accessible location the field would already be the centre of great production plans. Numerous wells have been completed as producers and but for the

(Continued on page 17)

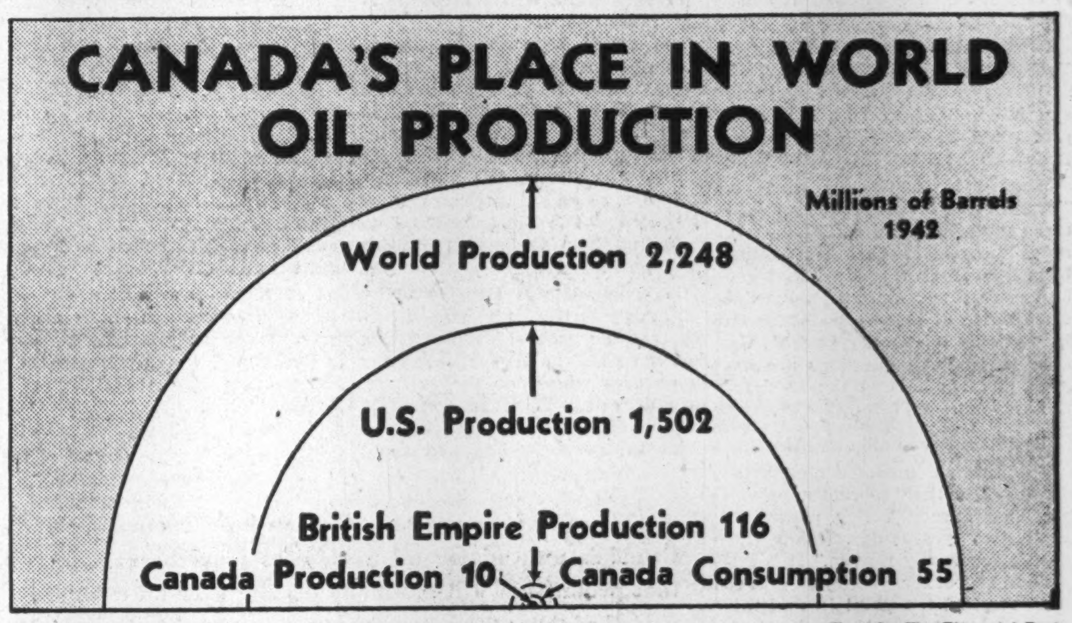

Chart by The Financial Post

Moving to the center of the oil production picture are the relatively undeveloped oilfields of the world. As the rich and accessible fields of semitropical areas begin to see the limit of easily-tapped resources and as uses for oil expand, Canada's 10 million barrels a year have gained a new significance. Even more important are her potential oil areas. Wartime rate of use has highlighted the fact that the great world oil well has a bottom, and has underlined oil's importance. Aided in many cases by a new public concern over oil resources, the oil industry has redoubled its search for new reserves.

Devonian — Newest Hope

In the United States — and at Fort Norman — the Devonian formation has long been known as an important source of crude oil. Only in recent months has an important strike in the Princess area established the productivity of the Devonian underlying the western plains. Hundreds of thousands of square miles have now been marked as potential by this strike.

What may prove a new era for oil development on the plains of western Canada opened on Sept. 6, 1944 when the California-Standard Co. made a drill-stem production test at its Princess-C.P.R. No. 8 well—and came through with the first commercial volume oil production from the Devonian Dolomite in the western provinces—and the first flowing oil well of major size from any formation on the western plains.

The strike—potentially the most important in western Canada since the Turner Valley and Norman Wells discoveries—has already accomplished several things. Most important, it has established the Devonian as capable of yielding commercial volumes of oil on the Canadian plains, adding a fifth geological stratum to the known oil bearing rocks of the prairies.

It has precipitated a great "lease scramble," participated in by both major and independent groups. A large development program—a natural follow-up of the lease play—is now in its initial stages.

Producing Formations

The Devonian is the oldest—geologically speaking, and by millions of years—of the formations now established as capable of producing oil on the western plains. In the United States it has been productive of oil in numerous sections. It underlies the Canadian prairies at depths ranging from 8,000 ft. or more to as shallow as 1,500 ft. In southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, it is overlain by the rocks of the Lower Mississippian (which includes the Madison limestone); the thin Jurassic section (which includes the Ellis sand); the Lower Cretaceous (in which are located the Taber or Sunburst sand, and the Vermilion and Lloydminster sands); and the Upper Cretaceous (in which are located the Bow Island and Foremost sands).

Extending north from the U. S. border, the upper layers of the Devonian age strata, the Lower Mississippian and the Jurassic gradually thin out, disappearing altogether on the central plains of Alberta and Saskatchewan, leaving Lower Cretaceous rocks resting on top of the Devonian in the central and northerly parts of these provinces.

Shales, dolomites and limestone of Devonian age are also to be found in the foothills of Alberta, from surface exposures to depths greater than can yet be reached by the drill, and have been found, in some localities, to contain some oil and gas. Devonian is being tested at Moose Dome, Ram River, Shunda Creek, Folding Mountain and Sullivan Creek. Devonian age shale and limestone also provide the reservoir at the Norman Wells oilfields in the Northwest Territories.

So far, the bulk of Canadian plains production has come from the sands of the Lower Cretaceous, from pools covering relatively small, localized areas.

The Ellis sand of the Jurassic proved productive at the old Devenish wells at Skiff, and was the source of an important discovery in the Conrad area the past summer by by the California-Standard Co. The latter southern Alberta plains strike is now being exploited, with one 120 bbl. and one 150 bbl. well so far on production. This strike may very well compare in importance to the Princess Devonian strike as development proceeds.

The Madison lime of the Lower Mississippian is the oil-producing formation in the Del Bonita and Twin River areas on the South Alberta plains, has produced oil at Princess, and shown saturation of oil at Taber and other South Plains areas.

Sands of the Upper Cretaceous strata have been noted chiefly as the source of large volumes of gas (Foremost and Bow Island sands). The Princess-Steveville Syndicate No. 1 well, however, was completed the past summer with a flow of 15 to 20 bbls. daily of 25 gravity oil plus considerable gas from the Bow Island sand, thus adding the Upper Cretaceous to the list of known oil-bearing formations on the western plains.

Background to Strike

Of the few hundred wells so far drilled on the huge expanse of the Western plains, all but between 30 and 40 have halted drilling in the stratas above Devonian. Some carried to the Devonian encountered shows of crude oil and gas, usually with water.

Most promising of the Devonian shows was that obtained five years ago at a Standard Oil of California subsidiary's first venture in Princess. That well, Princess-C.P.R. No. 1, encountered a show of 31.0-33.0 gravity crude in the top of the Devonian lime (3,960-3,980 ft.) and a further show at 5,353 ft., with water in the same or neighboring horizons. The well was finally plugged back to the Sunburst sand, and completed as a gas well.

By spring, 1944, about a dozen wells had been drilled to the Devonian in a 30-mile radius from Princess No. 1, including a Standard well half a mile to its north. Showings had been obtained, but no commercial oil production was developed.

The venture, Princess-C.P.R. No. 8, decided on last June, was staked in the northeast 10 acres of L.S.D. 16 21-20-12w4, 990 ft. west and 330 ft. north of the original Princess No. 1. The first halt for test was made a few feet in the Devonian dolomite entered at about 3,913 ft. This test showed a small rise of water, either drilling fluid or formation water—or both. The bit ground on again—encountered porosity at 3,965 ft., 52 ft. below the Devonian contact. Drilling was halted at 3,983 ft., and on Sept. 6, a drill-stem test was made of the interval from 3,937 to 3,983 ft.

Ninety minutes after the tester was opened, the well "blew in," yielding, according to official statement, "a light blow of sweet gas and an oil flow variously estimated by observers at rates up to 45 bbls. per hour." No evidence of free water was noted. The well was shut in after a brief blow, and 7-in. string of production casing was cemented at 3,965 ft.

The cement plug was drilled out in mid-September, and the well commenced a series of intermittent and protracted production tests. By the end of October, it had produced a total of 5,167 bbls. Standard reports that flow tests were made through a number of restricted openings and, based on the data obtained, "it is believed that the optimum rate of flow is between 200 and 250 bbls. per day through an 11/64" choke." At this rate of flow, the well shows no apparent decline in flow pressure, and operates with a low gas-oil ratio of 635 cu. ft. per bbl. Formation pressure

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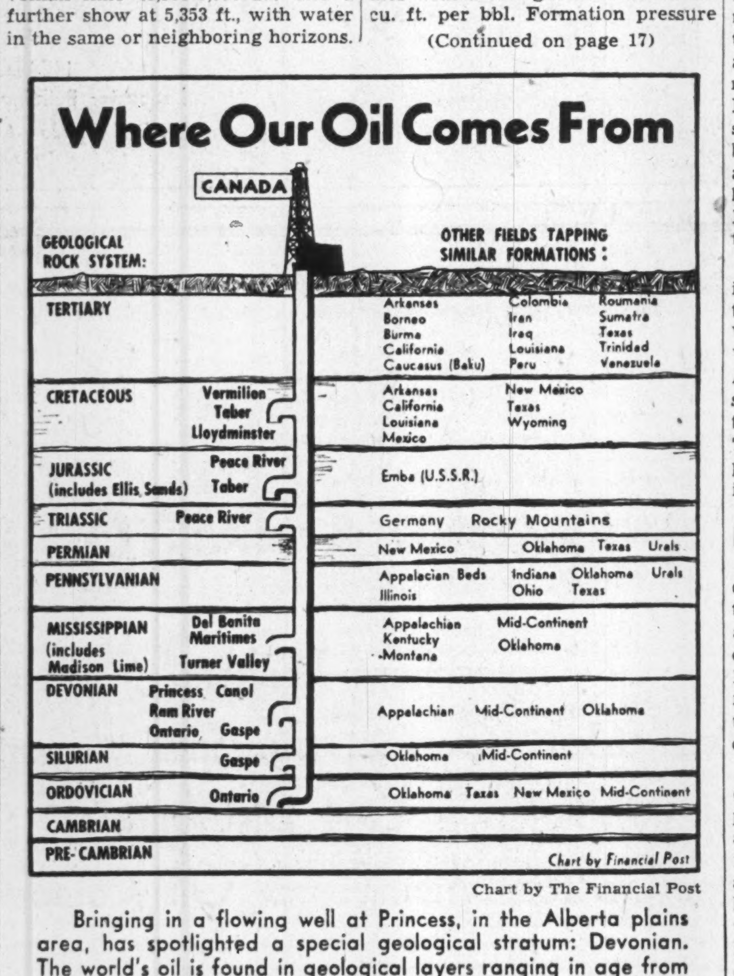

Chart by Financial Post

Bringing in a flowing well at Princess, in the Alberta plains area, has spotlighted a special geological stratum: Devonian. The world's oil is found in geological layers ranging in age from Ordovician (something less than 400 million years old) to Pleistocene (a subdivision of Tertiary, something less than 60 million years old.) Shown above are the main strata between these periods and their importance as sources of oil in Canada and elsewhere. These layers are not all invariably present — for example, in parts of Canol the structure skips from Lower Cretaceous straight to Devonian.

The West Tests Its New Oil Fields

Now under way in areas outside Turner Valley is the biggest exploration program ever undertaken in the Canadian West. Already, some 20 fields are showing production. Sixty drill rigs, sixty geological and geophysical surveys are searching millions of acres of potential oil lands in the foothills and plains of Alberta, southern Saskatchewan, northeastern B. C., the North West Territories and the Yukon.

By C. O. NICKLE

Today's oil development program in western Canada—centring in Alberta—is outstanding on several counts. It is the biggest, costliest and most widespread in the West's history. It numbers among its participants the world's leading oil companies, together with a host of Canadian independents. It is gradually providing the data from geological, geophysical and deep drilling investigation that is at last giving the nation a vast store of information on geological conditions and petroleum and gas prospects, and—more important—is providing new sources of actual oil production.

Area—750,000 Square Miles

Western Canada's potential oil-bearing area covers around 575,000 square miles. Within it are about 375,000 square miles in a triangle extending from the U. S. border on the south, Winnipeg on the east, northern Alberta on the north, and the foothills on the west. The area also includes around 40,000 square miles in the northeast corner of British Columbia, some 150,000 square miles in the Mackenzie River basin of the North West Territories, and some 10,000 square miles at the head of the Peel River in the Wind River basin of the Yukon Territories.

Prime centres of oil development in this huge possible oil area are the plains and foothills of Alberta. With the exception of the Norman Wells in the Mackenzie River Basin, Alberta is the only part of the possible oil area currently on a production basis. In addition to the major Turner Valley field, Alberta has produced or is producing crude oil in some 20 different localities.

Largest Program Yet

The current program is the largest in Canada's history. It involves the use of more than 60 geological and geophysical surveys, and the operation of around 60 drilling rigs. Its cost exceeds a million dollars monthly. Before drilling of potential oil lands comes detailed geological and geophysical investigation.

This year this survey program is covering many millions of acres of potential oil lands in the foothills and on the plains of Alberta; similar investigation of several million acres in southern Saskatchewan; hundreds of thousands of acres in the northeast corner of British Columbia, and hundreds of thousands of acres in the North West Territories and in the Yukon.

The Survey Program

Eight of the world's leading oil groups have at least 45 geological, geophysical, and structure test-hole parties engaged in seeking productive oil fields in western Canada. Their 1944 program includes at least 29 surface geological parties, 6 seismic survey parties, 4 gravimeters and 6 core-drill structure hole parties. Seventy per cent of their parties are concentrated in the foothills and plains of Alberta; the others are engaged in southern Saskatchewan, northeastern B. C., and in the Norman Wells area of the North West Territories. Cost of their survey program is running upward of $250,000 monthly.

Imperial is using at least ten surface geological parties, two seismic parties, three core-drill parties and a gravimeter. This company has three geological parties, a seismic party and a gravimeter in southern Alberta; three survey parties, three core-drill parties and a seismic party in southern Saskatchewan; and at least three surface parties in the Norman Wells area.

Second largest program is that of California-Standard Co., subsidiary of Standard Oil of California. This company has four surface geological parties, three core-drill parties, two gravimeters and a seismic party, all in southern Alberta. The bulk of their work is on the plains southeast of Calgary.

Shell Oil Co. has two surface geological parties in the central Alberta foothills plus a seismic party in the foothills and on the central Alberta plains.

McColl Active

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Canadian affiliate of the Texas Company, has two surface geological parties and a seismic party in Alberta with operations under way in the central foothills and the southern plains.

Gulf Research & Development Co., subsidiary of Gulf Oil Corp., has a seismic and a gravimeter working in the southern Alberta foothills and plains.

Socony-Vacuum Exploration Co., subsidiary of the big U. S. Socony-Vacuum, has two surface geological parties working in the central Alberta foothills and two in northeastern B. C. in the vicinity of the south end of the Alaska Highway.

Phillips Petroleums Co., an American oil company with headquarters in Oklahoma, has about six surface geological parties working in northeastern B. C.

Rio-Bravo Oil Co., subsidiary of Superior Oil of California, has one geological party working in the southern Alberta foothills.

A ninth large operator, Canadian-owned British American Oil Co., is continuing to correlate Alberta geological data through its geological department established in Calgary in 1943.

In addition to these big operators a number of independent companies and operators have their staff or consulting geologists in the field. These operators include the Calgary & Edmonton Corp., Anglo-Canadian Oil Co., Home Oil Co. and many others.

An aerial photographic reconnaissance of the Alberta foothills is backed jointly by six leading operators,, including Imperial Oil, Shell Oil of Canada, McColl-Frontenac, Gulf Research, Rio-Bravo and Socony-Vacuum.

Dominion Program Broad

The Dominion Geological Survey also has some 18 parties engaged in reconnaissance of potential oil areas in western Canada, its activites being centred in the central Alberta foothills, the Great Slave Lake area of the Northwest Territories, the Mackenzie River Basin, the area adjacent to the Canol pipe line between Whitehorse and Norman Wells, southern Yukon and north eastern British Columbia, and the Rosetown area of Saskatchewan.

After geological and geophysical work has localized potential oil structures, the next step is the drilling of tests to finally determine productive prospects. In line with this, oil operators are keeping some 60 drilling rigs working in western Canada, of which some 90 to 95% are engaged in Alberta. Cost of this drilling program is probably averaging at least three-quarters of a million dollars monthly.

A noteworthy feature of the current big drilling program is the large number of "co-operative" ventures—wells backed by two or more companies. There has been a steady increase the past year in this type of drilling operation. Major companies join with other majors, or with independents, or two or more independents pool resources for drilling of favored structures.

Imperial Biggest Driller

Backer of the largest western Canadian drilling program is Imperial Oil. Through itself and subsidiaries, Imperial has seven rigs working in Turner Valley. It has three rigs working on wildcat drilling in the foothills—one of these being in co-operation with Anglo-Canadian and Home Oil. It has three rigs working on the Alberta plains, of which one is in co-operation with Anglo-Canadian and one with R. L. Clancey. In southern Saskatchewan, the company is operating two rigs, in co-operation with Canadian Western Natural Gas and Osler & Nanton. It also has three rigs working in the Norman Wells area, North West Territories.

California-Standard is operating three rigs on its own in the southern Alberta plains, and in addition is carrying out development programs in association with the Mid-Continent Oil & Gas and the Nassau Explorations.

McColl-Frontenac is engaged in a drilling program jointly with the British Dominion Oil & Development Corp., to test five structures on the southern Alberta plains. It has also joined with B.A. Oil in wildcat drilling this year on the south plains.

Shell Oil of Canada is currently drilling a second deep test on its own in the Jumping Pound area north of Turner Valley, in a determined effort (cost to date around one million dollars) to probe oil prospects of this area. Great interest centres in this test which has contacted the Madison at a shallower depth than expected.

Among the co-operative ventures under discussion are joint operations in the Brazeau and south Turner Valley extension areas, with a number of leading majors and independents expected to participate in each.

Phillips Tests Sullivan

The American Phillips Petroleum Company is initiating Canadian drilling this fall with a test on the Sullivan Creek structure, southwest of Turner Valley.

Space does not permit a detailed listing of all the active operations in Western Canada. In addition to the companies mentioned above, drilling is being carried out in proved and wildcat areas by Great Bend Oils, Pecalta Oils, Vermilion Consolidated, Major Consolidated, Major Oil Ltd., Peerless Syndicate, Princess-Steveville Syndicate, Transcontinent Oils, Wesreserve Oils, Davies Petroleums, East Crest Oils, Empire Petroleums, McLeod Oil Co., Trans Alberta Oils, Elbow Oils, Canadian Royalties, Universal Petroleums, Alberta Oil Producers, Ram River Oils, Shunda Oils, Paci-

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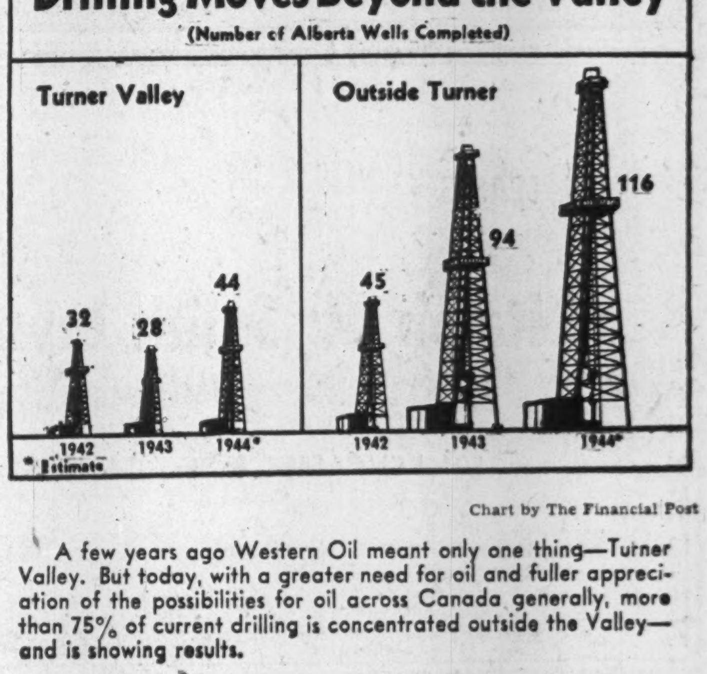


Chart by The Financial Post

A few years ago Western Oil meant only one thing—Turner Valley. But today, with a greater need for oil and fuller appreciation of the possibilities for oil across Canada generally, more than 75% of current drilling is concentrated outside the Valley—and is showing results.

Turner Valley

Extension Hopes Still High

Turner Valley, Canada's No. 1 oilfield, was turning out 22,730 bbls. daily this fall—a big yield but one that does not stack up well alongside the production of 25,690 bbls. per day a year ago, and the peak of almost 30,000 bbls. daily reached in mid-1942.

For the whole year of 1942, Turner Valley reached a production peak of 10,003,935 bbls. In 1943, the yield slumped to 9,452,697 bbls. This year, production is expected to be between 8,300,000 and 8,400,000 bbls.

What does the future hold for Turner Valley? Will production continue to decline at a comparable or accelerated rate? Can the decline be arrested? Can production trend be reversed and started on the upward swing of 1936-42 again? To an increasingly oil-hungry Canada, the answers to these questions are important. Let's look at the field for the answers.

Why Has Production Declined?

The production record clearly indicates that the "currently proven area" of Turner Valley passed its peak two years ago. (Note the phrase "currently proven." It is important.) Turner Valley's proved field reached the point in mid-1942 where new production from completions failed to offset the perfectly normal decline in yield from older producers.

Every oilwell starts a gradual decline from the day it produces its first barrel of crude—and follows a fairly sharply plunging curve during the first two or three years, then normally levels off to a more gradual slope in its succeeding years. Such decline curves vary widely from well to well, and from field to field—but the same general rule applies.

During the earlier exploitation stages of an oilfield, overall production may rise very rapidly. This was the case in Turner Valley, where production climbed from about 1.3 million barrels in 1936 to over ten million barrels in 1942. As the established oil area reached the "near drilled out" stage, the production curve must inevitably turn downward.

This can be offset, to a certain extent, and for a limited time, by increasing the rate of drilling—by providing a greater number of new wells monthly to make up wholly or partly for the increasing number of producing wells which are following the normal decline.

The prime hope for halting or slowing decline for any lengthy period, however, rests on the discovery of large new extensions to the "currently proven area," thus providing room for a greatly increased number of wells. Inevitably, of course, an end must come to such extensions of a field, and oil to make up for production decline must be looked for in other fields.

Government Aids Development

By early in 1943, it became apparent that the bulk of the remaining "proven sites" in Turner Valley lay in an area where, on the average, results by way of production could not be expected to equal the returns in the south end and north end of the field. Most of these remaining "proven sites" were in the relatively barren "central west flank" section of the field, in a strip one to one and a half miles wide and six miles long. There a few wells had been drilled, with average initial yield indicating that total recovery might not return development costs at existing oil price levels.

With development by both major and independent oil groups centering on the small number of proved sites then undrilled in the north and south ends of the field, and on extension drilling, it was apparent that insufficient new wells would be completed to offset decline in older well production.

The Dominion Government therefore stepped into the picture and, as a war emergency measure, created Wartime Oils Ltd. with $3 millions of government funds to assist in drilling out the relatively unattractive proved sites on the central west flank.

By means of advances, repayable from first production with interest at 3%, Wartime Oils financed the drilling of 22 wells on the central west flank. Of these, 18 had reached production during the first nine months of 1944, while the remaining four reached completion in October and November.

Wartime Oils Record

The 18 Wartime Oils-backed wells produced a total of 44,347 bbls. in Sept., 1944, with total yield from inception to Sept. 30 standing at 202,595 bbls. Four of these wells rated better than average for the central flank, with initial recoveries ranging from 200 to 400 bbls. daily. Balance averaged an initial of only about 100 bbls. daily, and on settled yield are producing somewhat under that figure.

There are two possibilities for where Turner Valley, Canada's only major oil field, goes from here: One is that production will gradually decline over an extended period of time; the second, that new extension discoveries will bring renaissance, that the present declining trend, of output may be arrested with output again turning upward.

Meanwhile, during the first nine months of this year, Imperial Oil and its subsidiaries completed ten wells, and other operators completed seven. These 17 wells produced in September a total of 89,587 bbls., while their yield from inception to Sept. 30, totalled 364,635 bbls. Their current, yield, it will be noted, is more than double that of the Wartime Oils' wells, on a per well basis. (The 17 privately financed completions included several Imperial group wells on the central west flank—this company did not seek or get government assistance in drilling—plus a number of important extension wells, which will be dealt with later).

The Need of Completions

Production from limestone oilwells accounted for 5,910,214 bbls. of the 6,255,280 bbls. produced by Turner Valley in the first nine months of 1944. In Sept., 1944, the limestone oilwells produced 650,693 bbls. out of the field's total of 682,032 bbls.

The 35 wells completed during the first nine months of this year produced a total of 567,240 bbls. by the end of September, of which 133,934 bbls. was produced in the month of September. Had these 35 wells not been drilled, Turner Valley's production in Sept., 1944, would have been only 516,759 bbls., a decrease of 212,574 bbls. from Sept., 1943 (729,333 bbls.), while production for the first nine months of the year would have been only 5,342,974 bbls., a decrease of 1,452,138 bbls. from the first nine months of 1943 (6,795,112 bbls.).

Because of the contribution of these wells to the overall limestone oilwell production, the actual decline between Sept., 1943 and 1944 was reduced to 78,640 bbls., and the actual decline between the first nine months of these years was reduced to 884,898 bbls.

There, in cold figures, are the facts about the part 1944 completions played in slowing but not halting the quite normal decline in yield from Turner Valley's older producers. To make the story complete, to tell the part which completions in each year have played in providing Turner Valley production, a detailed summary of output from 1936 to 1943 accompanies this article.

What About the Future?

In mid-November 1944, the number of wells actually drilling in Turner Valley had slumped to seven—lowest since big scale development of the field got under way in 1937. Wartime Oils had completed, for the time being at least, its drilling program. Drilling wells included five Imperial Oil group ventures, one joint Pacific Pete-Imperial well, and one venture backed by Anglo-Canadian, Home Oil, Imperial, Calgary and Edmonton Corp. and Okalta.

Considering only the number of rigs working, and the minimum drilling time per well of four or five months, it would appear that number of completions during the coming several months will be far below the rate of 35 completions in the first nine months of this year.

It is probable, however, that the number of drilling rigs will be increased shortly by new Home Oil operations in north Turner Valley, two or three new operations by independents in the south extension area, and possibly others. The Imperial group also has five new sites staked, some of which may be started before completion of current ventures.

It is reasonably certain, in any case, that number of completions the next several months will continue to be inadequate to offset decline, and the over-all production from the field will continue its gradual slump.

Extensions May Be Established

So far this article has been somewhat pessimistic, in so far as recent, current and future production from the "currently proven area" is concerned. To present a true picture of the facts, the comments could take no other tone.

What about possible important extensions to the "proven area"? There are good grounds for optimism in this regard. There are reasons to believe that the productive area may be extended further to the north, to the northeast, to the west, and to the southeast. One or more of these hoped-for extensions may prove of major proportions, may, in the course of 1945, considerably alter the outlook for Turner Valley production. In the 30-year history of this field, it has gone through many ups and downs, yet has always come back with new discoveries when its outlook appeared dark. It may do so again.

In 1942, Major Oil Investments' No. 9 well continued drilling after missing the main limestone block of Turner Valley. It reached a lower body of lime, established production, and opened up the "east side limestone" of north Turner Valley. Subsequent drilling has established this limestone as productive over a length of 2½ miles, extending northwest from Major 9, with a width of up to quarter of a mile. As yet, however, the east limit, and the north and south limits of this block have not been determined. Oil in this lime has been established at elevations up to 5,500 ft. subsea, 1,200 to 1,500 ft. lower than the oil-water line along the main part of the structure. This "east side lime" is being explored further by units of the Imperial Oil group, with wells now drilling or located.

This fall, Home Oil and Anglo-Canadian completed a well (Home-Millarville 18) a quarter of a mile west of the northern limits of the proved area, obtaining a very heavy oil and gas flow with formation pressure around 3,000 lb. per square inch. It penetrated a slight uplift of the Madison to the west of the main structure, and west of the oil-water line of the main lime. The heavy gas volume could represent a "west lime uplift gas cap," comparable to the gas cap of the main lime, with its attendant opening of new possibilities for this as yet relatively undeveloped section of the field.

The fault which cuts off the main Turner Valley limestone block on the east trends south and east for some 19 miles, takes a sharp swing to the west about three miles north of the most southerly wells in the field. South extension wells which penetrated the lime and entered the fault, passed into Blairmore, went no farther.

In the belief that the southwesterly swinging fault does not necessarily mark the productive limit of the field, a group of leading operators has commenced deepening of a main lime edge producer in the south end of the field. The well, Okalta 7, will be carried this winter through the fault in search of underlying limestone. The backers—Anglo Canadian, Home, Calgary & Edmonton, Royalite, and Okalta—may prove still another important extension of the Turner Valley pool. At least two independent groups, as this was written, were completing plans for drilling farther to the south and east of the current south Turner Valley limits.

Turner Valley, in its currently proved limits, is a major oilfield about 22 miles long and one to three miles wide—covering but a very small part of the 15,000 square mile Alberta foothills belt. As yet, it is the only major field established in that belt, but there is every reason to expect that other "Turner Valleys" will be opened up.

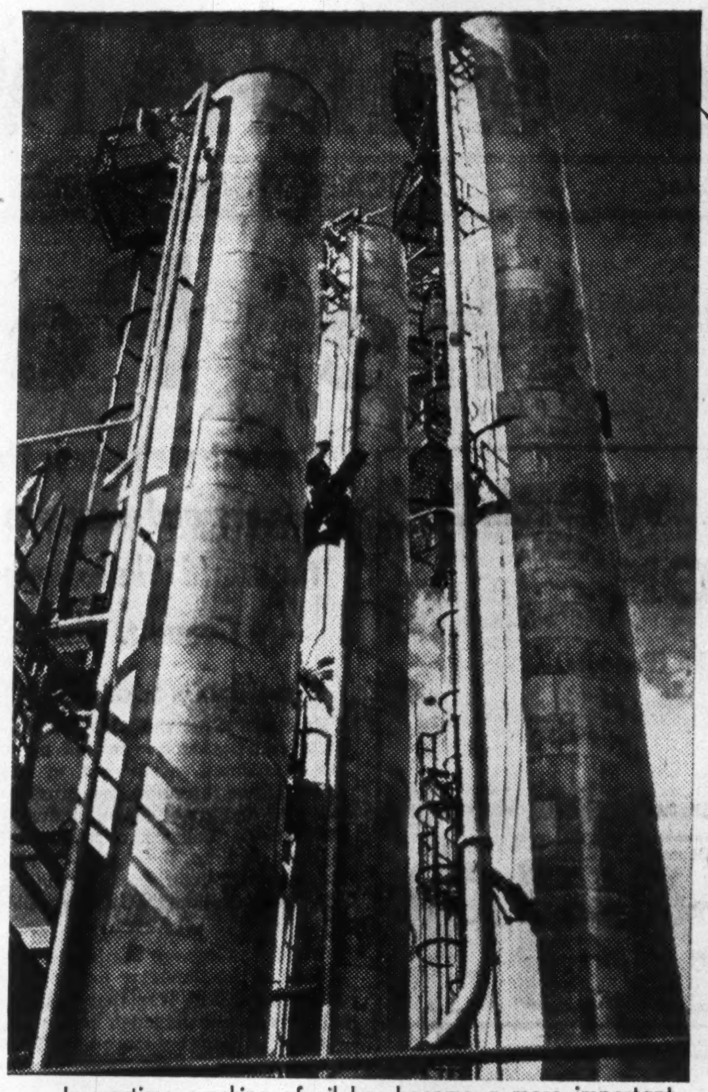
In the belief that Turner Valley is actually but a drop in the potential oil bucket of the Alberta foothills, major and independent groups are now drilling a dozen different structures through the foothills, and have geological or geophysical investigation under way on several other potential structures.

When the full and final productive limits of Turner Valley are established, and that field goes into that multi-year final decline that will ultimately end in the elimination of the field from the producing picture, there may be one, two or many other "Turner Valleys in the Alberta foothills taking their place in supplying the oil needs of western Canada.

Turner Valley Production

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT OF TURNER VALLEY LIMESTONE OILWELLS

	Wells completed in each year	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Cumulative
1936	3	159	386	219	107	77	47	32	22	1,049
1937	23	..	1,343	3,228	1,550	968	646	313	226	8,274
1938	36	....	....	2,495	3,415	2,106	1,342	704	513	10,575
1939	34	....	....	....	2,066	2,887	2,073	1,316	968	9,310
1940	36	....	....	....	....	2,046	3,370	2,174	1,607	9,197
1941	41	....	....	....	....	....	1,978	3,275	2,125	7,378
1942	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,793	2,330	4,123
1943	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,140	1,140
Totals	....	159	1,729	5,942	7,138	8,084	9,456	9,607	8,931	51,046



In wartime cracking of oil has become a more important, more exacting business. To ordinary gasoline production have been added wartime requirements, special high octane aviation gasolines, special fuels for special vehicles.

Tests New Fields

(Continued from page 15)

fic Oil & Refineries, Pacific Petroleums, Model Oils, and others.

As might be expected from the size and scope of the survey and drilling program, new sources of crude oil are being discovered.

Potentially the most important strike of recent years is an oil flow obtained in the Devonian Limestone at California-Standard's Princess No. 8 well, on the Alberta Plains 100 miles east of Calgary.

Another recent oil strike in the same general area was that at the Princess-Steveville Syndicate No. 1. This well obtained a flow of about 22 bbls. of 26 gravity oil daily in the Bow Island sand around 2,560 ft., Alberta's first potentially commercial oil strike in a sand long established as an important source of Alberta plains natural gas.

In the Lloydminster area, on the central Alberta plains adjacent to the Saskatchewan border, a series of completions has been made this year in the Lower Cretaceous at depths from 1,875 to 1,925 ft., establishing presence of an oil bearing sand (14 gravity heavy crude) over an area of some six square miles.

Find Oil West of Taber

Three to four miles west of the Taber oilfield, opened up by Standard of B. C. and Nassau Explorations in 1942, a series of wildcat completions in recent months have established the presence of an oil and gas bearing area of substantial size. Like the seven Taber wells placed on production by Standard-Nassau, the new west area obtains production in the "Taber" sand at the base of the Lower Cretaceous, between 3,200 and 3,300 ft. In this west area, however, the sand contains considerably more gas than in the eastern section—permitting flowing wells at the Major-Taber Nos. 1 and 3 completions. The oil ranges in gravity from 20 to 24 degrees API, compared with 18 gravity at the Standard-Nassau wells to the east. So far, four successful completions have been made in a 1½ mile long strip, and several wells are now drilling in an effort to broaden the known productive area.

Nine miles southeast of the Taber field, Imperial Oil and British Dominion completed two wells this summer in the Taber sand, obtaining an indicated potential oil yield of 30 to 40 bbls. daily.

In the Conrad area, 22 miles southeast of the Taber field, California-Standard this summer obtained the first commercial production in Alberta from the Ellis sand, which is in the Jurrassic, immediately below the Taber sand. Their discovery well is now pumping 100 to 115 bbls. daily of 25 to 26 gravity crude oil from this sand, while the company is continuing exploratory drilling.

Much time and drilling are required to establish the full value of the oil strikes made in Alberta this year—time that the oil industry is prepared to spend, and drilling that the industry is prepared to finance.

With the expenditure of time and money, one or more of these new oil areas may be established as important and perhaps even major sources of crude oil for Canada. With the expenditure of time and money these oil strikes may pave the way for discovery of many other oil productive areas. All in all, the industry figures the risks are well worth taking.

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Gas

Wanted: Supplies for Peace

The gas industry is doing postwar market forecasting with a difference.

The end of hostilities, or even V-E may mean to other industries a shift from eking out supplies to meet essential demand, to looking for new markets to absorb supplies. But with even a minimum of backlog-supplying activity, the problem of the gas industry will probably continue after the war to be producing enough gas in the right place to meet existing demands.

For demand, particularly industrial demand, shows every sign of remaining high, experts say. Domestic consumers, restricted in their gas use during the war, are expected to come back strongly into the market as soon as they are permitted to do so.

The problem is almost all on the supply side. From the natural gas fields of Ontario more than 12% less gas is being derived than before the war. The effect of this on the over-all supply picture has been only partly counter-balanced by increased production in Alberta. The major rise in output has come from the production of manufactured gas which now supplies 42% of Canadian gas requirements.

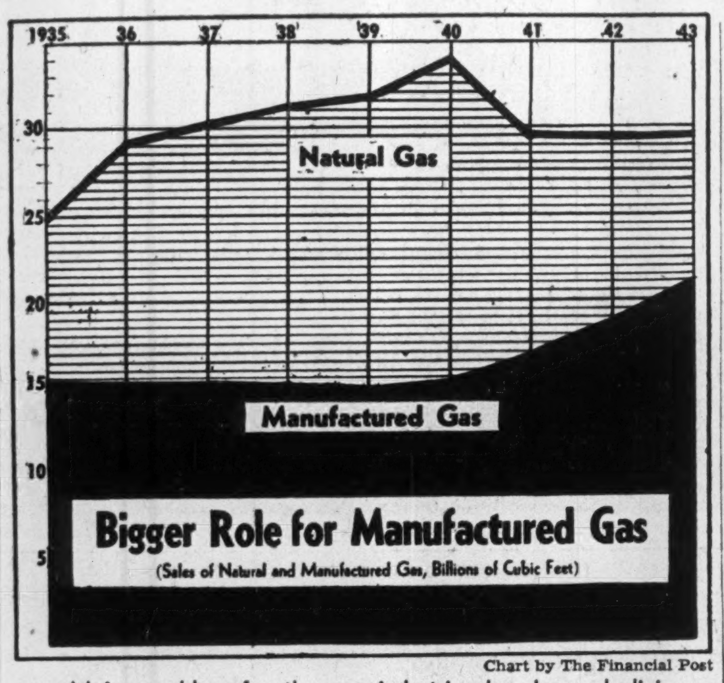
Three Solutions

Postwar solutions will likely fit into one of three formulas: new, low-cost supplies; more domestic use; higher prices. Best solution would probably be a little of all three.

Already, negotiations are under way to increase the supply of manufactured gas, informed sources state. So far, no details are available as to what form these still tentative arrangements will take.

Under pressure of war demands, the natural gas fields of southwestern Ontario are being exhausted at a rapid rate. The fields at Brownsville and Malahide, which formerly supplied the central section of southern Ontario, are now in their closing stages and will be unable to resume their former load after the war. For the time being, these wells are being used to store artificial gas, whose manufacture promises the chief solution of the supply problem.

Right now, the manufacture of gas in adequate quantities is presenting considerable difficulty, owing to shortage of labor and materials. Pressing down on the profit margins for artificial gas are the high rate of exchange on the coal which must now be imported from the United States and the present high wage scale in the gas industry.



Bigger Role for Manufactured Gas

(Sales of Natural and Manufactured Gas, Billions of Cubic Feet)

Chart by The Financial Post

Major problem for the gas industries has been declining supplies of natural gas. The chart above shows the extent to which the gap has been filled by manufactured gas, doesn't show how much more of the natural gas still consumed in Canada now comes from Turner Valley.

Likely to stay with us after the peace is the war-expanded demand for gas. As natural gas supplies dwindle, the industry must seek new fields, new techniques, a new pattern for its postwar market.

Despite these handicaps, the gas industry succeeded last year in providing a supply of gas topping the production of any previous year. Of major significance in maintaining this level of production was the new importance of manufactured gas. The following record of gas sales in Canada in the period 1939-1944 provides striking evidence of the replacement of natural by artificial gas.

	M. c. f. Natural	Manuf.	Total
1944 (first 5 mos.) ..	15,974,035	10,097,132	26,071,167
1943	29,670,251	21,084,246	50,754,497
1942	29,554,421	18,914,397	48,468,818
1941	29,673,000	16,958,782	46,631,782
1940	34,162,733	16,195,547	50,358,280
1939	31,928,682	16,087,044	48,015,726

Manufactured gas, 43% of consumption in 1943, was only 34% in 1939. In spite of restrictions on the domestic market and these strides in the manufacture of gas, supply has been barely adequate to meet demands. Another shift, not appearing in the table, is from Ontario gas fields to Alberta sources. While total consumption of natural gas in Canada doesn't appear to have altered greatly in the period, proportions have changed. In 1939 Ontario was credited with 34% of total Canadian production of natural gas. By 1943 her production had dropped to only 18% of the total.

Of the remaining 82% Alberta now supplies more than 34 million cubic feet a year, 80% of the total Canadian production of natural gas. In Alberta, owing to the abundant resources and the lack of heavy industry, the situation has not been greatly affected by the war. Gas is still available to domestic consumers at a very low rate and is widely used for house heating in Calgary and Edmonton. These cheap and extensive fuel supplies are attracting the attention of industry.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. is now operating a special war plant using gas from Turner Valley.

Civilian Supplies Cut

In an effort to supply war needs, the gas industry in eastern Canada has been forced to curtail supplies to civilian customers. DBS figures on gas sales show that while the average revenue from the sale of gas to domestic consumers was 75c. per thousand cubic feet last year, the average revenue from industrial customers was only 39c. per thousand cubic feet. Thus the shift from domestic to industrial markets brought on by the war has meant a considerable loss of revenue to the gas industry.

Whether, after the war, domestic consumption may again be unrestricted will depend not only on postwar supply but also on postwar industrial demands. The extra war-created gas capacity would seem to indicate an ample supply for domestic consumers on the old basis.

Industrial Demands May Stick

But whether the war-swollen industrial demands will shrink to their low pre-war level is open to question. One authority in the field believes that there will be no appreciable decline in industrial needs. The Ford plant at Windsor is now consuming a million cubic feet of gas per day in the construction of army vehicles. Other manufacturers who have changed from their peacetime production to the manufacture of war materials have, like the Ford Co., greatly increased their consumption of gas. It seems likely that many of these plants will desire to continue using gas when they return to their normal activities; and high demand for capital and consumer goods immediately after the war will mean, on that basis, continued high industrial demand for gas.

Narrower profit margins during war years have resulted chiefly from increasing costs. The depletion of natural gas fields in southwestern Ontario at a time when the industry faced the task of supplying war manufacturers necessitated the production of artificial gas. The difficulty of securing equipment for new plants in wartime and scarcity and cost of labor and materials have made the manufacture of gas both difficult and costly. However, these are problems which are expected to find their own solutions with the lifting of wartime restrictions.

In normal times the decreased supplies, increased demand and rising cost position of the gas industry would probably have caused a considerable upward trend in consumer rates. On this basis, some observers believe that when price controls are relaxed there will be some upward revision in rates to consumers, industrial, commercial, and domestic.

The end of the war will obviously not bring a return to pre-war conditions in the gas industry. Widened industrial markets, unrestricted domestic consumption and new developments in the manufacture of gas would offer important opportunities for expansion. If the preeminent problem of supply can be solved in time, there is reason to expect a bright future after the war for gas.

Devonian - - the Newest Hope

(Continued from page 15)

is reported to be around 1,300 lbs. per square inch. Gravity of the oil tests 34.5 degrees API.

Production is being delivered to the B.A. Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, refinery. The well-head price has not yet been established, but is expected to be at least $1.50 per bbl., and may be as high as $1.75.

As soon as California-Standard established the presence of oil in volume at its Princess No. 8, it took steps to increase substantially its acreage holdings in the area. Adding 315,000 acres to its original 25,000-acre block surounding the discovery well, Standard boosted its total to 340,000 acres, fanning out 28 miles north, 30 miles northeast, 25 miles south and 15 miles west from the Princess No. 8.

The oil strike and Standard's lease action precipitated a tremendous acreage play that, so far, has resulted in blanketing around 1.5 million acres of oil and gas rights within a 40-mile radius of the well. The scramble for oil rights—one of the largest in western Canadian oil history for a single area—has so far brought at least two other major operators—Imperial and British American—and a long list of independent companies and operators into the picture.

Largest holdings acquired are those taken out on behalf of I. W. C. Solloway and associates, and including over 400,000 acres east of Bassano and extending to the west boundary of Standard's holdings, some 15 miles west of the Princess 8 well. Solloway and associates (including National Petroleums) also have a half township 8 miles east of Princess 8, in the Jenner area, and are now drilling "Goyette-Solloway No. 1" as a Devonian test.

So far the Princess Devonian oil strike has led to a huge acreage play, and the commencement of drill-tests at three ventures in the general area. California-Standard is expected, by year's end, to put one or two drilling rigs to work to exploit its initial success. Considerable other drilling is also looked for from the participants in the acreage scramble.

In addition to considerable drilling, the area will see intensive geological and geophysical investigation during the coming months. This survey work, coupled with the knowledge that has been gained from previous survey work and drilling, and the drilling now underway or slated, may or may not in the course of 1945 provide Canada's west with a great new oil producing area.

The Princess Devonian strike has made the outlook for this general area hopeful. Probably even more important, it has thrown the spotlight on the hundreds of thousands of square miles of Devonian strata underlying the prairies of western Canada.

Easing the Oil Pinch

(Continued from page 15)

limit of pipeline capacity, twice the present output could be secured, according to reports. Size of the field was reported recently by J. S. Stewart, Department of Mines liason officer at Fort Norman, as 5,000 acres of which only 4,000 acres would likely be productive as about 3,000 acres of the known field lie under the Mackenzie River and must be drained by directional drilling

J. S. Stewart estimates proved reserves at 63 to 83.5 million barrels, points out the danger of estimating reserves in new fields and the danger of overemphasizing flush productions.

If Imperial, or others working in the Arctic region, prove up the big reserve desired by wildcatting further areas, it is planned to put through a much larger pipeline to tide water following the route of the existing relatively small installation.

Work in the Fort Norman area is but a small part of the great coast-to-coast exploration program for oil being conducted at present. From Prince Edward Island where seismic survey work has been done below the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the west coast, the search for oil is being pressed.

One of the most interesting projects—reviewed elsewhere in this issue—is the effort being made in Alberta to establish the Devonian limestone as a major source of crude production such as the Madison limestone has proved in Turner Valley. Many fields in the United States find the Devonian a prolific source of oil and hopes are high that the Princess field in Canada—a plains structure—may find a major reservoir in the Devonian.

Saskatchewan—A Great Area?

Some authorities hold that Saskatchewan represents one of the greatest undeveloped sections of the world which should prove productive of oil fields. Testing is proceeding.

An incomplete knowledge of the business of finding oil has perhaps caused pessimism about Canada as a great future source of oil in some quarters.

Compared with some other sectors Canada is as yet untested for oil. An oil field can occupy such a relatively small space that scores may be hidden away as yet untouched. For instance the proved Fort Norman field occupies an area only about three miles square—an area which could easily have been missed. Some "fields" which have been drilled unsuccessfully possess many folds. It is always possible that the fold drilled wasn't the one which was a perfect trap for oil.

Even the small fields must be sought if needed crude supplies are to be secured. Synthetic rubber, increased demands of the aviation industry for high test gas, and numerous other factors point to an ever-increasing demand for oil.

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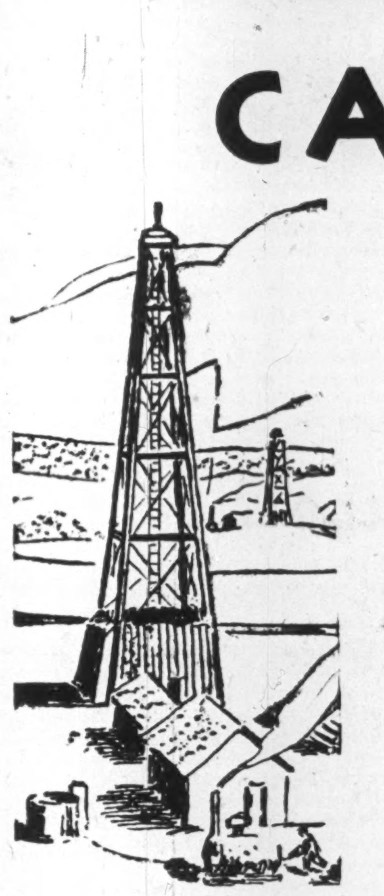


Turner Valley, Canada's great oil field, with its 9,000,000 barrel annual production, is right at our door. A dozen other exploratory fields, some now producing, lie within the distributing area of Calgary.

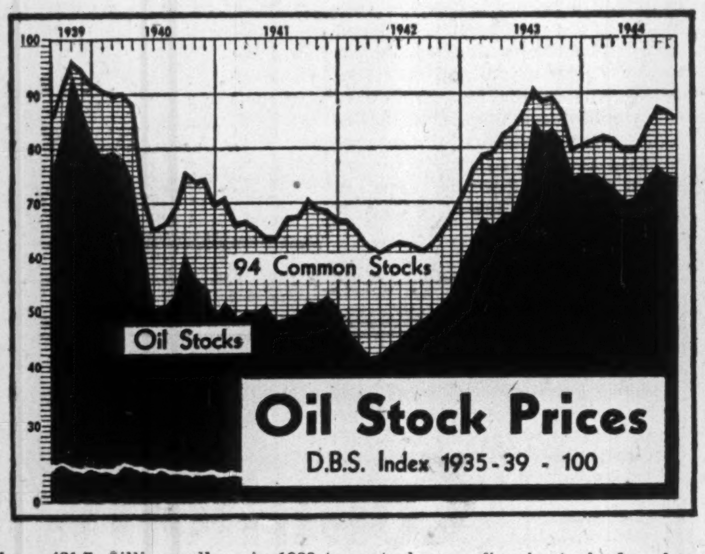
Two major refineries, representing an investment of over $5,000,000, are situated here. Both are producing high octane gasoline, while a number of smaller plants are producing standard motor fuel. The value of producing and refining operations total approximately $25,000,000 annually, with $1,000,000 being added to Calgary's payrolls each year.

To firms planning to participate in the post-war development and progress of Western oils, or any of the West's rich natural resources, Calgary offers important strategic and economic advantages such as low cost power, low cost natural gas, low taxes, and choice industrial sites.

ANDREW DAVISON, *Mayor* J. M. MILLER, *City Clerk*

Investing in Oils

Growth Keynotes Outlook



Expanding uses for oil suggest favorable prospects of long-term growth for Canada's leading oil refining and distributing companies after the war. In the transition period after the defeat of Japan readjustments may be expected until the demand for oil products is shifted back to a chiefly civilian basis.

Dominating the long-range outlook for Canada's leading oil refining and distributing companies are two chief factors: the long upward trend of use of oil and its products, which most authorities expect to continue; and the possibility of a short period of readjustment after the end of the Japanese war before the upward trend is resumed.

Because of this long-term consistently rising trend of production and sales, long-range prospects for companies in this group are generally well regarded.

Some decline in earnings in this field may occur in the period of transition from war to peace. If this contraction occurs, it is likely to be purely temporary. Some transitional shrinkage in demand for major products—gasoline and fuel oil—is anticipated, but no drop is expected until the defeat of Japan.

Keeping oil demand high between the end of the European phase and the conclusion of the entire war will be the large quantities of oil required for the war in the Pacific, for maintaining certain troops and equipment in Europe and for transporting the balance to either the Pacific area or their homes. Further, it would seem probable that civilian requirements would be sufficiently large to use whatever supply might be spared.

After Japan's Defeat

Once Japan is defeated, however, a definite drop in demand is expected. Civilian oil consumption in all likelihood will not return immediately to its pre-war level; and in any case the pre-war level of consumption was somewhat lower than the current war-inflated level. The maintenance of a larger air force in the postwar years seems probable. This would help hold up demand—as would also any postwar continuation of military activities, such as patrolling or compulsory home military training.

Removal of government restrictions is likely to result in some immediate increase in demand. However full return of demand cannot be expected until the automobile and other industries producing oil-consuming civilian apparatus have been reconverted to peacetime production and have filled at least part of the backlog of civilian demand. Postwar demand for gasoline for automobiles is also likely to be dependent on the availability of rubber for tires. Thus there seems bound to be some time lag before the demand for all oil products may resume its upward trend.

Over Half for Gasoline

Of the consumption of petroleum fuels in Canada in 1943, divided according to gallonage, 52.7% was used for gasoline, 29.0% for heavy fuel oil, 16.0% for light fuel oil and 2.3% for tractor distillate. Demand for gasoline and for fuel oils overshadows all other demands.

An examination of gasoline sales for all purposes in Canada shows an increase in total sales of about 86% in the ten years from 1933 to 1943. (Figures were from 485 million gallons in 1933 to 903.6 millions in 1943.) The high point in sales occurred in 1941 when sales amounted to 980.4 millions of gallons or over twice 1933 sales. Sales of gasoline for use in automobiles increased from 421.7 million gallons in 1933 to a high of 746.5 million gallons in 1941 or about a 77% increase in the eight years, but then dropped due to rationing restrictions. However, as mentioned previously, with removal of the restrictions on civilian gasoline use and with resumption of manufacture of automobiles for civilians this uptrend is expected to be resumed.

More Cars, More Gasoline

That on a per capita basis the United States has twice as many cars as Canada has been pointed out previously by The Financial Post and consequently there is a possibility that the number of automobiles in Canada will show a considerable increase over pre-war figures. This in turn would mean an increase in the gasoline consumption. Whether this goal will be realized depends on postwar conditions in Canada and her ability to maintain reasonably full employment and a reasonably high level of national income.

Removal of restrictions on civilian gasoline sales together with probable increase in time of civilian demand should also mean a revival of the filling station business. Consequently, disregarding other factors, it would seem reasonable to expect an earnings increase for companies operating filling stations. Other factors, however, such as the possibility of intense competition between the companies for business and for outlets and the possibility of higher costs, particularly for labor, have to be considered.

Fuel Oil Uptrend

Demand for fuel oil has shown an uptrend probably because of its increased use for domestic heating (until it was curtailed by government restrictions), for industrial heating and for Diesel engines. It is considered likely that this trend will be resumed in the postwar years.

On the supply side an increase of 35% in consumption of crude oil in petroleum refineries took place from 1938 to 1942 (latest year for which the figures are available) and an increase of 105% from 1932 to 1942. Consumption of crude oil for 1942 amounted to over 1,911 million gallons of which 81.2% was imported and only 18.8% was purchased by Canadian wells. In 1932 about 96% of our consumption was imported.

Canadian oil production has increased considerably in the last ten years, but Canada is still heavily dependent on imports of crude oil. Chief source of supply is the United States which supplied about 60% of the total 1942 requirements. Thus any evaluation of company prospects should take into consideration the company's source of supply and any factors which might affect the price and supply of crude from that source.

In an evaluation of any company's prospects, Canada's postwar corporation tax policy will have to be taken into account as taxation changes will affect earnings and consequently stock prices. Companies now paying excess profits tax under the present law would not be able to show any great improvement in earnings. An amendment passed this year allows standard profits to be increased upward by 5% of the increase of the capital employed since 1939 under certain conditions.

Further, the success of Canada's war against inflation and our ability to maintain wage and price ceilings will affect profit margins of companies.

The "growth" trend in the petroleum refining industry is shown by the increase of about 128% in the gross selling value of their products in the ten years from 1932 to 1942. Actual amounts are from $71,360,324 to $162,628,828. An even more striking increase is noted in lubricating oils and greases industry where the gross selling value of their products increased from $337,433 in 1932 to $1,087,687 in 1942 or an increase of about 222%. (Its high figure of $1,243,663 occurred in 1941.) Growth is not likely to be as rapid in the postwar years for these companies but, as mentioned earlier, a continuation of the "growth" trend is expected.

The most desirable types of company for investment in the oil field would seem to be those which are fully integrated both horizontally and vertically. These companies, having both an assured source of supply and their own outlet for products, would seem in a stronger position than others.

Selection of strong aggressive companies, plus a close attention to the general stock market trends, is always, of course, an essential for the investor.

Sask. Talks Trade Pact With Co-ops. in Britain

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Spurred by the recent legislation of the CCF Government setting up a separate co-operation department, the whole co-operative movement in Saskatchewan is astir. Indications here are that important news in the new few months will issue from the Government's co-operative sector.

The co-operatives, particularly the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., are awaiting with eagerness the outcome of negotiations to be undertaken by Co-operation Minister L. F. McIntosh in his trip to Britain. There Mr. McIntosh will interview officials of the big British Co-operatives over the exchange of prairie raw materials for manufactured goods.

In the distribution of these goods, the Saskatchewan Wholesale Society is expected to play an important role.

Mr. McIntosh's visit follows one made to Regina recently by several officials of the British co-operatives who conferred with Governrment members and Saskatchewan co-operative men.

These trade plans may not be productive until after the war, but they are likely to tie in closely with the CCF Government's interest in the development of the Hudson's Bay Railway traffic. The proposal appears to be to ship the British goods and the Canadian raw materials by way of Churchill, once shipping restrictions disappear.

Another point of co-operative expansion is that of the Wholesale Society which has bought a sizeable warehouse in Regina for distribution purposes.

Joint Farms for Veterans

Co-operative activity on the agricultural front is promised in a current investigation of co-operative farms for returned men. A conference of interested officials and organizations was held this fall and a special committee is examining co-operative farming in Alberta, Montana, the Dakotas, and its possibilities for Saskatchewan.

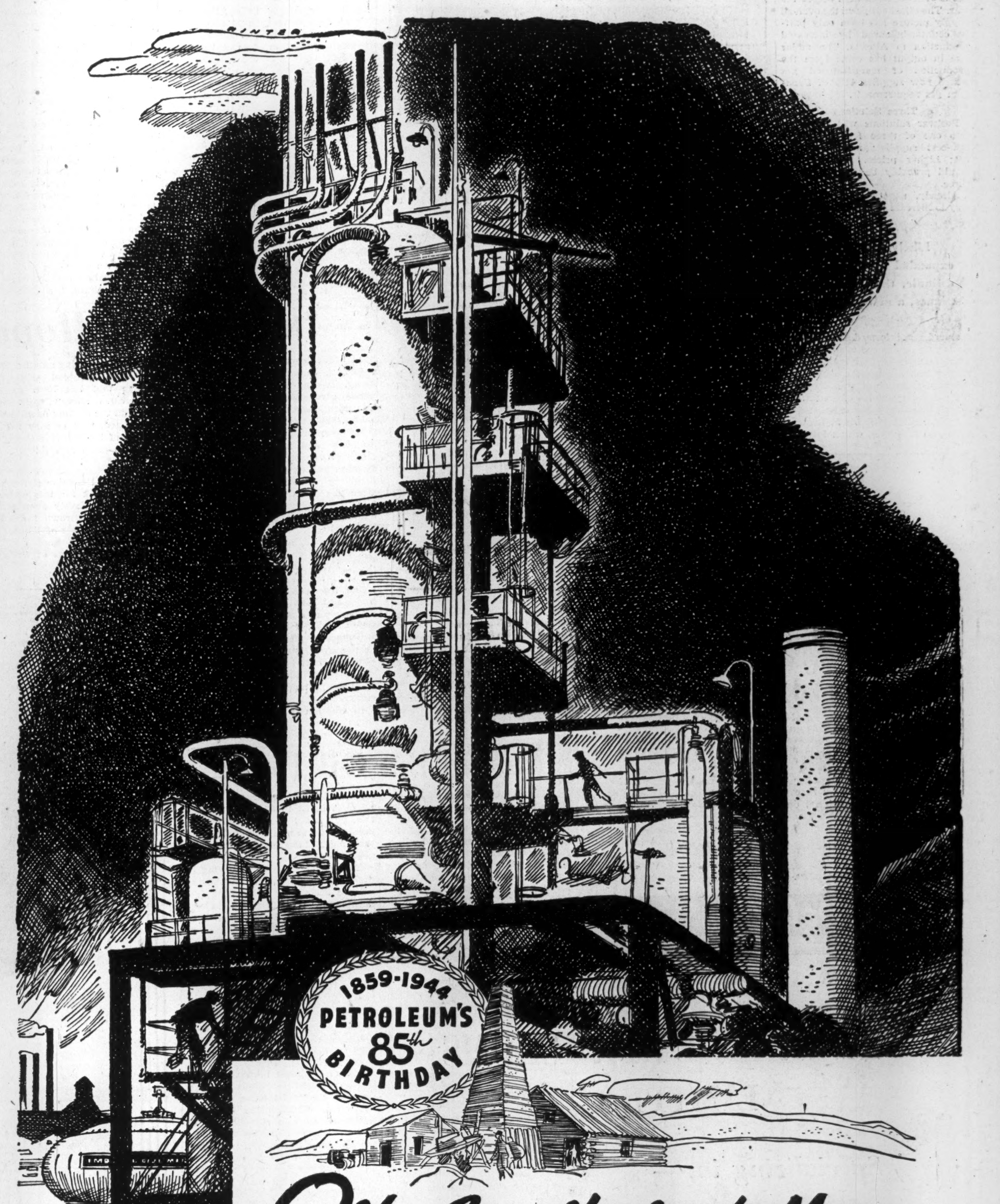
A report will be submitted at a conference scheduled to be held early in 1945 under the Government's sponsorship.

Meanwhile, the Provincial Government is pressing Ottawa to have the federal Veterans' Land Act amended so that Saskatchewan veterans can invest their federal farm grants in a co-operative farm.

MACDONALD'S
BRIER
Canada's Standard Smoke

Kega Mines advises that diamond drilling is under way on a series of twelve drill holes spotted on No. 1 zone by James D. Cumming, mining engineer. Nos. 1 and 2 drill holes have been completed with assay results expected shortly. Surface development is being carried out on No. 2 zone, which shows a mineralized cross section of 55 ft. in places and over 1,500 ft. in length, it is reported.

Alberta
OIL
11
PRODUCING FIELDS
Production Total, First Half of 1944
4,387,113 barrels
GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



Shown above is a fractionating tower of a modern crude oil refining unit at Imperial Oil's Sarnia, Ontario, Refinery. This one unit has a capacity of 26,000 barrels a day!

Oil's Contribution to Man

In 1859 a group of far-sighted men drilled down into the earth near Titusville, Pennsylvania. At a little over sixty-nine feet, their drill struck oil . . . and thus, in the little wooden shacks that sheltered the pioneer Drake Well, the petroleum industry was born.

Through eighty-five years of progress, new generations of oil men have pushed their drills almost five miles down below the surface, stepped up petroleum production from forty to over 4,500,000 barrels a day on this continent. And on this tidal wave of "liquid power" rich gifts have floated to mankind . . . the modern car, truck and airplane . . . oil-heated homes and oil-driven ships . . . the farmer's tractor . . . asphalt roads that unite the nation . . . lubricants and other petroleum products that have enabled industry to produce better goods at lower cost, for more people. Today, as essential "ammunition" on our fighting fronts, petroleum is making its finest gift—victory in a bitter war to preserve our way of life and ensure our future.

As Canada's pioneer and leader in the field of petroleum, Imperial Oil Limited has contributed abundantly to the achievements of the past—is giving its best and utmost to the war job of today. Tomorrow, when peace comes, Imperial Oil service station men will again speed the motorist happily along the highway. Imperial Oil research workers will turn their inventive skill from tasks of war to problems of peacetime progress. The Imperial Oil geologists, engineers and drillers who brought Norman Wells and Turner Valley into being will continue to search for the oil resources necessary to our further progress.

IMPERIAL OIL — IMPERIAL PRODUCTS — LIMITED

Oils in Review

Admiral Oils

Admiral Oils completed no work during 1944, but invested capital in Taber and the Princess Steveville areas. It regards deevlopments in the Princess Steveville area during 1944 as very interesting; California-Standard Co. in its Princess CPR No. 8 well testing the Devonian limestone from 3,965 to 3,983 ft. has secured a very promising well. It is expected that Admiral with its interest in that field may do some development work there in the near future.

Most of the company's money is invested in Canadian war loans, waiting for such an opportunity as has presented itself in the Princess Steveville area northeast of Brooks, Alberta.

Anaconda Oil Co.

While revenue from five producing wells in Turner Valley totals about $52,000, a part of this is hypothecated to the bank, leaving Anaconda Oil Co. about $32,000 a year.

Earlier in 1944 the company held approximately 1,900 acres in Turner Valley, Steveville and other structures. During 1943-4 a considerable investment was made in Major National Oils and Major Consolidated Oils.

Anglo Canadian

With its substantial interest in drilling further wells—through its subsidiary Drilling Contractors—Anglo-Canadian Oil Co. is participating in the boom in western Canada oil drilling although it is not extensively engaged in drilling of wells on its own account.

Along with Royalite, Home Oil Co., and others, however, the company is participating in completing a deep test well in south Turner Valley, the deepening of an Okalta well.

Anglo was a participant in the Princess Steveville Syndicate and is thus interested in current developments in the Princess (Steveville) area centring around the Princess No. 8 well.

With $1.4 millions working capital on hand at the end of last January, Anglo-Canadian Oil Co. has one of the strongest financial positions of western Canada oil companies.

Arrow-Marjon Oils

Arrow-Marjon Oils holds extensive oil interests, either owning or being entitled to rights on 4,480 acres in the Pincher Creek, 4,000 preferred shares of Petroleum Corp. of Canada Exploration Ltd., which has extensive holdings in the Pincher Creek and Silver Creek areas, 947 acres, Ram River area, and certain leases and royalties on ground in the Watson area.

While the company's acreage is in the "prospect" category, well drilling has been undertaken in the Pincher Creek area and drilling of wells in other areas is being watched with interest

B. A. Oil

With assets more than doubled the last decade and working capital tripled the same period, British American Oil Co. has experienced a remarkable expansion of its activities since the last depression.

Besides being a major factor in the refining, distribution and marketing of oil products in Canada, B. A. has an important stake in production of crude oil in the United States and is assisting in an important way in the search for crude oil in western Canada.

An important wartime development has been construction of the company's new $9 millions refinery at Clarkson Ont., which resulted in a larger quantity of crude being handled in 1943 than in any previous year.

While the company has been devoting much of its refining activity to production for war needs, it is not anticipated that reconversion to a peacetime basis of operations will present any great problem. Capacity for turning out high test fuels has been increased to a marked degree it is true, but it is anticipated that there will be an increased peacetime demand for this type of gas (compared with pre-war) due to anticipated expansion of peacetime aviation.

British Dominion

One of the most aggressive of the independent oil companies in western Canada, British Dominion has interests in numerous areas. With Home Oil Co. it shares in three of the best wells yet completed in Turner Valley, with McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., it shares a large acreage of potential oil land being explored in southern Alberta. An interest has been retained in a large acreage of land in the Princess area where development is planned.

As revenue from Turner Valley wells was insufficient to provide for both bank debt retirement and financing of an ambitious development program the company arranged to borrow up to $220,000 as a drilling credit fund. Proceeds of sale of part of this issue have been deposited to defray expense of a three-well program with McColl. Other money receivable under this arrangement is expected to be used for testing in the Princess area. An interest is held in two capped wells in Taber.

Calgary & Edmonton

Holding petroleum, natural gas and mineral rights covering approximately 1,142,132 acres in Alberta, Calgary & Edmonton Corp. derives its revenue chiefly from royalties on wells drilled by others on its lands.

With its holdings checkerboarded over Alberta, the company is usually regarded as one with a better than average chance of participating in any favorable new development in the Alberta oil picture.

C. & E. Corp. and four others have formed a syndicate to explore 5,000 acres of Corporation land and some 2,500 acres of other land on the East Flank of Turner Valley.

Besides this the company is participating in the deepening of the Okalta No. 7 well in south Turner to determine deep lime possibilities.

Considerable survey work has been done in recent years in connection with the company's acreage south of Turner Valley.

California Standard

The California Standard Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of California, is a purely exploration and development company and has been carrying on an extensive exploration program in Alberta. A full staff of geologists is employed. Geophysical methods also are followed.

During the last year the company has made two discoveries, one at Conrad and one at Princess. At Conrad two wells are producing; other wells are being planned. At Princess excellent crude from beds older than Turner Valley production has been discovered. A drilling program is being planned.

Calling Valley

An interesting test in Alberta is on a structure of 20,800 acres in the Black-Diamond Priddis district lying immediately east of Turner Valley, Canada's largest oil producing field, the acreage recently taken over by Calling Valley Oils. This acreage had been acquired by Commonwealth Petroleum over a period of six or eight years for this test.

It is estimated by the company's geologist, J. S. Irwin, that the Madison lime will be reached at a depth of 8,600 ft.

The acreage carries no overriding royalty and has been financed without a cent of commission. The district is served by a good gravel road and gas and water for drilling purposes is easily accessible.

Calmont Oils

Chief income of Calmont Oils is derived from rental of drilling equipment and housing although the company is interested in production from a half dozen or more wells completed in recent years in Turner Valley.

Total revenue has held around the $150,000 a year mark for some time, but net profit has shown a considerable fluctuation, the drop to $24,207 or 1c. a share last year reflecting an increased charge for depreciation ($41,632) and the writing off of $50,672 for the Calmont-Millarville No. 1 well.

While working capital on hand is only nominal the company has a portfolio of marketable investments not included in working capital. Wells backed with Wartime Oils financing have been drilled recently. Wells have also been drilled in conjunction with Northwest Co.

Canadian Oil Cos.

Canadian Oil Cos. is engaged in the refining, distribution and sale of gasoline, motor oils, lubricating and industrial oils, grease, kerosene, anti-freeze, and a number of oil product specialties.

The company's net income has shown a good increase since 1939, but increased income taxes have cut the profits below the 1939 level.

Coastal Oils

A holding company for control of Chinook Oils and Baroils, Coastal Oils has an authorized capital of two million shares of which 760,878 are reported issuable, some to Brown Oil Corp. shareholders and debenture holders in exchange for their securities.

Baroils has extensive holdings in the Jumping Pound area, an area which is in the limelight just now due to the second Shell well contacting the Madison limestone at a relatively shallow depth recently.

With only a relatively small proportion of its authorized shares outstanding, Coastal Oils is in a position for financing of new operations.

Commonwealth Pete.

Commonwealth Petroleum is now taking a large interest directly and through its subsidiary companies in the development of Calling Valley Oils acreage, which lies immediately east of Turner Valley.

Development of this acreage, known as the Priddis-Black Diamond structure and its favorable aspects have been pointed out by Geologist J. S. Irwin, and the possibilities of oil in this territory have been dealt with by Dr. Hume of the Dominion Government Geological Department.

Commonwealth Petroleum is also interested in several other large blocks of acreage, on some of which further development is anticipated in the near future.

Crown-Dominion

Crown-Dominion Oil Co. is a wholesale and retail distributor of gasoline, oil and grease, throughout Ontario, mainly west of Napanee. Bulk plants are located at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Hagersville, Ont., which serve the surrounding territories.

Command Oils

Command Oils is understood to be participating with its parent Commonwealth Petroleums and Commoil in financing Calling Valley Oils completing a $250,000 drilling program in the foothills south of Calgary.

Besides over $50,000 working capital, $81,695 market value of investments and an interest in Ace Royalties, Command Oils still receives a fair operating income from Turner Valley production.

Commoil Ltd.

While production from its Turner crude wells has declined approximately 50% in recent years with net profit also lower, Commoil Ltd., controlled by Commonwealth Petroleum, has nevertheless shown a marked improvement in financial position.

Three years ago there was a working capital deficit of over $100,000 and the company had practically no outside investments. Last June, however, working capital was over $70,000 and market value of the company's investment portfolio was $242,451.

There are 1,133,823 shares outstanding.

Dalhousie Oil Co.

Although losses have been experienced by Dalhousie Oil Co. after depreciation and development write-offs in recent years, working capital has shown a steady increase and amounted to $184,872 at the end of 1943—equal to about six cents a share.

Policy at present is to participate with Royalite Oil Co. in drilling of wells rather than to drill wells on the company's own account.

Davies Petroleum

While much of Davies Petroleum's recent activity has been in connection with joint drilling operations with East Crest Oils in the Athabasca field, a possibility exists that the company's acreage in south Turner Valley may take on new interest.

A total of 1,040 acres is held in South Turner Valley about a mile south of the most southerly producing well. At the present time, new well testing investigations are being made of the productive possibilities of south Turner and it is possible that these may show improved possibilities for Davies Pete.

A number of wells have been drilled in the Athabasca area with East Crest Oils. The Deca No. 3 well has been closed in after showing a better grade of crude than secured previously.

East Crest

Drilling of a first Devonian test well on a block of 20,000 acres held in the Princess area is being undertaken by East Crest Oils, following completion of a flowing well by Standard of California in this area. Devonian is expected at 3,100 ft. The company's acreage is known as the Westlock reservation and the company's inteerst is understood to be 50%.

Over $21,000 was received from Haras Corp., Toronto, on an underwriting in November and options are outstanding on a further million shares at 7½ to 25c. a share, subject to SLP being issued covering an increase in authorized capital from three to four million shares.

The Deca No. 3 well in the Athabasca area has been closed in following a bailing test, it is reported. President H. S. Price reports the well showed lighter oil and it is believed that it lies about 2½ miles from the anticline.

One half Taber acreage adjoins Standard of California holdings on the northwest while the other half adjoins to the south.

Federated Petroleums

A holding and operating company, Federated Petroleums holds shares in numerous oil producing companies including Royal Crest, Four Star Pete., Three Point Petroleums, Vulcan Brown Petroleums, and also owns a substantial interest in Coastal Oils which took over Brown Oil Corp. Coastal controls Chinook Oils and Baroils as wholly owned subsidiaries.

Not included in $217,180 working capital at the end of 1943 was $47,718 of Dominion bonds and investments in Brown Oil and Chinook Oils.

Foothills Oils & Gas

Back in 1940 Foothills Oil & Gas realized net earnings of only $83,126. There was a working deficit of $19,678 and advances from Imperial Oil and Royalite totalled $801,978. The situation in 1943 showed a sharp contrast—earnings of $942,147, a net profit of $150,146 after charging

(Continued on page 20)

RAM RIVER OILS LIMITED

Above is a view of the flare at Ram River No. 2 discovery well, during a series of preliminary tests following the strike of high test oil.

Head Office
728 TEGLER BUILDING
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Capitalization: 1,500,000 Shares N.P.V.

PROPERTIES

16,000 acres on the Ram River—Clearwater structures, in the foothills of Alberta—an area now receiving the attention of a number of major oil companies. It is important to note that both the Ram River No. 2 discovery well and No. 3 production well are located practically in the centre of these extensive holdings.

RAM RIVER No. 3

DRILLING at 4,982 ft.—NOV. 30th, 1944. Following the strike of high test oil in No. 2 discovery well (specific gravity 41.5 API), H. E. Denton, petroleum engineer, reported that the sub-normally low temperature of 45° F. encountered could be caused by only one thing—the existence of a HIGH PRESSURE ZONE IN THE VICINITY OF THE WELL, and advised the drilling of No. 3 to encounter this high pressure zone at a higher level.

No. 3 NOW 14 FT. IN MAROON LIMESTONE — A DEFINITE MARKER

It will be remembered that this maroon band was encountered in No. 2 discovery well just prior to the strike of high test oil in the Devonian.

Having now picked up this definite marker, the early and successful completion of No. 3 well is confidently anticipated.

For a copy of the Company's prospectus, giving complete information fill in and mail this coupon.

Please send me a copy of the Company's prospectus and latest information about No. 3 production well.
Name ....
Address ....

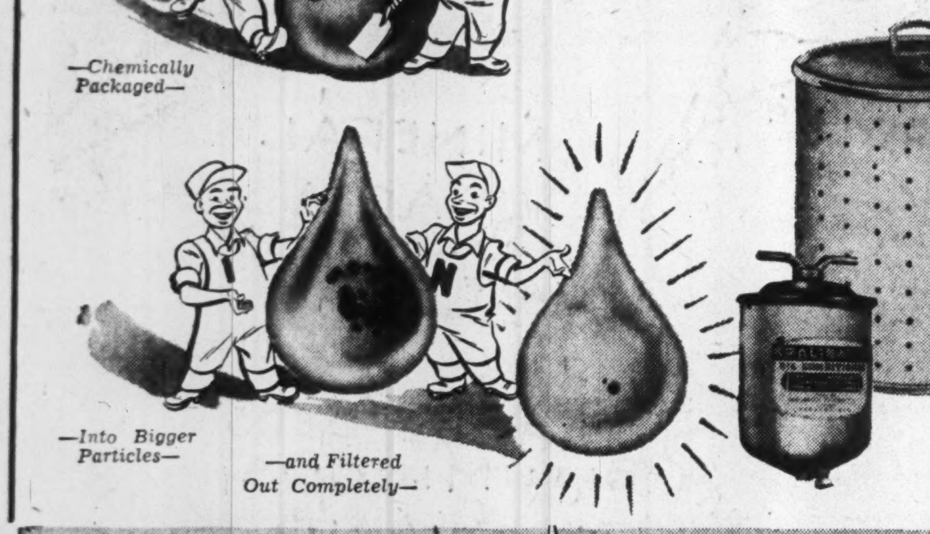
RAM RIVER AGENCIES
602 Guaranty Trust Bldg. WINDSOR, Ont.
Fiscal Agents
522 Tegler Bldg. EDMONTON, Alberta

Every Drop Worth its Weight in Gold...

OIL is the Allied "Ace in the hole" — the weapon that will tip the scales in our battle for Freedom. Its conservation is still vital. KRALINATOR OIL CONDITIONERS have played no inconsiderable part in the oil conservation program, on the essential home front no less than on every fighting front from Nome to New Guinea.

KRALINATOR OIL CONDITIONERS are unique. They not only trap the ordinary coarse abrasives as any filter should, but also chemically amalgamate and remove the equally destructive fine abrasives which pass freely through other filters. Made in sizes to fit every make of car and truck.

KRALINATOR PRODUCTS LTD.
Preston, Ontario



KRALINATOR
OIL CONDITIONER

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Product Of An
ALL-BRITISH
FIRM

WAKEFIELD
Castrol
MOTOR OIL

Roxana Oils Company Limited

owns

3520 ACRES KOOTENAY DOME

2260 ACRES JUMPING POUND
in line with the well now being drilled by Shell Oil Company of Canada.

25,000 ACRES KEYSTONE VALLEY

Company shares quoted on Calgary Stock Exchange

ROXANA OILS COMPANY LIMITED
408 Lancaster Building
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Mid Continent
Oil and Gas Ltd.

Developing 30,000 acres in the Taber field of Southern Alberta. Initial program of eight wells being drilled jointly with The Standard Oil of British Columbia Ltd.

Toronto General Trust Building
Calgary — Alberta

British Dominion Oil
and Development Corp. Ltd.

Developing proven acreage in Turner Valley; adjoining British Dominion No. 5, Canada's largest producer.

DOMINION BANK BUILDING
Calgary — Alberta

Oils in Review

(Continued from page 19)

$516,554 for depreciation and amortization of wells and $120,515 for taxes. While there was a working capital deficit of $91,775 at the end of 1943, advances had declined to only $177,847.

This marked improvement is the result of the discovery that the company held some of the best undrilled acreage in Turner Valley. Drilling of wells from Foothills No. 5 to 22 has been undertaken since 1939 and the company's drilling program is actively proceeding.

Franco Oils

Through subsidiary and affiliates, Franco Oils has extensive interests in production and marketing of gas in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Altogether the company and its subsidiaries hold 52,279 acres under lease, 53,076 acres under permit.

One subsidiary supplies gas to Vermilion, Alta., while another, Northern Gas Co. holds a franchise for Saskatoon. The company plans a large gas distribution system serving Moose Jaw and other centres. So far it has not been possible to complete the Saskatoon project.

Shortage of working capital, difficulties arising out of the war and the large capital sums required to complete the company's program have tended to hamper the company in its activities. Work to date has indicated considerable available supplies of gas.

General Petroleums

General Petroleums is principally but not exclusively occupied in drilling and servicing wells in Alberta and Saskatchewan outside Turner Valley.

Specializing in unitized drilling and servicing units, portable camps, repair shops, tractors, trailers, etc., the company is making a contribution in economy and speed to Canadian oil development.

During the fiscal periods ended Sept. 30, 1942 and 1943, and in the eleven months to Oct. 31, 1944, company completed 9, 15 and 22 wells respectively. Well servicing in the latter period has been enlarged to over 50 service jobs completed.

Globe Oil Co.

Globe Oil Co., set up to alleviate some of the problems facing holders of producing royalties in Turner Valley wells, will distribute its initial semi-annual dividend on Dec. 1, to shareholders of record Nov. 15. The initial payment; one cent per share, will total slightly over $4,000.

Globe received its first income from its royalties in August, 1944, with sufficient income accrued to date to permit the 1c. dividend. The company reports that shares issued stand at about 425,000, while royalties now in the treasury have a valuation of about $83,000.

Great Bend Oils

A total of nearly 40,000 acres of potential oil lands are held by Great Bend Oils in three areas—Vermilion, Taber and Marwayne.

Adequate funds were reported on hand a few months ago to complete projected drilling programs in all three of these fields. A first well was completed jointly with Pacalta Oils Co. in the Marwayne field (about 12 miles south of Vermilion) last October.

Finances for a large part of work have been provided by eastern interests with 1,300,005 shares reported issued.

Home Oil

Since the latter part of 1944, Home Oil Co. has successfully completed 18 wells in Turner Valley. As a producing unit alone, the company is the foremost in Turner Valley. Besides these 18 wells, some of which others participated in financing, acreage has been subleased for drilling and a number of producers have resulted.

A policy has been followed latterly of subleasing wildcat acreage.

While production of Turner Valley has been decreasing recently, trend of production from Home Oil has been upward due to the steady drilling program of recent years. Net income from production (after deduction of royalties) almost reached $2 millions in 1943.

Writing off over a million dollars of development costs in 1943 was the chief reason for a drop of about $150,000 in net profit to $237,118.

Imperial Oil

Imperial Oil Ltd., together with its subsidiaries, comprises a fully integrated oil enterprise, and is the largest refiner and distributor of petroleum products in Canada.

The company itself is engaged only in the refining and marketing of petroleum products. Production and transportation of crude oil and exploration activities are carried on entirely by various subsidiaries.

A large portion of the company's net earnings comes from operations of its subsidiaries, the principal one of which is International Petroleum Co., which holds large oil-producing concessions in Colombia, Peru and Venezuela in South America. Other subsidiaries include Royalite Oil Co., exploring and producing in the Alberta oil fields and Northwest Co. which operates in western Canada. Andian National Corp. which operates a pipeline from the Colombian crude fields to tidewater is affiliated with the company.

Synthetic rubber plant units are operated by its subsidiary, St. Clair Processing Corp. on behalf of the Government, and Imperial supplies selected petroleum gases, which are the major constituent.

The Canol project has resulted in the development of a major oil field, whose future development is covered by an agreement between Imperial and the Canadian Government. Imperial contemplates a sizeable development in this area, the president stated.

Crude oil processed and volume of products sold in 1943 were the highest on record. During the year additional equipment was installed at the major refineries for the manufacture of aviation fuel and new products were developed to meet the requirements of the armed forces.

Irving Oil

Irving Oil Co. is a wholesale distributor of petroleum products in the Maritime Provinces. In 1941 it handled approximately one third of the gasoline and oil business of the Maritimes.

International Petroleum

International Petroleum Co. is engaged in the production and refining of crude oil, supplying local trade in South America, and exporting large gallonages to other markets. Imperial Oil Ltd. holds all the preferred and approximately 60% of the common shares of International Petroleum. The company operates chiefly in Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

Increased earnings for 1944 as compared with 1943 are expected to be shown as a result of a considerable increase in the production of crude oil.

Major Consolidated

A fairly recently formed organization, Major Consolidated Oils was formed for development of oil resources in Alberta and completed its first well, Major National No. 16, last August as an offset to Imperial Hudson Bay's No. 15 in Turner Valley.

Besides ownership of 1,820 acres in south Turner Valley, the company has first refusal of additional acreage in the same area, central Turner, north Turner, Del Bonita, Twin Rivers, Taber, Innisfree, Ram River, Jumping Pound, Calling Valley, Purple Springs, Sandy Point and Waite Valley areas. This acreage is held at present either by directors or associates.

Gas & Oil Refineries, reported the largest Canadian independent refinery, has undertaken to share in the cost of further drilling planned and is entitled to buy any production secured at the current field price.

McDougall Segur

McDougall Segur Exploration Co. is participating with Commonwealth Petroleums and others in financing Calling Valley Oils which has embarked on a $250,000 test of the Calling Valley structure east of Turner Valley. Working capital position was something less than $50,000 at Mar. 31, 1944. However, the company has in its investment portfolio 4,000 shares of Royalite Oil Co. 236,083 shares of Sunset Oils, 6,000 shares of Steveville Oil Co. and interests in a number of oil royalties. Property holdings are chiefly in Turner Valley, Jumping Pound, on the Watson structure and in the Willow Creek area.

McManus Petroleum

McManus Petroleum Ltd. is a wholesale and retail dealer of petroleum products in Ontario. It has eight bulk distributing plants. The company was incorporated in 1938.

McColl-Frontenac

McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. is engaged in the refining and distribution in Canada of industrial oils, lubricants, gasoline, kerosene and fuel oils. The company is the third largest factor in the Canadian oil industry. Texas Corp. acquired a substantial interest in the common stock of this company in 1938.

The company owns producing oil wells in Trinidad, B.W.I. It has recently launched a drilling program in Alberta jointly with British Dominion Oil Development Corp. in an endeavor to round out its operations and obtain a Canadian source of supply. Exploration work in Canada has been carried on for the past few years by the company.

McLeod Oil

McLeod Oil Co. started active development early this year after remaining dormant for some years. Production has been taken from McLeod No. 3 well in Turner Valley since 1924.

The company drilled a test well in Taber this year which was nonproductive, but leases are retained in this area. In the Del Bonita field a well being drilled is down 2,000 ft. Production is expected by the company around 4,300 ft. Negotiations are under way to participate in the drilling of a well in the Twin River area and acreage has also been acquired around Raymond where the Imperial Oil are expected to start drilling operations shortly.

Acreage holdings are approximately as follows: Taber area, 800 acres; Del Bonita, 5,200 acres; Twin River, 640 acres; Raymond, 10,000 acres; and Turner Valley 120 acres.

(Continued on page 21)

PRINCESS - STEVEVILLE - DENHART FIELD

Recent activity and favorable results by the California Standard Company, the Princess-Steveville Syndicate and others indicate that this area will be the scene of intensified development. Choice drilling sites can be purchased from —

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Lougheed Building, Calgary, Canada

Authorized Capital: 3,000,000 Shares of no Par value.
Issued Capital: 1,760,000 Shares

Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada

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Vice-President — *M. M. Porter*
Comptroller — *Geo. F. V. Hudson*
Secretary-Treasurer — *J. W. Hamilton*

DIRECTORS
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E. E. Buckerfield - - - *Vancouver*
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R. H. B. Ker - - - - *Victoria*
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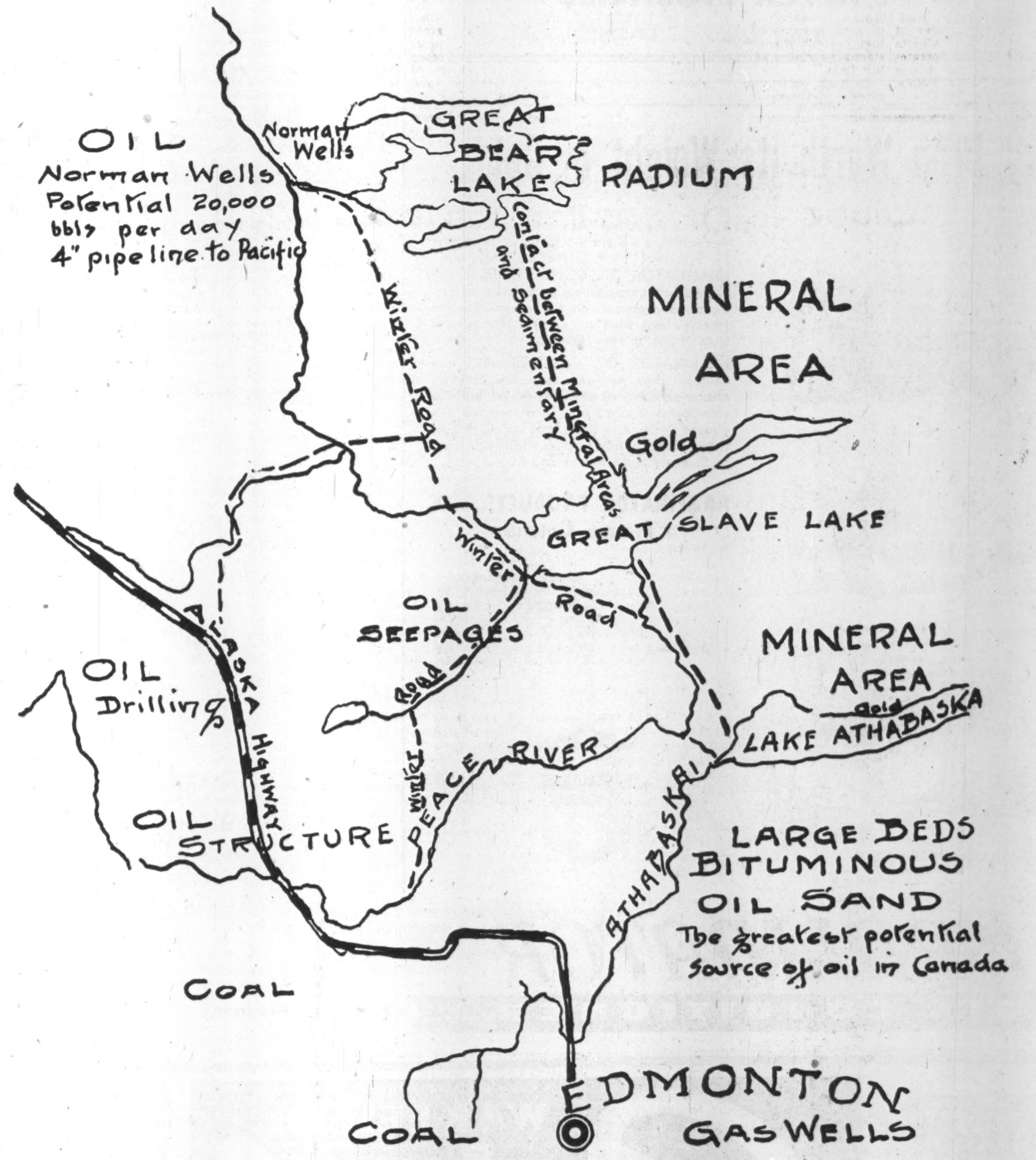

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Proposed Pipe Line Norman Wells to Edmonton - 1205 miles.
The development of Bituminous Oil Sands will open huge Reserves.

Oils in Review

(Continued from page 20)

Mercury Oils

A substantial improvement in working capital position has been experienced by Mercury Oils in recent years with working capital reaching $163,982 at the end of last year. Besides its interests in oil production and dividends from associated undertakings, the company receives substantial revenue from renting out its drilling rig.

Officials have been active in the search for oil in various parts of Alberta but no project of major importance has yet been taken on by the company.

Mid-Continent

Creation of a $220,000 debenture interest and completion of arrangements for taking up this issue as a drilling credit by Fidel Association of New York has permitted Mid-Continent Oil & Gas to proceed with its search for a major source of crude in western Canada.

For the past year, the company has shared with California-Standard Co., a program of wildcatting in the Taber area and has also done some drilling on its own account. During the latter part of this year California Standard, Imperial Oil and a group of independents have undertaken to deepen the Mid-Continent Universal No. 1 well to the Devonian formation, an as yet untested formation in the locale of this well in the Taber area.

It is understood that Mid-Continent is sharing in recent developments in the Princess area where its associate British Dominion Oil Corp. is also active.

Model Oils

Model Oils is a pioneer Turner Valley company, able to participate in further Alberta oil development with current assets exceeding $200,000. The company also owns an interest in equipment capable of both foothills and plains drilling.

In addition to being interested in new development, officials have been active over the last two years in securing legislation to provide a share of the market for Turner Valley natural gas to independent companies.

National Petroleum

Besides its interests in oil production and potential oil properties in Alberta and Montana, National Petroleum Corp. has a substantial interest in two companies engaged in the well drilling business.

Alberta acreage held includes ground in north and south Turner Valley and ground in the Morley area.

North Star Oil

North Star Oil is engaged in the distribution and sale of refined oil, gasoline, and other petroleum products throughout the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario. The company operates a refinery in Winnipeg, and obtains its crude oil from Turner Valley, Alta.

Okalta Oils

In 1943 Okalta Oils embarked on an extensive drilling program to increase the supply of oil for Canada's war effort. The year 1944 has seen completion of the ninth well on its acreage for Wartime Oils. This makes a total of 14 producing wells now operated by the company.

Cash reserves show a marked increase over 1943, with an approximate balance of $425,000 after allowance estimated for taxes. The company owns two complete heavy duty rotary drilling rigs and two cable tool rigs.

The company at present has several structures outside Turner Valley under surveillance and intends to embark on a wildcatting program as soon as the present drilling program on its Turner Valley acreage is completed.

Pacalta Oils Co.

An oil development company operating in Vermilion, Pacalta Oils Co., is a successor of the old Pacalta Oils, whose shareholders received one share in the present company for each 10 shares held.

Company holds a total of 99,915 shares of Vermilion Consolidated Oils and is associated with South End Petroleums and Great Bend Oils in the drilling of wells in the Vermilion area. The company also proposes to develop potential gas ground in the Vermilion area. Working capital was something under $3,000 at April 24, 1944, but the company had only slightly more than a third of its three million share authorized capital issued.

Pacific Oil & Refinery

Interested in development of oil and gas acreage held in the Del Bonita Twin River and Taber fields, Pacific Oil & Refinery also owns a refinery with a capacity of 2,000 bbls. of crude daily at Lethbridge, Alta., through a wholly owned subsidiary.

The Pacific Twin River No. 2 and 3 wells completed in the Madison are commercial producers, it is claimed, and a small flow of oil is reported to have been secured from the upper part of the Madison at the Pacific Del Bonita No. 1 well. Extra storage capacity has been installed at the Lethbridge refinery to facilitate handling of Taber crude.

A total of 250,000 shares of Universal Petroleums were received in consideration of sale of a part of company's acreage.

Pacific Petroleums

Operations of Pacific Petroleums over the past six years have been centralized on development of oil leases owned in Turner Valley. Already completed is drilling of seven producing wells and an eighth well is under way. In addition, a substantial interest is held in nine other producing wells so that current production is a substantial part of total daily take from this field.

Through ownership of Oil Ventures a well-servicing organization which supervises the bringing in and ultimate production of flowing wells is operated.

The company has substantial lease interests in the Taber and Steveville fields. Steps are now being taken to participate in a subsidiary company recently formed, Empire Petroleums, to test part of their 28,000 acres in Steveville. The company also has a third of the common stock of Drillers & Producers, a leading oil well contracting firm in Alberta.

Phillips Petroleums

The Turner Valley wells in which Phillips Petroleum is a substantial royalty holder showed a quite steady production rate for 1944, it is stated.

The company's latest and probably most important move has been the acquisition of a right of participation (50% preferred, 25% deferred) in about 39,000 acres held jointly by Imperial Oil and R. I. Clancey in the central part of the Taber area. One well, Imperial Clancey No. 3, recently completed, failed to obtain commercial production. Another test well is being drilled.

Various changes have taken place in the company's other lease holdings, details of which will be given in the annual statement expected to be ready about the end of the year.

Ram River

Ram River Oils with 3,017 acres of leases on Ram River structure, like California Standard at Princess has found oil in Devonian.

Ram River No. 2 well was drilled with a 3-in. diamond drill to a depth of 4,340 ft. in Devonian all the way. Crude oil was encountered from 4,250 to 4,325 ft. but it has not been found possible to produce the well steadily since due to the relatively small opening. Drilling of a regular size well—Ram River No. 3—has been proceding with a depth of 4,982 ft. reached. At 4,968 a "definite marker," the Maroon bands, are stated to have been picked up. Oil was discovered shortly after passing through these bands at No. 2 well. Showings of oil have been encountered between 4,065 and 4,406 ft. so far in No. 3 well. A heavy flow of gas was found at 4,362 ft.

Ram River has a contract to drill a well for Brazeau Oil Co., approximately 40 miles northwest of Ram River holdings.

Roxana Oils

Based on the theory of Dr. G. S. Hume that, "A study of the geological maps of Turner Valley, Fish Creek, eastern Bragg Creek, and Jumping Pound areas reveals that the limestone mass indicated on section R-S in the Jumping Pound area is a continuation of the ridge of limestone that constitutes the core of the north Turner Valley structure, and hence assumes great importance as an oil and gas prospect" . . . and the further reference that, "The underground ridge of limestone has a northwest and southeast trend" Roxana has acquired approximately 25,000 acres along this "trend" in what is known as the Keystone Valley.

The company plans to test this structure at an early date where it is hoped that a substantial oil field will be developed.

Royalite Oil

Biggest operation in the Western Canada oil industry Royalite Oil Co. operates over 40 producing oil wells in Turner Valley, drills wells for others, operates three pipe lines, two absorption plants and a gas scrubbing plant. Besides oil wells, the company has some 60 gas wells and interests in other oil and gas wells.

In addition to drilling out of proved sites in Turner Valley, Royalite has been playing an important part recently in testing further Turner possibilities and in investigation for new sources of oil outside Turner Valley.

With Pacific Petroleums, Royalite is financing a central west flank test in Turner Valley and is also providing part of the funds for deepening the Okalta No. 7 well in south Turner to determine deep lime possibilities in that area

Royalite has joined Shell Oil, Wesreserve Oil Co. and Calling Valley Oils in testing the Calling Valley structure to the east of Turner Valley. Reports of Dr. Hume and others suggest this as an excellent possibility for another Turner Valley.

Working capital has been more than doubled since outbreak of war and the company is in a position to finance extensive well drilling operations when desired.

Royal Canadian

While a succession of small losses have been experienced by Royal Canadian Oils in recent years and current liabilities exceeded current assets by over $11,000 at last report, the company retains block of 200 acres adjoining the successful Northend well.

Not so many years ago, the company's wells were sources of substantial income but this income has been sharply curtailed through depletion.

Shunda Oils

Shunda Oils has spudded in a well in section 36, township 4, range 15, w5, to test the Devonian or lower formations on the Shunda Creek anticline. Core drilling is now in progress.

Russell V. Johnson, the company's geologist, states that the same producing horizon of R.R. No. 2 well to the south should be encountered about 2,200 ft. to 2,500 ft.

Shunda Oils has the advantage of highway and rail facilities which cross its properties. It is sponsored by Windsor businessmen and has been financed almost entirely in Windsor.

Sunset Oils

During eight months of 1944, Sunset Oils experienced some decline in crude output which, it is thought, may be offset by a possible increase in price for crude and by sale of gas.

There are indications that decline in production from company's wells is levelling off and that for some years present rate of production may be reasonably well maintained.

The company was organized in 1937 and since has returned by way of dividend $621,600, or 148% of issued capital. Working capital will enable the company to participate in development of new oil sources.

Supertest Petroleum

Supertest Petroleum Corp. owns and operates a number of storage stations and also owns or controls over 500 service stations located in Ontario and Quebec. The company also operates a tank steamer.

The company's earnings have been declining during the war years as a result of civilian gasoline rationing and of increased taxes.

Transcontinent Oil

Transcontinent Oil Co. has been formed to acquire extensive acreage on what is known as Highwood Uplift, two miles west of south Turner Valley and extending north and south for approximately 20 miles. The company's holdings comprise in excess of 15,000 acres.

The company has agreed to drill two wells and are now drilling No. 1 well, located on L.S.D. 4, section 36, township 18, range 3, west of the 5 meridian. This site was chosen by Dr. J. O. G. Sanderson, geologist and the well is presently drilling

Continued on page 24

Canadian Oil Companies—A Comparative Record

Year Formed	Shares Issued	Company	Fiscal Year Ends	Operating Profit 1944 $	Operating Profit 1943 $	Net Profit 1944 $	Net Profit 1943 $	Earned per Share 1944 $	Earned per Share 1943 $	Dividend 1944 $	Working Capital 1944 $	Working Capital 1943 $	Oil Output 1944 bbls.■■ 9 mos.	Oil Output 1943 bbls.■■	Investments $
1929	2,100,232	Acme Gas & Oil	Dec. 31	......	5,900	....	1,598	....	0.0007	nil	......	178,658	Royalties and Leases		73,681
1926	666,676	Admiral Oils	April 30	......	♦1,938	....	♦1,938	....	d0.002	nil	......	38,594	Royalties and Leases		......
1920	987,875	Ajax Oil & Gas	Dec. 31	......	♦29,127	....	♦83,546	....	d0.085	0.02	......	•37,660	**	**	89,072
1914	2,354,252	Alberta Pacific Cons.	Dec. 31	......	36,221	....	17,608	....	0.007	nil	......	178,683	Holding company		......
1940	890,000	Allied Oil Producers	April 30	......	47,452	....	47,452	....	0.053	nil	......	292	Holding company		516,999
1926	2,300,540	Anaconda Oil	May 31	1,742	3,810	♦93	1,500	....	....	nil	32,088	49,682	Royalty interests		18,060
1919	2,550,000	Andian National	Dec. 31	......	3,687,177	....	2,923,665	....	1.15	1.00	......	11,771,388	Carrier		......
1934	2,250,000	Anglo-Canadian Oil	Jan. 31	669,553	779,307	276,419	317,014	0.122	0.140	0.05	1,414,346	1,075,943	229,423	373,645	†1,187,448
1909	2,772,642	British American Oil	Dec. 31	......	5,797,276	....	2,946,014	....	1.06	1.00	......	14,086,195	**	**	†805,366
1925	3,000,000	British Dominion Oil	Mar. 31*	......	♦1,861	....	♦1,911	....	d0.001	nil	......	•15,261	**	**	†41,480
1937	1,900,005	Brown Oil	Mar. 31■	......	5,166	....	♦3,631	....	d0.002	nil	......	15,642	71,565	159,830	90,000
1929	2,415,100	Calgary & Edmonton	June 30	354,301	316,624	339,246	300,264	0.14	0.12	0.10	687,512	362,303	Royalties and rents		......
1926	2,248,978	Calmont Oils	May 31	37,837	65,839	2,167	24,207	....	0.011	nil	123,069	•12,026	130,776	182,244	98,476
1937	1,665,630	Command Oils	Apr. 30	60,952	36,935	10,121	302	0.006	....	0.03	52,389	93,029	33,368	61,370	127,347
1936	1,133,823	Commoil	June 30	106,268	120,380	9,732	5,065	0.009	0.005	0.01	71,978	87,283	68,408	101,073	†231,271
1926	1,999,309	Commonwealth Pete.	Sept. 30	......	53,242	....	52,934	....	0.026	nil	......	67,769	Royalty interests		†775,424
1925	3,000,000	Dalhousie Oil	Dec. 31	......	25,265	....	♦209,457	....	d0.069	nil	......	184,872	**	**	......
1937	1,849,984	Davies Petroleums	Jan. 31	13,328	18,813	♦33,719	♦31,989	d0.018	d0.017	0.01	23,211	24,784	23,205	37,878	45,007
1941	1,000,000	Drillers & Producers		Not Available									89,041	144,750	......
1928	2,523,587	East Crest Oil	Sept. 30	......	5,856	....	♦5,024	....	....	nil	......	35,790	38,521	18,006	150,830
1938	1,476,940	Federated Petroleums	Dec. 31	......	♦5,301	....	♦5,301	....	d0.004	0.03	......	217,180	145,636	230,071	142,993
1927	1,462,005	Foothills Oil & Gas	Dec. 31	......	738,837	....	150,146	....	0.103	nil	......	•91,775	303,647	747,073	†116,155
1929	....	Franco Oils	May 31	6,483	......	♦571	......	....	....	nil	593,727	•33,447	1,852	15,229	332,580
1928	1,903,306	Hargal Oils	June 30	3,326	......	2,716	......	0.001	....	nil	......	......	Royalty interests		162,602
1928	1,867,143	Highwood-Sarcee Oils	June 30	♦7,168	♦7,024	♦8,080	♦11,790	d0.004	d0.006	nil	86,000	72,947	Holding company		68,747
1929	1,760,000	Home Oil	Dec. 31	......	1,629,740	....	237,117	....	0.13	0.15	......	1,044,508	831,740	1,271,339	612,880
1880	26,965,078	Imperial Oil	Dec. 31	......	21,089,143	....	15,548,873	....	0.58	0.50	......	69,604,722	**	**	†46,409,795
1920	14,324,088♦	International Pete.	Dec. 31	......	23,335,290	....	15,973,549	....	†1.10	1.00	......	47,069,207	**	**	7,350,686
1933	....	Lion Oils		Not Available						nil			113,982	161,629	......
1929	1,000,000	Lowery Petroleums	Dec. 31					Not Available					Royalty interests		......
1922	266,880	McLeod Oil	Sept. 30♦♦	......	♦2,989	....	♦3,539	....	....	nil	......	7,603	**	**	1.00
1927	900,000*	McColl-Frontenac	Dec. 31	......	2,100,964	....	579,580	....	0.14	6.00	......	9,105,469	**	**	†1,343,477
1929	2,868,594	McDougall Segur	Mar. 31	11,431	12,906	11,412	12,887	0.004	0.004	nil	42,359	31,331	Holding company		189,321
1929	3,413,166	Mercury Oils	Dec. 31	......	16,826	....	♦8,266	....	d0.002	nil	......	173,961	Royalty interests		578,197
1942	3,000,005	Mid-Continent	Oct. 25			Not Available				nil	......	145,265	**	**	......
1929	980,835	Mill City Petroleums	Dec. 31	......	1,379	....	♦1,628	....	d0.001	0.03	......	73,170	Royalty interests		33,034
1929	804,500	Miracle Oils	Apr. 30	......	2,319	....	♦3,872	....	d0.004	nil	......	115,519	142,658	232,103	......
1926	995,510	Model Oils	May 31	......	66,807	....	12,958	....	0.013	0.02	......	358,942	33,024	36,475	......
1936	1,756,672	National Petroleums	Nov. 30.			Not Available				nil			16,906	17,629	......
1930	2,316,614	Nordon Corp.	Dec. 31	......	♦1,632	....	♦2,547	....	d0.003	nil	......	9,714	Royalty interests and leases		28,380
1929	2,000,000	Oil Selections	Dec. 31	......	6,850	....	2,478	....	0.001	nil	......	158,375	Holding company		†44,628
1925	1,800,000	Okalta Oils	Dec. 31	......	140,761	....	♦29,911	....	d0.018	nil	......	296,477	130,277	96,704	31,907
1929	1,075,005	Pacalta Oils Co.	Apr. 24			Not Available				nil	2,479	**5,516	Royalty interests		†93,585
1943	1,612,505	Pacific Oil & Refinery	Sept. 30			Not Available				nil	37,951	......	Producing and refining		......
1939	975,005	Pacific Petroleums	Feb. 29	206,589	163,281	7,414	♦36,657	0.008	0.038	nil	86,874	84,392	133,477	189,638	34,243
1920	220,000	Petrol Oil & Gas	Dec. 31	......	10,551	....	1,084	....	0.004	0.02	......	12,580	**	**	......
1937	6,242,857	Phillips Petroleums	July 31			Not Available				nil	......	4,140	40,939	62,917	168,500
1937	307,389	Ram River		Not Available						nil			Leases		......
1936	2,249,932	Royal Canadian	Oct. 31	......	14,681	....	♦15,898	....	d0.007	nil	......	•11,111	23,155	58,888	......
1921	717,487	Royalite Oil	Dec. 31	......	2,504,268	....	834,015	....	1.16	1.00	......	3,946,270	**	**	†162,988
1928	750,006	Southwest Petroleum	Dec. 31	......	161,967	....	♦83,813	....	d0.11	nil	......	•1,083	85,106	156,831	......
1926	972,265	Spooner Oils	June 30	5,332	2,415	1,959	♦1,442	0.003	d0.002	nil	......	89,655	Royalty interests & leases		75,061
1937	1,680,000	Sunset Oils	Mar. 31	39,220	47,694	♦1,683	8,084	d0.001	0.005	0.02	63,555	52,930	29,903	49,810	......
1940	440,000	Texas-Canadian	Apr. 30	††128,495	137,647	18,726	26,320	0.042	0.059	nil	•197,633	71,714	**	**	......
1918	3,114,250	United Oils	Sept. 30	......	76	....	70	....	....	nil	......	•5,380	Holding company		299,282
1929	759,110	Vanalta	Dec. 31	......	4,543	....	4,031	....	0.005	nil	......	43,741	3,255	7,721	38,692
1939	3,000,000	Vermilata	Aug. 31	......	••♦18,098	....	♦23,202	....	....	nil	......	64,356	26,290	8,385	43,400
1941	2,627,753	Vermilion Cons.		Not Available						nil			11,325	15,229	......
1937	826,666	Vulcan-Brown	Dec. 31	......	19,166	....	♦414	....	....	0.01	......	78,545	17,750	24,423	31,815
1925	449,898	Vulcan Oils	Dec. 31	......	6,326	....	2,982	....	0.006	nil	......	30,195	Royalty interests		323,847
1936	714,625	Wain-Cons. Oils	Dec. 31			Not Available				nil			....	3,135	......
1937	714,553	York Oils	June 30	......	26,812	....	♦1,055	....	d0.001	nil	......	4,342	53,976	82,653	......

♦ Loss.
• Excess of current liab. over curr. assets.
■■ Government report.
† Includes shares of subs. or affiliates.
* 4 mos. ended July 31.
■ Succeeded Nov., 1944, by Coastal Oils, Ltd.
♦ Common; also 200,000 pref. shs., outstanding.
‡ Pref. and common.
♦♦ Jan. 1, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1943.
* Common: also 7,877,400 pref. shs., outstanding.
** Predecessor co. at Aug. 31, 1943.
†† 9 mos. ended Jan. 31, 1944.
•• Nov. 6, 1939, to Aug. 31, 1943.
** Not available.

Globe Oil Company Limited

307 LANCASTER BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

INCORPORATED APRIL 20, 1944

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Clifton C. Cross .... Calgary, Alberta, President
John M. Dillon .... Calgary, Alberta, Vice-President
John W. Lehman .... Calgary, Alberta, Secretary-Treasurer
John Phillips .... Calgary, Alberta
Leonard Phillips .... Calgary, Alberta
Harold E. Holt .... Vancouver, British Columbia
A. D. Harrison .... Brandon, Man.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized	4,000,000 Shares without nominal or par value
Issued to Incorporators	3 Shares
Offered for cash or producing royalties or wells	3,000,000 Shares
To be issued for properties	800,000 Shares
In Treasury	199,997 Shares
	4,000,000 Shares

ROYALTIES

As at November 15th, 1944, the Company owned producing Oil Royalties in 108 different trusts, valued at $82,987.60, providing an income of about $2,700.00 per month. From this source an initial dividend of 1c per share has been declared of record November 15th, 1944, payable December 1st, 1944.

PROPERTIES

The Company has Petroleum and Natural Gas Leases covering 3,030 acres in the Province of Alberta, located in the following fields: Taber, Lloydminster, Del Bonita, Jumping Pound and the Quaich Structure. Operations on the Quaich Structure are to commence by April 30th, 1945. Other acreage is to be held pending the outcome of developments under way by other companies in those fields.

TRUST DEED

The Company has executed a trust deed in favor of the trustee whereby:

(a) all producing royalties acquired for shares are to be lodged with the trustee and one-half of the net income therefrom (after allowances for trustee's fees and for taxes) is to be retained by the Trustee for a Dividend Fund.

(b) The producing royalties acquired by the Company shall not be purchased or exchanged for shares at a greater valuation than ten times the total amount paid or distributed to the holder or holders in or during the three calendar months next preceding the month in which the same are purchased or acquired by the Company, provided that if for any reason it shall be impracticable so to value such producing royalties, this valuation for the purposes thereof shall be ascertained or computed in a manner prescribed by a resolution of the Directors of the Company based on a written report or certificate of the auditors of the Company to the Directors.

(c) One-half of the Company's net income in respect of all its producing wells will be paid by it to the trustee semi-annually to be added to the Dividend Fund.

(d) Subject to (e) the Dividend Fund is to be distributed by the trustee in dividends to the shareholders on June 1st and December 1st, in each year as and when and in amounts as declared by the directors from time to time.

(e) The Directors may pledge the Royalties and/or the Net Income from its producing wells to secure moneys borrowed to acquire further producing royalties or wells and in that event the entire net income of all the royalties and of the producing wells (after repayment of the loans) are to be paid to the Trustee and added to the Dividend Fund until the moneys diverted therefrom to take care of the borrowings are fully restored.

(f) The Trust Deed can only be abrogated or altered with the authority of a special resolution of the shareholders.

OFFERING

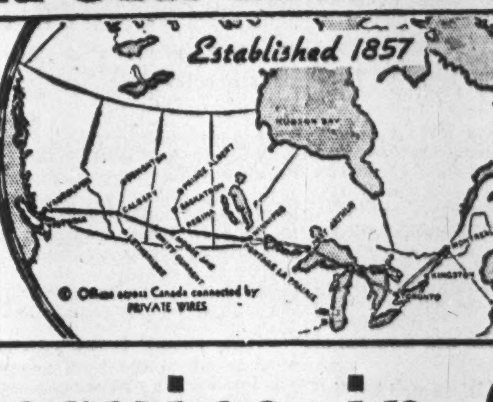
Shares are currently offered at 25c per share or on the exchange basis outlined above. Prospectus and full information may be obtained from:—

Globe Oil Company Limited

307 Lancaster Building

CALGARY ALBERTA

RICHARDSONS



Service in Oils

Information in respect to the production and search for oil in Western Canada is available to our clients at all times.

Our private wire system to all our offices in Canada and to our New York correspondents enables us to execute orders with a minimum of delay.

MEMBERS

Toronto Stock Exchange — Montreal Stock Exchange
Calgary Stock Exchange — Montreal Curb Market
Vancouver Stock Exchange — Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Winnipeg Stock Exchange — Canadian Commodity Ex., Inc.

Fully equipped trading departments are maintained with special facilities for dealing in unlisted stocks.

Inquiries are invited concerning all types of securities. Our Statistical Department is at your service to supply complete information.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS

Stock Brokers ☆ Bond Dealers

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Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Lethbridge, Portage la Prairie

WILL CANADA RISE TO HER OPPORTUNITIES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD?

Courageous handling of our foreign trade and inflation problems advocated by J. A. McLeod, President, at the 113th Annual Meeting of The Bank of Nova Scotia.

General Manager, H. D. Burns, stresses benefits of recent legislation aimed to broaden use of credit to farmers, home owners and small business.

Discusses effects of new Social Security measures on business and employment.

The address of the President, Mr. J. A. McLeod, to the shareholders, was, in part, as follows:

"With little or no advance notice we may find ourselves facing the problems of constructing a better post-war society. These problems are great, both internationally and at home."

When Germany Collapses . . . What?

"So long as the war with Germany continues there is unlikely to be any radical change in the broad economic situation. But when Germany is defeated the position will change.

"Some say that the moment Germany is beaten our problems will be those of unemployment and excess capacity; that deflation rather than inflation will be the major risk. They point to the fact that 40% to 50% of our national energies are devoted to war activities and that with the remaining 50% to 60% we have been able to provide a somewhat larger volume of consumer goods for civilians than was the case prior to the war. They point out that there are nearly one million persons in war industry and three-quarters of a million in the armed forces. They wonder how all the people and productive facilities released can be utilized for peacetime purposes when our war activities are cut by half shortly after the end of the war in Europe."

Risk of Spending Spree

"Others contend that there is no danger of deflation for some time to come. They point to the large volume of deferred needs which undoubtedly exists—to the shortage of housing, of household equipment and appliances, of automobiles and of farm implements, and to the needed repairs to homes and farm buildings which have been put off for some years. They stress the amount of maintenance and replacement deferred, and expansion postponed, in many spheres of non-war activity—in manufacturing, in truck and rail transport, in the highway systems, in conservation of natural resources, and so on. They point to the great store of accumulated purchasing power in the form of government securities, bank deposits and cash, and improved liquidity and borrowing capacity.

"They claim that some costs have increased despite the price ceiling, because of shortages of materials and experienced labour, high labour turnover, overtime, etc. They say that Canadian prices are relatively lower than those of other countries and to some extent are being held down artificially through the use of subsidies. In these circumstances, so the reasoning goes, the danger is inflation, not deflation."

Canada Must Find 1,000,000 New Jobs

"These two views are contradictory and yet there is an important element of truth in each of them. There is some risk of unemployment. Canada will be confronted with a transition of enormous proportions and, as the Minister of Reconstruction has said, we need a million more jobs than in 1939. On the other hand, we cannot disregard the risk of inflation particularly in the early stages of the transition. There is a real danger of both—an inflationary boom followed by a sharp deflation."

Short-lived boom, then Slump?

"I do not suggest that the conditions following the defeat of Germany will be identical with those after the last war. There are important differences. The war may end in stages rather than all at once. We, like the British and Americans, know far more about controlling inflation than we did a generation ago. Victory will not find industry and government so completely unprepared to meet the problems of reconversion. Also it seems to me that the Canadian people are apt to be a little more cautious and a little more suspicious of boom conditions in the light of their experience in the great depression and in the slump after the last post-war boom.

"But important as these differences may be, there will still remain potent factors working to produce a short-lived boom and later slump. Deferred needs are large. Accumulated purchasing power is larger. Production costs have increased and Canadian prices are low relative to other countries. If the impact of these factors were to come quickly while government expenditures were still comparatively high, if the anti-inflation controls were to be suddenly relaxed or removed, we might easily get a boom which would dissipate accumulated buying power, distort reconversion and set the stage for a painful deflation."

Close the Door to Inflation

"For such reasons I believe that the Government's intention of continuing to hold to the price ceiling prescribed so long as the inflationary pressures are powerful should receive the support of the business community and the public generally.

"Though early relaxation and removal of price control might temporarily enlarge profits and permit further wage increases, it would open the door to the sort of boom which we had after the last war and at the very least would result in a variety of price increases that could not be maintained except at the cost of restricted production and employment.

"If Canada can prevent that sort of price inflation, our chances of developing larger and more lasting markets at home and abroad will be enhanced, and the subsequent risk of deflation lessened."

Exports Greatly Expanded by War

"There are a variety of other domestic policies which can and no doubt will help in the process of transition, and in this regard the General Manager will have some comments to make. In addition, however, external conditions and trading policies will have a major influence. The problem of the transition before us can be strikingly illustrated in terms of two export figures. The first is $3,400 millions, the annual rate at which our merchandise exports are running today. The second is a figure somewhat under $1,000 millions, which was the level prevailing prior to the war."

Exports Make Jobs and Incomes

"Though few would suggest that exports could be maintained at their current level because of the temporary character of our trade in munitions, it is abundantly clear that Canada needs a much larger export trade than before the war. Exports make jobs and incomes. Large exports generate prosperity throughout our economy. Small exports have the opposite effect.

"We depend on exports not only to make jobs and generate business activity but, also, to get us the large volume of imports which we need to be prosperous. On all counts Canada's interest lies in the establishment of a relatively free international trading system in which she can obtain the benefits of specialization. If external conditions forced us to work toward self-sufficiency, much of our resources, of our capital equipment and of our organization would go to waste."

Encouraging Steps Towards World Order

"In recent months, some important steps have been taken toward establishing the sort of international system in which expanding trade would be possible. The meeting at Dumbarton Oaks has prepared the ground for the goal of world security upon which all other international measures must depend.

"The Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods made solid progress in agreeing upon plans for an orderly system of international exchange and for a reconstruction bank. It is to be hoped that this agreement will soon be ratified by the governments concerned.

"It is also to be hoped that a similar attempt to agree upon commercial policy will be made soon, before the difficult problems of transition are upon us and preoccupation with domestic issues weakens the will to reach agreement as to principles and methods of trade."

Trading Relations Disrupted by War

"In saying this, I am acutely conscious that it will not be easy to arrive at conditions under which a relatively free system of international trade will be feasible. It will not be sufficient to agree upon the sort of international arrangements that are desired and to rely exclusively upon them until the circumstances are such that these arrangements can be made to work. Unfortunately, the facts of international economics today are not conducive to the ready establishment of an unrestricted flow of international trade. The pre-war system of relationships in world trade, strained and creaking as it then was, has been disrupted, and a difficult transition lies ahead."

Look at Great Britain's Position

"The position of Great Britain illustrates the difficulties and is clearly of great importance to Canada. From an economic standpoint, Britain has lost much as a result of the war. In addition to the reduction in her standard of living and the very extensive bomb damage, she has had to sell a large part of her foreign assets and has incurred very heavy international debts.

"Quite apart from Lend Lease and Mutual Aid, Britain's net deficit in her current international transactions is estimated to have totalled over £3,000 millions in the five years from 1939 to 1943. This deficit, which is still accumulating, has been, and is being, financed by the sale of gold and exchange resources, by the sale of foreign assets, particularly in the United States, and by incurring new debts, largely in the form of Sterling balances, especially to India, other Empire countries, Egypt and Latin America.

"This development has greatly reduced Britain's net income from overseas investments and has greatly increased her short-term liabilities and the demands on her very limited dollar resources. In addition, because of her heavy shipping losses and the coincident expansion in United States tonnage, the outlook for maintenance of her shipping income at pre-war levels is far from bright.

"Faced with such losses of external income and with the continued need for a high volume of imports, Britain must expand her exports substantially—it is generally understood that she requires a merchandise export trade at least 50% larger in volume than pre-war in order to balance her current international accounts. In doing so, she labours under serious difficulties for the war has curtailed and disrupted her normal export trade."

Britain's Exchange Problem Acute

"In these circumstances, Britain will be unable for some time to establish free convertibility of exchange and it was for such reasons that the Bretton Woods agreement made provision for a transition period—of from three to five years—in which those countries in a difficult international position could continue to maintain restrictive exchange practices. Britain's need for imports will be greater than ever before, but her capacity to pay will be limited by her exports and she may not be prepared, or indeed able, to provide more than a limited amount of convertible exchange to her various suppliers."

How Will This Affect Canada?

"It is not difficult to appreciate the implications of such a policy for Canada, heavily dependent as we are upon exports to the United Kingdom and the Sterling area. Britain is the largest purchaser of Canadian farm products. She is a large buyer of Canadian forest products and metals, and with the other Dominions constitutes a very important market for Canadian manufactured products of a kind suited to the industrial capacity which has been built up during the war. We should like to maintain our Empire exports at much higher levels than prior to the war; indeed we must, if we are to achieve an orderly reconversion and a satisfactory level of post-war employment and income. But there is a genuine exchange problem which somehow must be overcome."

Trade Restriction Wrong Answer

"It is nothing new for Canada to have a large surplus in her balance of payments with the United Kingdom. That is a normal feature of Canadian trade, just as is the trading deficit with the United States, against which much of this surplus is usually applied. There is every indication that Canada will continue to have a surplus in her current accounts with Britain and the Empire and, if anything, a larger one than before the war, provided that the exchange problem does not pare down our exports.

"That, indeed, is one of the two ways in which the wide prospective gap in Britain's current requirements of Canadian dollars could be narrowed. The sale of Canadian goods to Britain could be restricted as a consequence of British exchange control and of curtailed purchases by the British Government of primary commodities in Canada.

"Such a development would strike the Canadian economy in the most vulnerable spot — namely agriculture and the other primary industries. Its results could only be depressed income and unemployment. From Britain's point of view, a restrictive policy also has grave disadvantages, for it would deprive the British people of goods which might otherwise have helped to raise their war-depressed standard of living."

Canadian Financing Can Help

"There is, however, another way in which the exchange gap could be narrowed and which seems to be the only sort of policy by which it will be possible to steer through the shoals of the transition period to an open and expanding system of international trade. That is for Canada to provide special means of financing part of the deficit as well as to give British goods every feasible encouragement in the Canadian market.

"Such special assistance in financing might take the form of an extension of mutual aid for particular reconstruction purposes in the transition period. To some extent it might take the form of credits under the new export credit legislation. It might also involve long-term loans at unusually low rates of interest. Whatever methods may be appropriate, some special means of financing is essential. The alternative is restriction of trade, depressed income, and unemployment."

Initiative Rests With North America

"The North American economy is far out of balance with the economies of war-torn Europe and Asia. That is one of the costs of the war. Until reconstruction is completed, much of the rest of the world will be incapable of paying for the goods which it wants from North America and which this continent is able and anxious to provide.

If the United States and Canada are not prepared to deal with this financing problem on terms that the rest of the world can reasonably meet, then we may be sure that the countries of Europe and Asia will seek their own solutions in policies of bilateralism and of regional and national self-sufficiency. For this continent, that would mean problems of surplus capacity and unemployment: it would doom Canada's hopes for a world order in which she could make she best use of her great capabilities. For the world, it would mean a lower standard of living and new causes of international friction.

Most of us remember all too well what happened after the last war, when the dislocation in international trading relationships was much less than will be the case when this war is over. To solve the even more difficult problems of the near future will call for goodwill, intelligence, international planning and organization, and a determination to reach workable solutions.

"Above all, it will call for a realistic and understanding attitude on the part of North America, for it is with this continent that the initiative rests."

General Manager's Address

After reviewing the Bank's Annual Statement, Mr. H. D. Burns, General Manager, spoke to the meeting, in part, as follows:

"The present year has witnessed the regular decennial revision of The Bank Act and the enactment of other legislation designed to encourage the use and extension of credit for certain purposes looking toward the post-war. The review by the House of Commons and its Banking and Commerce Committee, of the terms and conditions under which the Chartered Banks operate, again demonstrates the care with which the public interest in the important function of banking is protected by Canadian legislation and practice. What changes were made in The Bank Act were not fundamental and it is fair to say that the results are further evidence that the Canadian banking system has been operating in an efficient and useful manner."

Constructive Changes in Bank Act

"The maximum rate of interest on loans was reduced from 7% to 6%. The note circulation of the Chartered Banks which has been steadily decreased since the establishment of the Bank of Canada is to be curtailed further and eliminated by the beginning of 1950. A change of particular interest is the reduction in the par value of bank shares from $100 to $10 per share. This should facilitate a wider distribution of bank shares, and together with the reduction in the share qualifications required for one-quarter of the number of each bank's directorate, should help to develop a broader basis of public interest in and understanding of commercial banking operations.

"There have been certain revisions in Section 88, that important part of The Bank Act which is the basis for lending to primary producers, wholesalers and manufacturers on the security of merchandise and primary products. In the interests of agriculture, the scope of lending to farmers has been considerably widened by new provisions and by the Farm Improvement Loans Act."

New Credit Facilities for Farmers, Home Owners and Small Business

"Other important measures have been enacted to permit and assist the wider extension of credit at moderate rates for economically and socially desirable purposes, particularly on an intermediate and longer-term basis. The legislation covering farm improvement loans provides for a new type of credit and will, I hope, develop an important new field of lending not previously open to the banks. The Farm Improvement Loans Act is an extension of the same principles which were formerly used for home improvement loans. In this regard, a new home improvement plan similar to the previous one has been incorporated in the National Housing Act and will come into effect as soon as the Government believes it to be appropriate.

"Another significant measure is that establishing the Industrial Development Bank as a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada. Here, too, the intention is to complement the existing financial machinery by providing a source of capital for industrial enterprises, and particularly small businesses, whose reasonable needs are such as cannot be fully met either through ordinary bank loans or through financing in the long-term money market."

Credit for Exports and Construction

"The last session of Parliament produced two other credit measures of major importance, designed to encourage and stimulate export trade and construction of housing. Both involve loans or guarantees running into hundreds of millions of dollars. An Export Credits Insurance Corporation is designed to guarantee exporters against the risk of loss involved in approved contracts for the export of Canadian goods. In addition, the Canadian Government is enabled to guarantee the obligations of other governments or lend money to them for the purpose of paying for Canadian exports.

"As for home building, the new Housing Act provides for long-term loans at a net maximum rate of 4½% through existing lending institutions with marginal participation by the Government at a low rate of interest, as well as making funds available for slum clearance and certain other purposes."

Stimulus for Reconstruction

"Taken together, all these measures should be helpful in the reconstruction period. They are all designed to stimulate enterprise and to promote useful activities. They make full use of existing financial machinery and through a variety of means broaden and expand its lending capabilities. They provide stimulus where stimulus is likely to be needed—to exports and construction—and they increase the availability of credit to the farmer, the home-owner, and the smaller businesses."

Business Tax Methods Can be Improved

"Also it seems to me that the revisions in the methods of corporate income and excess profits taxation announced in the last budget are useful steps in the direction of restoring business enterprise looking toward the post-war transition. Nevertheless, more might be done to improve the methods of taxing corporate income without affecting current revenues. For instance, much uncertainty arises from failure to establish standard profits in a reasonable period of time. In a number of cases settlement has been deferred for a matter of years and, while one can appreciate the technical difficulties in establishing standard profits where pre-war profits were depressed, it is most unsatisfactory for a business to be approaching the transition period without knowing what its financial position may finally turn out to be. I might also add that more rapid determination of tax liabilities generally would be most desirable."

Some Tax Reductions Will Aid Reconstruction

"For the time being, war requirements stand in the way of any general reduction in tax rates, and so long as the Government has to spend sums of the present magnitude and the threat of inflation hangs over our economic structure, this will continue to be the case. When, however, war requirements are curtailed, some tax reductions should be expected.

"In the sphere of corporate taxation, it is quite clear that the excess profits tax should be reduced with a view to its eventual elimination. It is an emergency tax and one which admittedly has very discouraging effects on business expansion. To those who argue that 'excess profits' should be taxed heavily as a matter of justice, it can be replied that corporations are impersonal entities and that income in the hands of the final recipients is already taxed at highly progressive rates. It can also be pointed out that incentive is necessary to enterprise and that enterprise is essential to full employment. It is true that large established corporations could continue to operate under an excess profits tax though they would be much less inclined to expand their activities. But the worst impact of such taxation is on new businesses and small businesses wishing to expand, particularly where there is any considerable element of risk.

"In the sphere of personal income taxation, and it is sometimes overlooked that this tax also affects enterprise and particularly small enterprise, it seems to me that a first step might be to raise the exemptions, thus lightening the tax burden where it bears most heavily and reducing the load to a modest extent on all taxpayers. A next step should be to reduce tax rates throughout the whole personal rate structure."

Growth of Social Security Program

"In making these suggestions I am not under any illusion that it will be possible to bring about a drastic reduction in rates of income taxation. Some significant reductions should be possible and are obviously desirable for economic as well as individual reasons. But the truth is that Canada, like the United States and Great Britain, has taken and is taking steps that assure a permanently high level of taxation. The Government is in the process of building up a broad social security program. Unemployment insurance has been extended and family allowances are on the statute books. Plans for increased old-age pensions and health insurance are under discussion between the Dominion and the Provinces. The policy of supporting the income of farmers and fishermen—and that, too, is a form of social security—has been approved by Parliament and methods to institute the floor-price program are being developed."

Social Measures Will Help Prevent Depressions

"Whatever opinions may be of the details of this emerging program of social security, there is a large measure of agreement as to its significance and desirability. In addition to its obvious social purpose of providing greater security for the citizen, it has very important economic implications. On the one hand, as I have said, it means a permanently high level of income taxation.

"On the other hand, payments under these social security schemes will tend to enlarge the current expenditures of the population, and will be greater in times of contracting business activity. Social security will help to combat business depressions and to prevent the sort of cumulative deflation which we experienced from 1929 to 1933, and it will therefore aid in keeping business on an even keel. Provided that other factors, such as external trade, are conducive to business expansion, it can contribute materially to economic progress and opportunity."

Government and Business Must Work Together

"Social security, useful public works, carefully timed decontrol, external trade policies, and government measures designed to encourage enterprise and competition, should all help to achieve the goal of high post-war employment and better living standards. It is clear that government has a vital role to play both in the transition from war to peace and more permanently. If government failed to recognize its developing responsibilities in the economic and social spheres, private enterprise could not function efficiently and high employment would be out of the question.

"But let us remember that government planning and control is not an end in itself and let us not stumble into the pitfall of setting government and private enterprise in two opposed camps. Government policies should help to provide conditions which will encourage enterprise, not thwart it. Government and private activities should be complementary, not conflicting."

High Employment is Prime Objective

"Our post-war objectives are pretty clear. What we want is high employment and a better general standard of living and we want to achieve it without impairing our rights as individuals; indeed, we wish to strengthen these rights by improving economic opportunity. If we keep these objectives constantly in mind, if we work for rational solutions to our economic and social problems, and if we are willing to accept reasonable compromises where group interests conflict, then we shall make real progress toward these objectives.

"I doubt if there was ever a time when the need for rational consideration of our problems was greater. The war will leave many tired and impatient, and there may be a tendency to divide up into sectional and economic groups, each striving for its particular interests without sufficient regard to the welfare of the community as a whole. It is not enough to agree as to the desirability of full employment. It will be necessary to reach a reasonable measure of agreement through the usual democratic procedures as to the kind of policies we propose to follow in working toward that objective, and they must be policies which are in accord with the facts of economic life."

Our Problems Affected by Events in U.S.A.

"I should like to mention one other factor in our post-war outlook, that is the extent to which our own problems will be affected by the course of events in the United States. Like Canada, the United States will be faced with staggering transitional problems. She will have the added responsibility of knowing that her actions will exercise a great influence on the welfare of the entire world. We in Canada have been enormously encouraged by the wartime achievements of our great neighbour both on the battlefront and on the production line. They are a good augury for the future. Though difficulties will be great and mistakes may be made, I have high hopes that our neighbours will meet the challenge of peace as they have met that of war."

Tribute to Staff

"We now have 834 of our young men and 18 of our young women in the services. Of our male staff of military age in the British Possessions, 69.5% is now in the Armed Forces.

"At the last Annual Meeting it was mentioned that 4 of our officers had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. It is with pardonable pride I am now able to tell you that since then one of those valiant members has, in addition, been awarded the Distinguished Service Order; two others have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, and one the Distinguished Flying Medal.

"The war has taken a further toll of life among our enlisted men. When last I addressed you it was my sad duty to report that since its outbreak 27 had been killed on Active Service, 4 died in Canada, 7 were missing and 4 were prisoners of war. Since that time I regret to say that 25 have given their lives in the service of our country (including 7 who had previously been reported missing), another 15 were reported missing and 8 more are prisoners of war. The Bank's Honour Roll at the end of October totalled 938. Of these 834 men (of whom 15 are missing and 12 are prisoners of war) and 18 young women are on Active Service, 52 men have been killed in action, 4 died in Canada and 30 have been discharged and have returned to The Bank. We extend our best wishes for the welfare of all our young men and women on Active Service and our earnest hopes for their early and safe return. To the bereaved families of those whose lives have been taken goes our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

"We now have 3,117 on our staff. This is an increase of 103 for the ten months, represented almost entirely by young women taken on the emergency staff. There are now 1,866 women in our service compared with 1,753 ten months ago and 487 at the outbreak of war.

"The heavy burden of duties devolving upon members of our staff due to wartime conditions has not lessened but, rather, has increased. The difficulties due to these extra duties performed under the handicap of staff shortages and the necessity of training emergency staff, have been considerable. Only the spirit of loyalty and co-operation which has been everywhere in evidence throughout the Bank has enabled us to maintain a standard of service in keeping with its traditions. These men and women—and especially should I pay tribute to the staff at our Branches—are justly entitled to a pride in their accomplishments, which it is my duty and privilege to acknowledge."

B. C.'s Tax Collections Better Than in Last War

Few Centres Have Sinking Fund Shortages, Some Save for Public Works, Most Reduce Debenture Debt — Electric Utilities Do Well

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Because of wartime employment and higher earnings, property owners in British Columbia are paying up their arrears of taxes to a greater extent than during the last war. In Vancouver and some other B. C. cities and municipalities new records are being set in tax collections.

The following comparison shows the percentage of current and arrears of taxes collected against the amount of the current levy in the last war and the present:

B. C. Tax Collections
As Percentage of Current Levy

—Last War— Year	%	—This War— Year	%
1914	....Not Available	1939....	100.39
1915	71.92	1940....	102.65
1916	77.27	1941....	103.38
1917	83.66	1942....	103.02
1918	90.63	1943....	103.72

The policy of the provincial department of municipal affairs has been to encourage municipalities to keep their wartime tax rates down and to build up reserve funds for public works after the war. So far, more than $700,000 has been appropriated by municipal corporations for work after the war.

The report of E. H. Bridgman, deputy minister of municipal affairs, states that the only cities in the province with sinking fund shortages at the beginning of this year were Vancouver, Kaslo, Merritt, New Westminster and Salmon Arm, and the only district not up to its theoretical level was North Vancouver.

Debenture debt of various municipalities has been reduced to $16.5 during the past five years. The Vancouver sinking fund deficit is between $15 and $16 millions, but the full installment was paid this year.

Municipal electric light utilities in British Columbia with an aggregate valuation of $1.8 millions after depreciation showed an excess of receipts over expenditures of $581,640 during 1943.

A profit was made in each community except one, Peachland, in the Okanagan country, where there was a loss of $274,304. New Westminster led with a profit of $247,304, while Nelson was up $112,782. Grand Forks' $95,000 plant returned only about $600 after setting up interest and sinking fund charges.

Eleven cities, three district municipalities and one village, McBride, are operating electric light utilities. In many communities the municipal governments distribute but do not generate electricity.

Under the program of the Hart-Maitland coalition government it is planned to expand and expedite public utility operation in the rural communities, and appointment of a public utility commission at the next session of the legislature will have that primary purpose in view.

The Government is not so eager to interfere with power and light control in the larger centres, and Premier Hart has said that he does not think it would be in the best interests of the cities or the people for the Government to operate the transportation systems in Victoria and Vancouver.

"If we did," says Premier Hart, "every municipal election would be fought on the question of transportation rates." But, he added: "It is absolutely necessary for the Government to develop hydro-electric power in this province because we are very interested in getting secondary industries started and this cannot be done without sufficient power."

Company Reports

United Bond

While net profit declined approximately $3,000 to $15,384 United Bond & Share reported a 3% increase in market value of investments the year ended Sept. 30, 1944. Eliminating non-recurring revenue in 1943, last year's net earnings approximated those of recent years, it is stated.

Abner Kingman, president, reporting on operations at Oct. 24, 1944, states that net asset value of the fund stands at $395,089, the highest figure since 1937. Increase for the current year is reported slightly better than the stock market averages for the period.

Company's portfolio comprises 14% in bonds, 32% in preferred stocks, 51% in common stocks, 3% in cash. All securities have an immediate and ready market, the president states.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Total income	$18,725	$22,336
Less: Manag. evp. ...	1,885	1,657
Inc. tax res.	628	1,080
Other exp.	828	841
Net profit	15,384	18,758
Less: Dividends	15,811	15,811
Surplus for year	*427	2,947

*Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned ..	$0.58	$0.71
Paid	0.60	0.60

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1944	1943
Cash	$14,375	$15,227
Investments†	358,482	363,888
Accrued income	406	......
Total assets	373,263	379,115
Total curr. liab.	476	8,466
Capital stock	156,658	156,658
Earned surplus	3,929	4,356
Surplus*	212,200	209,635
†Market value	380,785	366,705

*$195,314 distrib. surp. and bal. profit on invests.

Federal Grain

According to President H. E. Sellers, earnings next year of Federal Grain Ltd. are likely to be adversely affected by reduced handling charges now in effect. These, he states, are below actual cost of operation.

A special reserve of $499,834 has been set up for payments to customers if and when these are allowed as a deductible expense for income and excess profits tax purposes.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended July 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$1,030,038*	$907,871
Less: Deprec.	314,908	343,948
Bond int. & exch. ..	142,251	156,808
Int. on spec. loan ..	185,439	15,259
Income tax res.	170,000	170,000
Net profit	*217,440	221,856
Less: Pref. div.	180,000	120,000
Surplus for year	37,440	101,856

*After $499,834 payments to customers.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	7.24	5.79
After deprec.	5.03	3.60
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$7.25	$7.40
Paid	6.00	4.00
A & B: Earned	*0.11	0.13
None paid.		

*A wholly-owned subsidiary, Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (1943), realized a $254,372 profit the year ended July 31, 1944, not consolidated with that of parent company. Inclusion of this item in net profit would result in net of $471,812 equal to $1.38 a common share after preferred dividends.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at July 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds ..	$596,950	$598,947
Accts. rec., etc.	384,868	588,957
Inventories	13,623,128	13,911,121
Total curr. assets ...	14,604,946	15,099,025
Mortgage rec.	......	252,977
Invest. in subsid.	3,810,160	3,810,160
Misc. assets	415,590	382,117
Fixed assets†	4,371,656	4,691,260
Total assets	23,202,352	24,235,539
Bank loan	6,205,941	10,144,215
Accts. & tax. pay. ..	5,654,468	2,752,140
Total curr. liab.	11,860,409	12,896,355
Spec. loan	3,738,200	3,599,000
Funded debt	2,259,000	2,443,000
Bond red. res.	107,917	123,322
Capital stock	4,250,000	4,250,000
Surplus	986,826	923,862
†After depr. of	3,872,552	3,625,816
Working capital	2,744,537	2,202,670

Cdn. Industrial Alcohol

An increase of over 13% in consolidated net profit to $606,834 is shown by Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co.

Profit included $61,678 earned by Robert McNish & Co., wholly owned subsidiary in Scotland, transfer of which is at present prohibited by Government regulations.

Increase in cash shown below was chiefly due to sale of high proof spirits for war purposes.

At the Corbyville plant, which was extended during 1943, production was on a greatly increased basis, Elie Beauregard, president, states.

Some periods of production for beverage purposes are now being permitted, and it is anticipated the inventory position will be materially strengthened before the end of 1945.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Aug. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$1,526,673	$1,315,157
Less: Deprec.	168,926	163,045
Inc. tax res.‡	650,761	514,522
Conting. res.	100,000	100,000
Loss on invests. sold	152	995
Net profit	606,834	536,595
Less: Dividends	444,766	389,170
Surplus for year	162,068	147,425
‡Incl. refund. E.P.T.	......	4,658
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Cl. "A" & "B"	$0.55	$0.48
Paid	0.40	0.35

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Aug. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$2,316,001	$1,946,101
Investments†	631,503	631,226
Accts. rec.	551,380	435,685
Inventories	2,813,610	2,902,214
Total curr. assets ..	6,312,494	5,915,226
Misc. assets‡	41,211	37,356
Fixed assets*	1,196,633	1,307,356
Total assets	7,550,338	7,259,938
Total curr. liab.	1,049,790	1,021,357
Conting., etc., res. ...	521,074	421,174
Capital stock	3,986,441	3,986,441
Surplus‡	1,993,033	1,830,966
*After depr. of	3,120,357	2,952,423
†Market value	669,754	667,028
‡Incl. refund. E.P.T.	8,658	8,658
Working capital	5,262,704	4,893,869

Aurora Yellowknife Gold Mines plans a program of prospecting, detailed geological mapping of structures, sampling of surface channels and shallow drilling in 1945, it is reported. Ten holes were completed this year outlining a mineralized and silicified shear.

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DDT New Ally In Offensive Against Malaria Scourge

DDT—the "wonder" insecticide is the weapon that the U. S. Army now regards as heavy artillery in combatting the universal enemy malaria.

In Puerto Rico an all-out offensive has been launched against the carrying mosquito with effective results. Teams of workers with tanks of DDT mixed with kerosene strapped to their backs go down to the swampy breeding places of the mosquito, and from the air a specially adapted training plane releases the lethal mixture from tanks. If the mosquito manages to escape to a nearby village where it might pick up the malaria parasite, he is again cornered since the interiors of houses are sprayed. The spraying process is not difficult—villages of 40 or 50 houses can be covered in a day by a two-man team.

Can't Check Kills

But so far officers regard the work as a "field experiment" and are reluctant to admit that DDT is 100% effective in wiping out the disease. They point out that its killing power cannot be readily determined, because contrary to popular opinion insects do not die immediately upon contact with the chemical. However, flies are known to die of paralysis within 20 minutes after DDT strikes and it is believed that mosquitoes should die a few minutes sooner.

The time of effectiveness appears to be variable. After touching the chemical, the victim tends to seek light, and so may get out of sight before dying, making its detection difficult.

Big Forestry Job

Meanwhile entomologists on the home front continue their experiments.

Last month Canadian and American forestry experts got together in Boston to compare notes. It was decided that the question does not seem to be so much one of the insecticide as it is of the technique of its application. They wondered if application by aircraft was feasible from the standpoint of dangerous operation, effective distribution and cost. The limited experiments to date have not answered these questions. Officials of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests regard the insecticide as having unusual possibilities but have not yet come to any final conclusions with regard to the experiments which were conducted this year at Algonquin Park.

Wasa Deep Hole Is High Grade

Third hole in the deep test of the main ore body at Wasa Lake Gold Mines proved high grade, The Financial Post is informed, returning 0.36 oz. (uncut) over 21 ft. of core.

A total of 14 ft. of core adjacent was lost.

Plan Debt Refunding For Montreal Suburbs

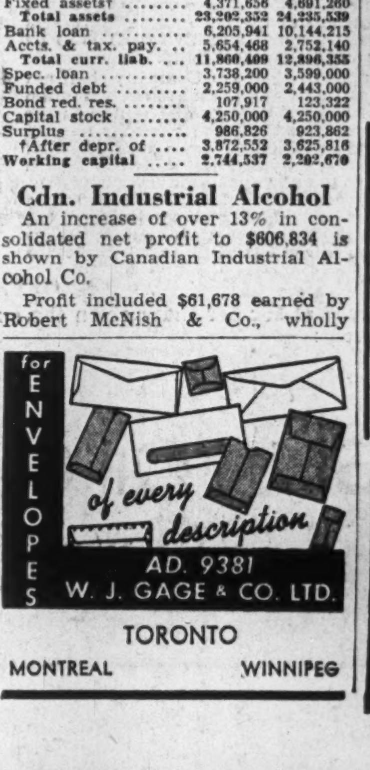
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—A debt reorganization plan, aimed to wipe out the Montreal Metropolitan Commission's $25 millions debt in 39 years, and to restore autonomy to three bankrupt municipalities — Montreal North, Pointe aux Trembles and Ville St. Michel—has been approved in principle by the commission, and submitted to the autonomous municipalities involved.

Autonomous municipalities, under the plan, would effect savings of $1,679,000 in debt service charges over the life of the bonds, as follows: Outremont would save $266,676, Verdun, $435,123; Lachine, $172,467; Montreal East, $373,078; Montreal West, $21,042; Mount Royal, $36,287; St. Laurent, $73,727; Ville St. Pierre, $61,765; Hampstead, $139,063; Ville La Salle, $100,148. Saving for the three bankrupt municipalities would be $100,000.

The plan provides for establishment of dates and methods for repayment of principal by municipalities to the commission so that annual debt service charges of municipalities would be co-ordinated with revenue and the commission receive principal payments at such times as would require the least amount of future financing to meet its obligations.

American Celanese Co. reports net income for third quarter of 1944 at $1,561,122, equal to 56 cents a share on common, against $1,536,692, or 59 cents a common share, in the like 1943 period. For the first nine months, net income was $5,298,246, or $2.13 a common share, compared with $4,622,518, or $1.79 a share, in the like period last year. Sales for the first nine months totalled $76,025,268 against $70,305,201 last year.



TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG

Life Insurance at Work

Case Histories of the Results of Wise Insurance Buying Based on Actual Cases — Names Altered

THE PROBLEM

A merchant, aged 48, in a small Ontario town, married and with two small children wanted to provide:

1. For his wife and family if he should die.
2. For his own old age.

He estimated that apart from his business and his other investments he needed about another $20,000 in his estate to give his family enough to live on if he died. His own old age would have to be provided for otherwise.

THE SOLUTION

He bought $20,000 ordinary insurance, arranging that $5,000 be paid the widow immediately on his death to enable her to carry on, while selling the business, etc., the balance to be paid her in monthly installments.

This with the income from his existing investme..ts and those to be made from the proceeds of the sale of the business, he calculated would give his dependents enough to live on. The settlement options in the policy allowed him to convert the cash value into an annuity at any time if desired. Fifteen years later he sold his business and retired, investing the proceeds from the sale of the business in bonds and mortgages. Interest rates were falling, however, and two years after the war broke out he had not enough to maintain his home, let alone pay the premiums on the policy now 17 years old.

THE RESULT

As his children were now grown up and self-supporting he had only his wife, aged 62, and himself, now 66, to consider. He decided to use an option in his policy which allowed him to convert the cash values into a joint survivorship life annuity, the income of which would continue until the death of the last survivor, with payments guaranteed for 15 years certain. Each month accordingly, he receives a cheque for approximately $73, payable as long as either he or his wife live, with 180 such cheques guaranteed in any event.

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TORONTO MONTREAL

American Cyamid Co. & The Texas Co. have organized the Jefferson Chemical Co. to engage in the manufacture and sale of chemicals from petroleum. Many constituents of petroleum gases, which were formerly by-products at oil refineries, are now in demand as raw materials so the new company will explore this field and produce from petroleum gas such chemicals, and chemical products that are likely to be in demand by various consuming industries. Plants will be located adjacent to various large Texaco refineries.

Terrebonne Mines has been incorporated to consolidate a group of 40 claims in the Belleterre district controlled by J. Bradley Streit and associates. Surface work is being conducted with diamond drilling being arranged to start immediately.

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Rent Insurance Gets Popular

War Sharpens the Need For Protection Against Rent Loss

Advent of winter with its threat of many fires due to the general operation of heating plants, has aroused interest of property-owners in rent insurance, The Financial Post is informed. Interest is reported especially keen among owners of residential properties which in most localities are fully occupied.

Rent insurance protects the owner when he is unable to use the property himself, or rent it to somebody else. As its name implies rental insurance applies to the rental value of the property not to the capital value.

Lost Revenues

Rent normally stops when a building is destroyed or becomes untenable. If the owner rebuilds, there is a period of several months for which he will receive no further income. Under war conditions the delay may be quite long. The capital loss can be made good by the fire policy but revenue is lost and expenses such as taxes and mortgage interest continue. Rent insurance takes care of such cases.

In policies covering large properties, indemnity is available for periods up to one year. On smaller buildings, that can be restored in three to four months, it is usual to limit the coverage to a reasonable length of time to permit rebuilding. Normally the time allowed is generous.

Taking the time estimated as necessary for rebuilding into consideration, policies are usually written for a stated amount payable over a definite period. Thus, suppose the rentals on a certain property amounted to $400 a month, a policy for $4,800 on an annual rental basis would be required. But if it is estimated a building can be restored, in say three months, then $1,200 insurance would be required.

A similar type of insurance is rental value insurance which a tenant can take out against the expenses he might be caused by a fire or some similar mishap. This is usually arranged by inserting a clause in the insurance on the contents that 10% of the face value of the policy will be available for extra expenses incurred under such conditions.

One mishap not covered is that where the landlord sells the property or the tenant is evicted for similar causes.

Because residential properties especially are mostly rented to capacity at present owners are insuring freely against either loss of revenue from rents or extra expense they may be caused by a fire in the premises they occupy themselves.

If a home-owner living in his own house is forced to vacate by fire or similar cause and rent another place or live in a hotel, he can insure against the extra expense by having added to his fire insurance policy an endorsement providing indemnity for the loss suffered.

This Year's Dividends Drop 2.1% From 1943

Investors' income from dividends of Canadian corporations will be $6,055,863 or 2.1% less in 1944 than in 1943, according to the preliminary estimate of The Financial Post which is based on dividends declared. Late dividend declarations, however, may improve the estimate. International Paper Co., expected to pay about $1.1 millions in December, has not yet declared its payment. Consolidated Mining & Smelting, which paid $4,095,410 last December, has declared a like payment for January. December payments are thus $5,884,671 lower than last year.

Monthly Dividends

	1944	1943
January	$21,013,084	$20,222,823
February	8,585,009	9,688,637
March	31,958,148	26,372,190
April	19,757,100	20,362,954
May	8,100,361	7,998,821
June	50,684,264	50,910,505
July	23,012,750	25,176,055
August	10,822,679	9,954,394
September	22,819,104	24,324,226
October	17,719,830	20,318,059
November	6,276,456	6,591,313
December	58,385,701	64,270,372
	280,134,486	286,190,349

Industrials and Utilities

Company	Rate $	Date $	Amount $
Aluminium	2.00 q.	5	1,488,820
Do., pref.	†1.50 q.	1	118,494
Anglo-Can. Tele. A.	.15 q.	1	......
Andian National	†.50	1	1,275,000
Amer. Cyanide, c.	†.75	28	2,030,269
Asbestos Corp.	.20 q.	30	120,000
Do., extra	.10	30	60,000
Asso. T. & T. 1st pf.	†1.32	22	58,322
Do., 7% pref.	†1.54	22	47,499
Barber Ellis	.12½	15	5,500
Do., extra	.12½	15	5,500
Bathurst Pr. & P. A.	.25 q.	1	100,000
Barker's Bread pf.	2.50	30	22,292
Brazilian Tr., ord.	1.00	1	7,029,894
Bright, T. G., pref.	1.50 q.	15	11,113
Bruck Silk Mills	.10 q.	15	12,500
Canada Cement, pfd.	1.25 q.	20	251,086
Can. Crushed Stone.	.10 q.	20	6,374
Canada Dom. Sugar.	.20 q.	1	300,000
Do., extra	*.20	1	300,000
Canada Dry	†.25	7	153,789
Can. Found. Fgs. A.	.37½ q.	15	14,079
Do., B	1.50	16	14,400
Can. Machinery, c.	.50	27	13,000
Canada Malting	.50 q.	15	99,486
Do., extra	.50	15	99,486
Canada Vinegars	.15 q.	1	13,800
Do., extra	.15	1	13,800
Can. Wire & Cable A	1.00 q.	15	29,668
Do., B	.25 q.	15	37,666
Can. Celanese	.25 q.	31	65,102
Do., extra	.25	31	65,102
Can. Celanese 7 pf.	1.75 q.	31	175,000
Can. Bakeries, pf.	1.25 q.	1	11,413
Can. Ing.-Rand	.50	11	95,200
Can. Pac. Rlwy., ord.	.50	1	6,700,000
Can. I. Alcohol A, B	.20	1	222,383
Circle Bar Knit, c.	.15 q.	1	3,844
Do., extra	.05	1	1,281
Cockshutt Plow	.25	1	75,169
Corr. Paper Box, pf.	1.75 q.	1	11,168
Crow's Nest Coal	*1.50 a.	2	99,189
Disher Steel, pfd. A	1.50	23	18,760
Distillers-Seag., c.	.55½ q.	15	973,379
Dom. Envelope, pf.	.87½ q.	1	3,614
Dominion Stores	.15	20	42,001
Drummond St. Rlty.	.25	15	2,500
Eastern Steel, c.	.25 q.	1	14,500
Eng. Electric A.	.25	15	10,649
Fanny Farmer	†.37½ q.	15	131,137
Ford Motor A, B.	.25 q.	16	414,740
Gatineau Power, c.	.25	30	415,620
Gt. West Sadd., p.	.75 q.	26	5,244
Do., 2nd pref.	.75 q.	26	868
Hamilton Cotton, c.	.22½ q.	1	18,000
Hinde & Dauch	.25 q.	20	74,983
Imperial Tob., ord.	.10 q.	30	945,103
Imp. Varnish	.15 q.	1	8,042
Do., extra	.10	1	5,361
Do., pref.	.37½ q.	1	4,020
Inter-City Baking	.75 q.	28	15,858
Lake of Woods, M.	.30 q.	1	44,306
Do., pref.	1.75 q.	1	26,205
Laura Secord	.20 q.	1	57,500
Levy Bros.	.40	20	20,000
Loblaw Groc., A, B.	.25 q.	1	207,089
Do., extra	.12½	1	103,545
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	†.20	1	69,698
Louisiana Land	†.10	15	296,495
Marcus Loew's Th.	1.00 q.	30	7,500
Do., 7% pf.	1.75 q.	30	11,442
MacKinnon Steel, pf.	1.25 q.	15	4,453
Mitchell, Robt.	1.00	15	72,400
Montreal Cottons	1.00 q.	15	30,000
Do., pref.	1.75 q.	15	52,500
New Method Ldy., p.	1.62½ q.	18	4,062
N. S. Light & Pr., p.	1.50 q.	1	36,450
Ogilvie Flour, pf.	1.75 q.	1	35,000
Paton Manfg.	1.00 q.	15	10,000
Do., pref.	1.75 q.	15	10,500
Pressed Metals, c.	†.25	20	67,142
Regent Knit, pfd.	.40 q.	1	6,400
Reliance Grain, pf.	1.62½ q.	15	......
Do., arrears	1.62½	15	......
Rolland Paper, pfd.	1.50 q.	1	22,500
Simon & Sons	.15 q.	23	4,507
Do., pref.	1.75 q.	23	4,635
Sicks' Breweries	.25 q.	30	59,500
Do., extra	.50	30	119,000
Toronto Elev.	1.00	7	52,318
Do., pref.	.66 q.	7	17,350
Walker-Good.	1.00 q.	15	724,004
Do., pref.	.25 q.	15	140,204
Western Steel	1.00	1	118,151
Total			26,789,923
Mining Companies			
Aunor Gold	.05	1	100,000
Can. Malartic	.02	21	73,027
Coniaurum	.04 s.	21	110,669
Falconbridge N.	.07½	21	250,313
Granby Cons.	†.15	1	67,539
Grandview	.01	1	29,997
Hallnor Mines	.05	1	100,000
Hollinger Cons.	.10	28	492,000
Howey Gold	.01	11	50,000
Hudson Bay M.	1.00 s.	21	2,757,973
Inter. Nickel, c.	†.40	30	5,833,610
Island Mountain	.03	20	31,521
Kerr-Addison	.05	28	236,515
Lake Shore M.	.20 q.	15	400,000
Macassa Mines	.04	15	133,902
Madsen Red Lake	.04	18	139,981
McIntyre Porc.	.55½ q.	1	442,890
MacLeod-Cockshutt	.05	15	143,124
Negus Mines	*.02½ a.	20	49,925
Nipissing Mines	.05	23	60,000
Noranda Mines	1.00 q.	15	2,239,772
Pamour Porc.	.05	8	250,000
Pato Cons. Gold	.15	1	480,000
Perron Mines	.02	30	40,000
Placer Develop.	.25 s.	15	186,000
Sherritt Gordon	.02	21	117,488
Siscoe Gold	.01½	15	69,600
Ventures	*.10	28	157,395
Waite Amulet	.20	11	660,000
Total			15,703,241
Oil Companies			
Can. Oil, c. (ext.)	.20	15	28,752
Imperial Oil	.25 s.	1	6,741,269
Intern. Petroleum	.50 s.	1	7,162,044
Do., pref.	.50 s.	1	100,000
Royalite Oil	.50 s.	1	358,743
Stuart, D. A. Oil, p.	.20 q.	1	7,793
Total			14,398,601
Financial			
Bk. Can. Nationale	.15 q.	1	105,000
Bank of Montreal	15 q.	1	540,000
Bank of Toronto	.25 q.	1	150,000
Can. Int. Inv. Tr., pf.	1.00	1	15,054
Confederation Life	1.50 q.	30	15,000
Con. Div. Std. Sec., p.	.75 a.	15	24,000
Dom. Anglo Invest. p.	1.25 q.	1	15,902
Dom. Scot. Invest., p.	.50	1	24,568
London & Western	1.00	1	12,137
Montreal Loan	.31½ q.	15	7,500
Provincial Bank	.12½ q.	1	50,000
Royal Bank	.15 q.	1	525,000
United Gold Equit.	*.05	30	9,775
Total			1,493,936
Grand Total			58,385,701

q Quarterly. s Semi-annually. a Annually. † Payable in N. Y. funds. ▲ On arrears.

*Subj. app. FECB.

Named Fire Inspector For Atlas Assurance

Stanley Overy has been appointed Ontario fire inspector for the Atlas Assurance Co. and the Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society. Mr. Overy has been with the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co. for 16 years the last three as inspector.

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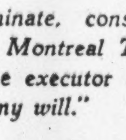

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Bank Heads Appraise Post-War Prospects

George W. Spinney Voices Need For Courageous Realistic Thinking In Transition From War to Peace

BANK OF MONTREAL PRESIDENT ADDRESSES SHAREHOLDERS AT 127TH ANNUAL MEETING

Says Canada Has Potential Advantage of Real Promise in World Trade

Stressing the magnitude of the economic and social problems facing Canada in the post-war era, George W. Spinney, C.M.G., president of the Bank of Montreal, yesterday voiced the need for a full appreciation of Canada's national advantages and for courageous, realistic thinking in the transitional period from war to peace. Mr. Spinney was speaking before shareholders of the bank at their 127th annual meeting.

The president prefaced his discussion of post-war problems and possibilities by comment on the recent decennial revision of the Bank Act, during which the country's banking system had received an unusual degree of attention. As the general manager was covering the subject at length in his address, the president confined his remarks to the reduction in the par value of bank shares and to the discussions before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Banking and Commerce on the subject of inner or contingent reserves.

"In line with the recommendation of the committee," said Mr. Spinney, "Parliament enacted that the par value of the shares of all banks be reduced from $100 to $10 per share. In our case the result is that instead of having outstanding 360,000 shares at $100 each, the issue is now 3,600,000 shares at $10 each. In the course of time the result of the 'split' should be a wider distribution of ownership of our capital stock, which we would welcome.

GEORGE W. SPINNEY, C.M.G.
President

CONTINGENT RESERVES

"The subject of Inner or Contingent Reserves occupied a substantial part of the hearings of the Banking and Commerce Committee and as the discussions revealed many basic misconceptions, some of which received wide publicity, I should like to comment on certain features of this subject.

"May I say at the outset that the custom of adding to the Inner or Contingent Reserves of a bank during the years when it is possible to do so, in order to 'cushion' less favourable periods when loans may unexpectedly become bad and the value of assets may shrink, is one which the test of experience in all countries has proven to be the only safe policy to protect the interests of depositors.

"The practice has been recognized from the very inception of banking legislation that in valuing assets provision should be made for estimated and unforeseen losses. Indeed, the statutes under which we operate make it obligatory for us to do so. The history of Canadian banking indicates clearly that many of the banking difficulties of earlier days would have been avoided if proper provision had been made for unforeseen losses. This applies not only to bank failures but to bank mergers, which in many cases would have been unnecessary if adequate reserves had been set up.

"It is elementary that in commercial banking risks must be accepted and even though lending arrangements be surrounded with all reasonable safeguards, the best that management can do is to minimize the risk of loss. Experience has shown that in any given cycle of years specific losses will develop which the banker can neither foresee nor prevent. No bank can maintain a proper continuity of service to the public without making losses, nor can a bank be operated prudently without reserves to meet such losses.

"The keystone of the banking system is public confidence, and this confidence can easily be impaired through any sharp contraction in either the earning position or the published reserve position of the banks. Inner reserves are the principal means by which banks provide for unforeseen losses and average their losses over good and bad years.

"The Bank of Montreal has followed the practice of setting up such reserves and it is doubtful if we could have weathered all the storms of the past 127 years, and continued throughout to play our part in serving the community, if the management in good times had not prudently set aside reasonable sums to meet the inevitable changes in business conditions and the effect of such changes upon the value of the Bank's assets.

"At the present time we are responsible for $1,420,000,000 of deposits entrusted to us by 1,300,000 depositors. Our liability to these depositors is in effect a demand liability which must be the first consideration of the management in estimating the realizable value of our assets.

"There was considerable discussion before the Committee of proposals that all Inner or Contingent Reserves should be disclosed. I am opposed to such disclosure because of my belief that it would not be in the public interest. In unsettled periods wide swings in these reserves might disturb the public mind and give rise to fears and misgivings which might be entirely unjustified. Reserves for contingencies necessarily fluctuate with the times. Their publication without specific supporting information, which in practice could not be furnished without violating the confidential relationship between banker and client, would not only be dangerous but would be misleading to depositors and shareholders.

"I do not propose to review in detail the long discussion on the tax position of Contingent Reserves as this was dealt with by the Minister of Finance in his statements before the Banking and Commerce Committee. It was, however, made clear that reasonable provision for losses must be considered as an expense of doing business and, therefore, as a charge in computing taxable income."

REALITIES OF POST-WAR PLANNING

Turning to the post-war prospect, which was the main subject of his address, the president said that, thanks to the courage and sacrifice of those on the fighting fronts and to the efforts of all who had played their parts faithfully and well in their appointed places at home, the year had brought the United Nations far along the road to Victory.

"It is not unnatural, therefore," Mr. Spinney declared, "that despite the sobering knowledge that much remains to be done before the final goal is reached, men's minds are now turning forward to the days of peace. It is quite obvious that there is emerging in Canada a deep and overwhelming conviction that after the pain and struggle of this war there must come new opportunities for individual and social betterment in our time and for our children.

"Hence, we find that post-war planning is a subject on everybody's mind and on everybody's tongue. 'Full employment' and 'social security' have become almost household words. But as the end of the war approaches, this post-war planning, which perhaps in earlier days often took the form of a rather pleasant, intellectual exercise, now looms up as a hard economic reality.

"I take second place to no man in my earnest desire that our hopes and expectations shall be achieved. But I sometimes wonder whether all the brave plans for the future are accompanied by a full realization of what has to be accomplished if these plans are to materialize. Indeed, it would seem that many people are assuming to-day that a post-war economic millennium, in which everybody will be more secure, richer and presumably happier, can materialize by Order-in-Council.

"But to take an honestly realistic look at the post-war prospect is to recognize that the reconversion of industry to civilian production, the re-employment in peacetime pursuits of those now in the Armed Forces and in war work and the restoration of our external trade on a satisfactory basis will involve problems of tremendous magnitude. And after giving full value to everything that governmental agencies can usefully do to aid the transition from war to peace, there will remain a vast area of effort and opportunity that will challenge to the utmost our courage, ingenuity and powers of co-operation.

"If we let Government do everything, we are going along the road Germany followed to totalitarianism. This is what we are fighting abroad. Let us fight also against its beginnings at home.

"The challenge is the greater because a mere return to pre-war conditions obviously will not be good enough. There are to-day something like 1,300,000, more Canadians at work or in the Armed Forces than at the start of the war. We have an export trade that is running at the rate of over three billion dollars annually, just about three times the pre-war rate; but it is probable that not more than 25% of our present exports represents ordinary peacetime business. These facts in themselves indicate clearly that reconversion of our economy will not be effortless or easy.

REAL BASIS OF WELFARE

"We shall probably hear much from the panacea vendors within the next few years and we shall do well to cultivate a nice sense of discrimination in appraising their wares. We shall also need to have a clear-headed appreciation of the true significance of measures which may redistribute goods and services but which do not of themselves increase productivity. Some of these measures are undoubtedly desirable from humanitarian and social standpoints, but I hope we shall not fall into the error of regarding them as short-cuts to national prosperity. Even full employment, it seems to me, is not necessarily wholly synonymous with material welfare. There can be full employment in a slave state as the oppressed populations of Europe know to their cost. There can also be employment that because it is aimless and unproductive is void of benefit to the community and spiritually degrading to the individual. Then too, a high national income is not necessarily the ultimate end of economic policy. The national income may rise in reflection of an inflationary upsurge in prices. Such an increase would not bring about an all-round improvement in living standards, but would simply make things more expensive for everyone.

"As I see them, the true objectives of post-war planning must be—full employment arising out of productive activity and operating under conditions of individual liberty to produce a high standard of living in real terms of goods and services. I know of no other objectives that will satisfy the requirements of a progressive and freedom-loving people. Nor do I know of any way in which these ends can be achieved except through production on the broadest possible scale and the freest possible exchange of the resultant products within our own borders and beyond them.

PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES

"Accepting these broad objectives, and keeping our initial advantages in mind, certain practical consequences follow. In the first place, it will be essential that the success achieved thus far in the war in holding down prices and living costs be maintained and carried through into the period of post-war readjustment. Up to the present we have been able to avoid the excesses of inflation because as a people we have had the common sense and the will-power to do so. These attitudes of mind and will have been manifest in intelligent compliance with price control measures. But even more important, in my opinion, has been the growing realization of the value and significance of voluntary saving, through our great national Victory Loan and War Savings campaigns, in holding down the cost of living and in providing a basic financial reserve for millions of individuals.

"Secondly, I suggest that the post-war relationship between government and individual enterprise can do much to influence for good or ill, the conditions of future economic progress. I hold strongly to the view that a supine dependence on government would represent the negation of the qualities most necessary to an enterprising and democratic economy. At the same time it would be idle to ignore the fact that by reason of the costs of reconstruction and the more permanent demand for social security measures of various kinds, the financial needs of government are likely to remain at a considerably higher level than before the war. Under such conditions the distribution of the cost of government becomes a matter of peculiar importance. For if these costs are distributed in such a way that incentives are diminished and individuals or corporations are thereby discouraged or deterred from entering into productive undertakings, then the net result will be a loss to the Canadian people in terms of employment and living standards.

"Nor do I believe that there is an easy way out of this problem of financing governmental expenditure by resort to a long-term process of deficit spending based upon the comfortable theory that 'we owe the debt to ourselves and therefore the size of it really doesn't matter.' I suggest that it is **because** we owe the debt to ourselves, because the bonds that Canadians hold to-day represent their work, savings and self-denial throughout the years of war, and their assets for the future, that the trend of this debt in years to come does matter very much indeed. I am not alarmed at the size of the national debt. On the contrary, I believe it is well within manageable proportions in relation to our present and potential productive capacity.

"But if over the long term we complacently accept and apply theories that set no practical limits to the size of the debt, then we shall only have ourselves to blame if the value of that debt ultimately and inevitably diminishes in terms of the quantity of goods the dollar will buy. I do not suggest that in each and every year the expenditures of government should be completely covered by taxation. What I do suggest is that over a period of years governmental income must bear a reasonable relationship to governmental outgo if the value of the debt and the currency and confidence therein are to be maintained. Moreover, what I have said emphasizes in my own mind the need for an approach to post-war reconstruction in Canada along lines that will in every possible way encourage the processes of production and interchange through private agencies rather than through the channels of government spending.

FOREIGN TRADE VITAL

"Nowhere will qualities of initiative and enterprise be more greatly needed than in the field of export trade. To find our way into new markets, under conditions of active international competition, will require a tremendous effort. Even under the most favourable conditions, our fortunes in export markets will, in the final analysis, depend upon the factors of quality and price. High production costs at home can strike a blow to our aspirations in the export field. Nor can we expect our foreign customers to favour us at the cost of sacrifice in quality, or to accept a product not wholly suited to their needs.

"Here I suggest that Canada, with great natural resources and a highly intelligent and adaptable population, has a potential advantage of real promise. Is it not conceivable that with skilful and careful use of our opportunities, we might develop in post-war export trade a world-wide reputation for specialty products of extremely high quality and a dependable standard?

"Then too, in the development of our external trade we shall be faced with the problem of providing ways and means whereby our foreign customers can pay for the high volume of Canadian goods which we would like to see them buy. In large measure we have met this problem in the war years by the simple expedient of giving goods away. It will undoubtedly be necessary for some time after the war to keep on doing this to some extent as part of our contribution to rehabilitation and relief. But to continue such practice on a wide scale as normal peacetime procedure would mean that we would be drawing upon our domestic financial resources to pay for exports, instead of taking payment through a return flow of goods. Hence, we shall be compelled to adjust our thinking on international trade and finance to the realities of our post-war creditor position.

"Both because of our tremendous concern in the restoration of multilateral trade and because of our creditor position on international account, Canadians have a very direct and definite interest in the proposals for an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development recently put forward at Bretton Woods. There may well be details in both these plans that are open to criticism. But I feel that the successful application of the principles underlying these two proposals could do much to encourage and facilitate the flow of international commerce upon which the fortunes of all nations of good-will so greatly depend.

SECURITY THROUGH RISK

"To my mind, a survey of the conditions under which we in Canada shall seek our post-war economic objectives, leads to one inescapable conclusion. This is that real and enduring economic security can only be achieved through risk. I do not know whether this is a law of economics but I am convinced that it is a law of life. This may seem at first sight to be a curious doctrine to be put forward by a banker, since banks, above all other institutions, are popularly believed to be rather more than ordinarily conservative in outlook and to regard anything 'risky' with very scant favour. It would be a fair question, therefore, to ask what I conceive the function of the banks to be against the background that I have outlined.

"My answer would be that no bank will be able to fulfil its post-war functions adequately unless it enters into that period with the courage and confidence that can only come from inherent strength resulting from sound policies consistently applied throughout the years.

"The intention of the Bank of Montreal is to carry into the post-war years those same attributes of sound and constructive banking that have characterized our operations in the past. While we are proud of our long traditions this does not mean that we have been or will be tradition-bound. We shall ever be alert to seek new ways of extending and improving our service to the community and of playing a courageous and progressive part in the years that lie ahead."

Sees Canada's Advantages Great In Anticipating Post-War Possibilities

"I am no pessimist concerning this country's post-war possibilities," declared George W. Spinney in his annual address to Bank of Montreal shareholders. "Canada will start out into the post-war era with some great advantages. Due to the tremendous stimulus of war production, our economy has become better balanced and diversified as between the primary industries and manufacturing than ever before. Our population has acquired new skills. We have brought about a veritable revolution in productive methods and techniques that is full of promise for the future. I think also it is fair to say that our reputation and stature among nations of good-will has become enhanced, a factor of no small significance from the standpoint of external trade. Moreover, we have been able to accomplish our vast mobilization of material resources without subjecting our economy to the stresses and our people to the cruel injustices of inflation. It seems to me that our hope of achieving our post-war aims depends in large measure upon maintaining these advantages."

B. C. Gardner Outlines Programme Of Post-War Rehabilitation For Bank's Personnel In Services

BANK OF MONTREAL GENERAL MANAGER REVIEWS BANK ACT CHANGES

Says Bank Act Revision Permits Maintenance of High Type of Banking Service

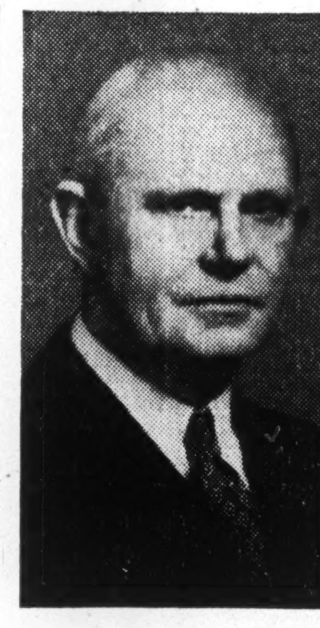
Highlights of a rehabilitation plan for Bank of Montreal personnel now in the armed forces were a feature of the annual address yesterday by B. C. Gardner, general manager of the institution. Mr. Gardner also discussed at length the recent decennial revision of the Bank Act.

The question of absorbing the bank's men now in the services had been the subject of a great deal of study and the bank's plans had been prepared well in advance, the general manager said.

"It seemed to us," he continued, "that many of them would be interested in knowing what our policy is. With this in mind we prepared an outline of the present arrangements and the procedure we expect to follow and sent it, with a covering letter, to our men serving with the Forces.

"Briefly, it is our intention to place these officers on the salary and, within a reasonable time, in the position which they would normally have expected to attain had they been in the continuous service of the Bank. Our object is to see that they have not lost ground through their service to their Country. Their standing in the Pension Fund Society has been maintained and their coverage under our Group Life Insurance Plan has been continued.

"We recognize that many of them will require some time in which to adjust themselves to civilian life and we propose to give them a period of refresher training, varying in length with the needs of each particular case, before assigning them to definite duties. We are satisfied that all members of our staff on Active Service will be effectively placed in the Bank within a reasonable time. There will certainly be a place for everyone and, we believe, ample scope for advancement."



B. C. GARDNER
General Manager

1,400 ENLISTMENTS

The general manager stated that approximately 1,400 members of the bank's staff had enlisted in the services.

"Of these men and women," he said, "we are genuinely proud and I wish to acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe them. It is with a feeling of pride that I mention that a number have won distinction and decorations, both on and off the field of battle. Thirteen of our employees are listed as prisoners of war and 13 are reported missing. It is our fervent hope that ere long they will be safely back home. Sixty-one of our gallant men will not return. Our deepest sympathy goes out to their relatives and friends. Their memory will be honoured for all time."

FINANCIAL POSITION

Discussing the bank's financial position, Mr. Gardner touched on the more important items of the balance sheet, published shortly before in the press.

"Profits for the year," said the general manager, "after all expenses including provision for bad and doubtful debts and after provision for federal government taxes of $3,725,000, were $3,194,000 as compared with $3,303,000 in the previous year.

"Gross current earnings were in higher figures, notwithstanding a lower average yield on investments, a lower level of commercial loans and reduced revenues due to maintenance of higher cash reserves, but the increase in gross earnings was more than offset by increased gross operating expenses, which included an increase of more than $1,000,000 in interest paid to depositors, and a special additional contribution to the Pension Fund Society made possible by amendments to the Income War Tax Act."

POST-WAR BUILDING PROGRAMME

In commenting on the financial statement, Mr. Gardner explained that an amount of $500,000 had been written off bank premises which were shown in the statement at a value of $12,900,000.

"The increased volume of business," he said, "has caused a somewhat crowded condition in a number of our offices. We have adhered to our decision against constructing extensions to our buildings in war-time, but in a number of branches we have rearranged the interiors in order to make better use of the space available and provide a faster and more convenient service to customers.

"Our post-war building programme has of necessity been enlarged during the year. Including the completion of our Toronto building, the projects we have in mind will make a substantial contribution to employment in the building and allied trades when labour is released from war activities."

BANK ACT REVISION

The general manager reveiwed the chief features of the new Bank Act which came into force on September 1, extending the charters of the banks until July 1, 1954, and prescribing the regulations and controls governing their operations.

"The act," explained Mr. Gardner, "embodies the result of seven decennial revisions by Parliament of the first banking legislation of a general character passed in the Dominion of Canada by the Bank Act of 1871. That act in turn was the product of more than half a century of previous experience, beginning mainly with the foundation of this Bank in 1817."

After enumerating the important changes in the act, the general manager continued:

"It would be difficult in the time at my disposal to undertake any extensive analysis of The Bank Act amendments. We naturally welcome such of the amendments as give us extended powers to meet the sound credit needs of our customers. We shall co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the new governmental agencies in making credit of a specified nature available for domestic or export purposes.

"The new interest limitations will make it difficult to handle some types of personal loans at a profit but this will not deter us from making every effort to meet the credit requirements of worthy borrowers, whether the transactions are large or small. While the main lending function of the banks must be in the short-term field, it is our desire to make credit available to every competent person, firm or corporation requiring funds for constructive purposes.

"In following this aim we hope that within reasonable limits and subject to appropriate safeguards it will be possible for us to extend credit of a somewhat longer term, particularly in the approaching period of conversion from war-time to peace-time production. In this connection we shall place special emphasis upon the ability and integrity of the borrower.

"The removal of the long established note-issuing functions of the banks follows upon the curtailments imposed in the 1934 revision. As the notes of this Bank have served as a well-known and acceptable medium of exchange for more than a century, we shall naturally regret their disappearance, although in recent years this privilege has yielded little if any profit to the Bank.

"I do not propose to deal in detail with the long discussions on banking and monetary theories which took place within the Banking and Commerce Committee when The Bank Act was under consideration. It is unfortunate that in the record of the hearings many erroneous statements and charges remain uncontradicted. Some critics blamed the banks for extending credit too liberally, while others were equally sure that the banks were too restrictive. Much time was taken up with abstract discussions of monetary theory and of such matters as costless credit, debt-free money and the 100% reserve plan. It is obvious that lacking extensive and expert study a number of specific proposals were put forward without knowledge of their real implications.

"The act, as finally passed, gives the banks adequate scope to provide the same high type of banking service to which the Canadian people are accustomed and which, indeed, they accept as a matter of course. The banking system, like all other fields of human activity, is always capable of improvement and must change with changing times, but it is a system that has served the country well and I am confident will continue to do so in the days that lie ahead."

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

In a brief review of Canadian trade, Mr. Gardner said that, while business activity had continued at high levels during the past twelve months, a slight recession in industrial production had been in evidence during the latter half of the year.

"Employment," he said, "continues high and shortage of manpower is, in general, still a problem for industry and agriculture. Retail trade has been active, with sales running ahead of last year's figures. The gross cash income of farmers has been particularly buoyant, and well diversified as between revenue from field crops, livestock and dairy products.

"The business outlook is, of course, influenced by uncertainty as to the extent and nature of war production requirements.

"It is probable that in the ensuing twelve months, major problems of reconversion of industry from war to civilian output will become an important element in the business picture. Already it has been found possible to make some relaxation of war-time restrictions in the use of materials for civilian production, and further developments in this direction, as and when war orders taper off, should ease the adjustments of the transition period. If the European war ends before the war in Asia, the change from war to peace-time activity will be in two stages and this will have an important bearing on the problems of reconversion."

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

In his closing remarks, the general manager paid high tribute to the fine work and co-operation of the staff.

"I now wish," he said, "to record our sincere appreciation of the continued efficient service and loyal co-operation of each member of the staff throughout another difficult year. They have coped cheerfully with an ever-increasing volume of work and have maintained a high standing of service to the public.

"I feel I must add a special word of commendation of our Managers, Accountants and other senior officers who have borne the brunt of the load in training new entrants and handling successfully a largely augmented business.

"I wish also to pay particular tribute to our staff in London, England, who, during the year, have undergone more trying hardships with the advent of the flying and rocket bombs. Apart from those whose homes were destroyed or damaged, a number of them had narrow escapes. At the office the days were broken by frequent sudden interruptions and to this was added the anxiety of what might be happening at home. In spite of all this the staff at our two offices carried on successfully and cheerfully and with a dogged tenacity for which no praise is too high."

Customers' Wartime Co-operation Acknowledged By General Manager

B. C. Gardner, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, speaking to shareholders of the institution, said that the services of the bank had been maintained at a high level and that the volume of transactions had exceeded all previous records.

"We have," he remarked, "had a satisfactory increase in the number of current and savings depositors and in the number of borrowers. The increased volume of normal banking routine is in addition to the substantial increase in special war-time services relating to Victory Loan distribution, Ration Coupon Banking, Foreign Exchange Control, et cetera.

"We have continued to co-operate to the utmost in every endeavour to facilitate the war programme. Special efforts have been made to widen the distribution of Victory Loans among our depositors and the general public. We are pleased that our safekeeping facilities are being availed of by a substantially larger number of Victory Bond purchasers as we consider this is an important factor in the maintenance of such distribution.

"In view of the greatly increased volume of transactions and of present staff conditions, I would like to pay tribute again to our customers and to the public generally for their cheerful co-operation in these difficult times."

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Manitoba Cartage and Storage Ltd.—G. A. Keates, managing director.

Royal Bank of Canada—M. M. Walter, assistant general manager.

Monarch Life Insurance Co.—G. Gordon Smith, director.

Victoria University Board of Regents—Vice-Adjutant-General Brig. Alexander C. Spencer, chancellor.

UNRRA—Major J. A. Edmison, Montreal, deputy regional director for displaced persons on the Continent.

Orange Crush Ltd.—F. B. Curry, president; E. P. Taylor, chairman of the board.

Standard Brands Ltd.—G. C. Morrissette, director.

Canadian Exporters Association—S. E. Diamond, president; J. L. Brown and G. T. Cockshutt, vice-presidents; A. A. Bolte, treasurer.

Supertest Petroleum Corp.— H. V. Kennedy, assistant general manager; R. E. McKinney, general sales manager.

British Columbia Power Corp.—A. E. Grauer, director; J. L. McLean, treasurer.

Regent Knitting Mills Ltd.—Hyman Grover, vice-president and managing director.

Man. Federation of Game & Fish Associations—F. F. Montague, Winnipeg, president.

University of Montreal, Administrative Commission—Hon. Alphonse Raymond, president.

Quebec Union of Municipalities—Mayor Lucien Borne, president.

Can. Advertising & Sales Federation—Bacon Brodie, Toronto, president.

External Affairs Dept. — F. W. Fraser, trade commissioner to Australia.

West Coast Lumber Commission—John D. Galey, chairman; W. S. Lubersky, vice-chairman.

York Broadcasters Ltd. — R. T. Fulford, president.

Dominion Motors Ltd.—A. Johannesson, sales manager.

Int. Harvester Co. of Canada—A. L. Leadbetter, motor truck dept. manager, Ottawa branch.

North Star Oil Ltd.—G. T. Chisholm, president & general manager; W. R. Macarthur, vice-president & assistant general manager; A. Havelock, director, vice-president & assistant general manager; W. E. Meikle, director.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada—J. L. Ball, division commercial supervisor, Toronto; J. W. Armstrong, manager, Welland; A. A. Gillespie, manager, Lindsay.

Hobbs Glass Ltd.—T. H. Yates, supervisor, plastics sales division.

East Kootenay Net Lower in October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd., reports October gross revenues at $62,449, decline of $128 from Oct., 1943, and net operating earnings after expenses, but before income and excess profits taxes at $33,297, decline of $983 from last year.

Gross earnings for the first seven months of current fiscal year totalled $449,874, increase of $1,334 over like period of preceding year, with net operating earnings at $258,849, decline of $17,826 from last year.

Oils in Review

(Continued from page 21)

at below 2,000 ft., the objective being the Madison limestone which is expected at approximately 2,500 ft.

Depending on the results obtained in this No. 1 well No. 2 will be drilled immediately after the completion of this.

In July, 1944, five million shares were sold to the public, to net the company $750,000 cash.

D. A. Stuart

D. A. Stuart Oil Co., whose head office is in Toronto, manufactures in Chicago pressure lubricants, greases, grinding compounds, etc. and maintains sales agents in Canada.

Thompson's Stations

Thompson's Service Stations Ltd., jobbers and retailers of petroleum products, automobiles and accessories, has head offices in Petrolia, Ont. The company owns four service stations.

Thayers'

Thayer's Limited is engaged in the wholesale and retail distribution of gasoline (including ethyl), kerosene, commercial alcohol, "Blue Ribbon" motor fuel, fuel oils and other petroleum products. It owns a chain of some 30 service stations in the southwestern portion of Ontario.

United Oils

While an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $5,380 was shown by United Oils the year ended Sept. 30, 1943, the company had an investment portfolio of $283,946 (cost) which included 1,620 shares of Imperial Oil, 25 shares of Steel of Canada, 1,000 shares of Central Patricia Gold Mines, 290,395 shares of Federated Petroleums, $15,315 of United-B. A. No. 1 well debentures and marketable shares in numerous other companies.

Vanalta Ltd.

While a net profit of $4,031 was realized by Vanalta Ltd. in 1943 it appears doubtful if operations will prove as profitable in 1944. A decision was made to abandon the company's Red Coulee wells last August due to unprofitability. However, some salvage is expected from these wells.

Vermilata Oils

Last October authorized capital of Vermilata Oils was boosted from three to four million shares to permit further financing for exploratory purposes.

Besides its operations in Vermilion, Vermilata has participated in drilling with Apex Oils & Mines in an area six miles south of the Vermilion field.

Wesreserve Oil

The Wesreserve Oil Co. No. 1 well is reported drilling below 2,500 ft. A 13 in. surface casing has been set to a depth of 600 ft. and the heavy duty rotary rig is well on its way toward the expected producing horizon at 6,800 ft.

Well-informed oil men are reported very hopeful about the potentialities of production from Wesreserve No. 1 well, especially in view of the results obtained by the Shell Oil Co. in their well to the north of the Wesreserve test. The drill on the Shell Oil Co. ground recently encountered the Madison limestone at a depth of 9,618 ft. The Madison formation is expected to be productive of oil in this vicinity.

According to geologist, Dr. J. O. G. Sanderson, the Wesreserve No. 1 well will be almost 3,000 ft. shallower than the Shell Oil Company test but he, Dr. Sanderson, is hopeful of production in both wells from the same geological strata.

West Petroleum

Although West Petroleum retains 28,190 acres under oil and gas lease in the Blood Indian Reserve, southern Alberta, the company's principal interest is in the exploration of the extension under Lake Erie of the Tilbury national gas field, the largest natural gas producing field in Ontario.

The first well has demonstrated that an open flow of almost a million cu. ft. per day of natural gas can be obtained one mile from shore. Further exploratory wells are to be drilled to confirm geological advice that there is a large natural gas field under the lake.

York Oils

Economies in operating expenses and reduced write-off charges have assisted in reducing deficits for York Oils in recent years.

Despite economies, however, there has been little available working capital with production proceeds insufficient to liquidate debenture indebtedness.

Drillers & Producers

Through ownership of control of Newell & Chandler, Drillers & Producers engages in the Alberta oil well business with several drill rigs reported continuously in operation.

A number of wells have been completed successfully in the Turner Valley field and provide the company with a large part of its income. A total of $500,000 debentures have been issued.

Highwood Sarcee

Through a subsidiary, Highwood Development, Highwood Sarcee Oils holds 6,000 acres of leases in Alberta of which 1,200 acres are in south Turner and 3,500 acres further south in the Highwood uplift and Pekisko area.

In addition to acreage holdings and a small interest in oil wells, 150,000 shares of Grease Creek Petroleums and 1,755 Royalite shares are held.

Alberta Pacific

While Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils has not been very active in the development field in recent years, a small revenue has been secured from sale of oil from wells in the Cut Bank field.

Working capital and revenue of about $35,000 annually permit small participations in new ventures. Leaseholdings in Alberta and Montana total 7,722 acres. Acreage is held in Turner Valley and Pincher Creek.

Bank Deposits at New High

Set Fourth Consecutive Fresh Record – Current Loans Also Up

Public bank deposits in Canada in October, for the third successive month, set a new high record at $4.6 billions, up $195 millions from the previous month and $845 millions from last year, according to the regular monthly return of the chartered banks to the minister of finance.

While savings deposits also established a new high level for the fourth successive month, it was the first time since last April that demand deposits had broken through previous high records.

The new levels were established, in spite of the fact that at the date of the return, Oct. 31, the 7th Victory Loan campaign had been in progress a week. Bankers explain however, that few of the payments for victory bonds had gone through the banks at that date, most of them coming the following month.

The rise in public deposits generally is attributed to the high income of the people as well as to individuals and business firms accumulating funds for the purchase of victory bonds.

Effect of the victory loan campaign was also seen in the banks' current loans which rose $14 millions due to borrowing by investors to buy bonds. It was the first month since May that current loans had shown an increase, the previous rise also being due to investors' borrowing. Bankers suggest that the next monthly return as at Nov. 30 will show a further substantial rise for the same reason.

Dominion Government deposits were up slightly for the month, probably due to receipts from the victory loan but were slightly lower for the year. Provincial Government deposits were higher in both comparisons.

Call loans in Canada were up slightly from the previous month and showed a substantial gain over the previous year, the result of increased stock exchange activity.

Bank investments continued to move upward, rising $172 millions over the previous month and $752 millions over last year.

Note Issue Drops

In compliance with the legislation requiring the banks to retire their note issues gradually, note circulation of the 10 banks was lower in both monthly and yearly comparisons. At the current rate of reduction the banks are keeping their circulation well below the legal limit which is reduced on Jan. 1 each year until Jan. 1, 1950 when it disappears.

Important items with comparisons for the previous month and last year follow:

Use of Bank Credit
(In Millions of Dollars)

	October 1944	Sept. 1944	Change	October 1943	Change
Loans	1,048.2	1,032.6	+15.6	1,075.9	—27.7
Investments	3,622.4	3,450.2	+172.2	2,870.2	+752.2
Total	4,670.6	4,482.8	+187.8	3,946.1	+624.5
Deposits	4,633.4	4,438.0	+195.4	2,787.9	+1,845.5
Credit index*	21.8%	22.4%	—6%	27.0%	—5.2%

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

	October 1944	Sept. 1944	Change	October 1943	Change
ASSETS					
Immediately Available Liquid Assets					
Canadian coin	8,721,823	8,003,654	+718,169	7,009,746	+1,712,077
Bk. of Can. notes	133,945,411	111,913,568	+22,031,843	114,034,313	+19,911,098
Bk. of Can. depos.	454,336,842	454,767,578	—430,736	339,138,092	+15,198,750
Bank's cash	597,008,076	574,684,800	+22,323,276	460,182,151	+136,825,925
Gold sub. coin abd.	2,641,300	2,619,523	+21,777	2,647,964	—6,664
Foreign banks	212,561,582	199,577,922	+12,983,660	210,118,792	+2,442,790
Foreign currency	119,725,261	124,037,877	—4,312,616	78,747,534	+40,977,727
Call loans abroad	112,228,056	113,725,348	—1,497,292	76,279,618	+35,949,438
Dom. sh. term	1,862,974,385	1,718,880,735	+144,093,650	1,784,292,710	+235,860,418
Prov. sh. term	157,178,743	154,765,593	+2,413,150		
Dom. Long	1,096,409,295	1,068,150,033	+28,259,262	780,712,461	+451,621,901
Prov. Long	135,925,067	135,650,517	+274,550		
	4,296,651,765	4,092,092,348	+204,559,417	3,394,123,310	+902,528,455
Loans and Other Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	85,070,073	85,303,381	—233,308	61,614,503	+23,455,570
Public secs.	205,649,643	209,346,223	—3,696,580	172,548,371	+33,101,272
Other secs.	79,195,622	78,096,241	+1,099,381	71,079,921	+8,115,701
Can. call loans	56,260,822	56,244,019	+16,813	37,688,989	+18,571,833
Current loans	953,691,074	939,280,117	+14,410,957	985,406,648	—31,715,574
Loans abroad	116,528,689	115,324,332	+1,204,357	90,872,951	+25,655,738
Prov. loans	4,969,354	5,058,107	—88,753	4,870,518	+98,836
Mun. loans	33,238,010	32,013,281	+1,224,729	47,916,810	—14,678,800
	1,534,603,287	1,520,665,701	+13,938,586	1,471,998,771	+62,704,516
Other Assets					
Non-current loans	1,553,544	1,645,756	—92,212	2,436,959	—883,415
Real estate	3,176,349	3,299,242	—122,893	5,144,072	—1,967,723
Mortgages	2,373,803	2,353,516	+20,287	2,972,087	—598.284
Premises	63,022,153	63,943,747	—921,594	65,480,511	—2,458,358
Letters of credit.	124,359,783	128,231,080	—3,871,297	112,929,824	+11,429,959
Loans to comp.	10,295,196	10,641,887	—346,691	10,203,982	+91,214
Other assets	3,955,197	2,769,695	+1,185,502	2,503,915	+1,451,282
	208,736,025	212,885,923	—4,149,898	201,671,350	+7,064,675
Total	6,039,991,077	5,825,643,972	+214,347,105	5,067,793,371	+972,197,706
Note circ. dep.	2,263,340	2,261,665	+1,675	3,349,654	—1,086,314
Int. bank bal.	218,753,566	215,180,179	+3,573,387	195,553,454	+23,200,112
Gross	6,261,004,102	6,043,084,946	+217,919,056	5,266,696,479	+994,307,623
LIABILITIES					
To the Public					
Circulation	34,996,079	35,250,817	—264,738	45,842,080	—10,846,001
Dom. Govt.	203,259,350	171,066,642	+32,293,708	206,160,868	—2,901,518
Prov. Govt.	120,085,440	117,299,936	+2,786,504	112,969,772	+7,125,668
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	2,144,454,936	1,973,783,039	+170,671,897	1,826,837,685	+317,617,251
Savings dep.	2,488,931,345	2,464,186,742	+24,744,603	1,961,160,941	+527,770,404
Total	4,633,386,281	4,437,969,781	+195,416,500	3,787,998,626	+845,387,655
Dep. elsewhere	673,852,143	673,074,559	+777,584	....	....
For. curr. in Can.	55,394,867	58,619,569	—3,225,702		
Total	729,247,010	731,694,128	—2,447,118	600,834,327	+128,412,683
Due to Banks Abroad					
United Kingdom	32,801,257	31,576,680	+1,234,563	32,903,966	—102,709
Foreign	55,696,226	57,362,062	—1,666,836	52,009,075	+3,687,151
Letters of credit	124,359,783	128,231,080	—3,871,297	112,929,824	+11,429,959
Other liabs.	6,777,942	5,968,468	+809,474	4,967,265	+1,810,677
Total pub. liabs.	5,940,609,268	5,716,419,594	+234,187,674	4,956,615,803	+983,993,465
Due other banks	20,697,766	17,885,588	+2,812,178	12,327,853	+8,369,913
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	2,263,830	1,280,172	+983,658	2,166,972	+96,858
Reserve	136,750,000	136,750,000	......	136,750,000	......
Capital	145,500,000	145,500,000	......	145,500,000	......
Gross	6,245,821,014	6,017,834,409	+227,986,605	5,253,360,628	+992,460,386

CPR October Gross Ahead of Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Gross operating revenues of Canadian Pacific Railway Co. rose seasonably in October to the highest level of the year, and also were $1,816,525 higher than the total for Oct., 1943. Higher operating expenses (result of the recent wage award), reduced net operating revenues to $5,758,530, $82,887 less than Oct. 1943.

Gross operating revenues for the first 10 months of 1944 totalled $266,113,672, an increase of $23,750,201 over the like 1943 period. Net operating revenues were $32,379,651, a decline of $6,223,627 from last year. It should be noted, however, that operating expenses for the 10 months period of this year were augmented by inclusion of higher wage rates, applicable for part of 1943, in this year's accounts.

JOINS AGENCY

J. P. Harman, who has joined Russell T. Kelley Ltd., Hamilton, advertising agency. Mr. Harman for the past four years has been advertising manager for Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, Ont.

BANK OF CANADA

Assets Decline Deposits Lower

A decline of $9.2 millions in total assets is shown in the statement of the Bank of Canada for the week ended Nov. 29. Investments and miscellaneous assets were both lower, while holdings of sterling and U. S. exchange disappeared entirely.

Advances to the chartered banks were unchanged at $2.5 millions. This item usually appears in the statement after each victory loan campaign, reflecting borrowing by commercial banks to finance victory bond purchases.

On the liability side, total deposits were down slightly with note circulation also lower.

Liabilities	Nov. 29 1944 $	Nov. 27 1944 $
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	1,007,580,412	1,008,222,336
Rest fund	8,041,601	8,041,601
Deposits: Dom.	9,576,631	17,885,839
Chartered bks.	437,769,892	435,695,390
Other	24,476,516	29,340,395
Total deposits	471,823,938	482,921,624
All other liabs.	27,084,837	24,608,532
Total liabs.	1,519,529,888	1,528,794,093
Assets		
Sterl. & U. S. ex.	......	566,064
Subsid. coin	299,605	337,492
Advances to chartered banks	2,500,000	2,500,000
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	872,390,674	884,930,611
Oth. Dom. gov.	618,542,035	611,751,900
Other. secs.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total invest.	1,500,932,709	1,506,682,511
Premises	1,968,857	1,968,857
All other assets	13,828,717	16,739,168
Total assets	1,519,529,888	1,528,794,093

International Paints (Canada) Ltd. has declared regular annual dividend of $1 on the preferred, also a payment of $1 on account of arrears, both payable Jan. 12, 1945, to stock of record Dec. 11, 1944. Arrears on the preferred now amount to $2.50 a share. In two previous years, dividends on account of arrears of 50 cents, each year, were declared.

Staff Changes

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

R. M. SUTHERLAND, manager Swift Current, Sask., to be inspector supervisor's department Calgary.

R. H. BALFOUR, office of the assistant general manager, Toronto, to be manager College & Bathurst, Toronto.

J. W. B. BRANDRETH, accountant Kirkland Lake, Ont., to be manager Iroquois Falls, Ont.

W. J. FLEMING, manager Holden, Alta., to be manager Grande Prairie, Alta.

R. E. J. HINGSTON, to be manager Halkirk, Alta.

T. A. HORN, manager Halkirk, Alta., to be manager Holden, Alta.

H. J. LaLANDE, manager Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., to be manager Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

A. L. LESLIE, manager College & Bathurst, Toronto, to be manager Woodbine & Danforth, Toronto.

J. P. MORGAN, manager Iroquois Falls, Ont., to be manager Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.

E. H. PAGE, manager Bridgewater, N.S., to be manager Moncton, N.B.

N. D. NAPIER, supervisor's department Vancouver, to be accountant Robson St., Vancouver.

S. J. McLEOD, Moncton N.B., retires.

The Bank of Toronto announces the following staff changes:

J. E. H. CAMPBELL formerly manager, College & Dovercourt, Toronto (now closed) to be manager Yonge & Belsize, Toronto, succeeding R. P. Wright.

R. P. WRIGHT, manager Yonge & Belsize, Toronto to be manager Eglinton & Bathurst, Toronto, succeeding W. B. Young, transferred to head office inspection staff.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

J. E. EDGINGTON, to be manager Bloor & Spadina, Toronto.

C. G. MATTHEWS, to be manager Milverton, Ont.

W. F. NOEL, to be manager Twillingate, Nfld.

The Bank of Montreal announces the following staff changes:

C. A. YOUNG, of head office to be manager Marcil & Sherbrooke, Montreal.

G. HENSHAW, manager Claremont & Sherbrooke, Westmount to be manager Sherbrooke & Drummond, Montreal.

C. H. S. BUTTERWORTH, manager Sherbrooke & Drummond, Montreal to be manager St. John's, Nfld.

E. L. HOLLYER, manager Marcil & Sherbrooke, Montreal to be manager Claremont & Sherbrooke, Westmount.

Montreal Tram Traffic Hits An All-time Peak

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Business of Montreal Tramways Co. continues to run ahead of last year, maintaining new all-time record levels. On Nov. 25, occasion of a Santa Claus parade, 1,288,784 passengers used the company's street cars and buses, as compared with the previous high record for one day of 1,250,003 on Dec. 24, 1943, and 1,221,813 on the occasion of the Santa Claus parade last year.

Montreal Refrigerating & Storage Ltd., stock has been admitted to trading on the Montreal Curb Market.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business, will be held at its Banking House, number twenty-five King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of December next.

The Chair will be taken at eleven o'clock a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

By order of the Board.
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 6th October, 1944.

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BRANCH OFFICE AND AGENCY SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT

New Copper Plans in Offing

London Proposes Conference to Deal With Overproduction

By GORDON M. GRANT

Canadian copper production—and that of other British Empire countries—has been thrust into the lap of international affairs by the United Kingdom decision not to renew marketing contracts which expire Jan. 31, 1945.

Hope of Canadian producers is understood to be to work out some arrangement where orders will be tailed off rather than cut off.

The truly enormous amount of copper now in the war supply pipe lines—reputedly enough for many, many years of normal pre-war consumption—creates one of the biggest marketing problems of the transition period.

From London comes a suggestion—apparently inspired by the British Government—that an international conference on copper production and marketing be held at an early date to consider an inter-government cartel on copper. British copper producers are reported meeting in London the early part of this month to go into the conference proposal more fully.

Mr. Murdoch in London

No confirmation is available in Canadian copper circles that Canada is being represented at any Empire copper producers' conference at present but it is known that President J. Y. Murdoch of Noranda Mines has been overseas for some time. It is generally understood that this has been in connection with the imminent expiry of Noranda marketing arrangements.

Nations which it is presumed would be invited to a conference on copper would include: The United States, largest single source of copper; Canada; Union of South Africa; Great Britain, which speaks for the big Rhodesia mines; Chile, Peru and Mexico, whose mines are principally U. S.-owned, and Belgium with important copper mines in the Congo.

Washington Locale?

The Financial Post understands that Washington has been suggested as a possible locale for the proposed conference but a degree of antipathy existing in the United States to cartels, no matter what form they may take, may result in the conference being held elsewhere. However, the United States Government has already cartel-like agreements covering wheat, sugar and coffee and Washington despatches ere this have mentioned copper as a product which might be the subject of a similar pact.

Any such agreement may possibly require congressional approval.

While General Eisenhower's plea for a greater production of shells has resulted in an at least temporary stimulation of the demand for copper and zinc for manufacture of shell brass, overproduction is still reported a very real bogey to the copper industry and current overproduction—and an expected even larger excess of output over demand when the German phase of the war is over—is expected to be a real problem for disposal by the conference.

May Allocate Production

Under the heading of long-range planning are seen: allocation of production quotas, price stability (price fixing), handling of surplus stocks, and access to copper supplies for nonproducers.

As far as the United States domestic production is concerned, it is stated quite possible, if not likely, that U. S. producers will remain out of the conference, reserving the U. S. market for U. S. production, protected as it is by a four cents a pound tariff against imported copper.

However, U. S. producers have a great stake in South and Central America production and are expected to sit in to secure as much of the world market as possible for production outside the United States.

While Empire copper producers' contracts with the United Kingdom expire Jan. 31, 1945, it is generally anticipated that the United Kingdom will continue buying copper from Canada and other Empire sources but on a reduced scale. Estimates of possible "cutback" in orders range as high as 40 to 50% of the previous buying rate. But prolongation of the German phase of the war may mean a continuation of a higher level of buying pro tem.

While the immediate outlook for copper is not bright in view of the substantial stockpiles of this metal in both the United Kingdom and United States, the long-term view is stated to be much brighter. Stress laid on possible competition from lighter metals is said to have been overplayed; losses in this direction do not appear to be occasioning great worries. Substantial demands for copper are expected throughout the world in view of a heavy post-war replacement demand but it is pointed out that some time must elapse before reconstruction can become an actuality.

The governments of Norway and Sweden and responsible purchasers from France, Switzerland and [illegible] South American countries are already known to have been s[illegible] the copper market. This business is stated to be particularly attractive as it is anticipated it can [illegible]ed on a cash basis at a later date.

World copper consump[illegible] currently is reported running three million tons a year. World copper production was 2,407,739 tons in 1937.

With just a moderate level of post-war activity it is thought that demand for copper is likely to take care of the great bulk of the copper likely to be produced. n the United States and in South America, substantial bonus prices have been offered to stimulate production of copper from even marginal sources. It is anticipated that copper production in the marginal category will be the most likely to disappear.

We will be pleased to furnish information on any of our industrial or mining stocks.

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Headway Diamond Drill Will Test Gold Showing

Following indication of a gold ore body in surface exploration, Headway Red Lake Gold Mines has made arrangements for a diamond drill to be placed on the property with drilling to get under way as quickly as possible.

The Headway ore zone now has a length along the strike definitely proved for over 800 ft., with further extensions possible.

First work disclosed a mineralized zone up to 25 ft. in width along a length of 200 ft. A network of veinlets traverse this zone nearly all of which carry high values in gold, it is stated. The continuation of the discovery was picked up approximately 200 ft. to the east where good widths and values are reported obtained. What appears to be the same zone was also picked up 200 ft. to the west.

Sample at Central Pat, Madsen

Eleven channel samples taken from various places on first discovery gave an average value of $11.13 for 28 lineal ft. The sampling was done under most reliable hands, it is stated, one half the samples being sent to Central Patricia, and one half to Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines.

The easterly extension returned assay values of $0.77, $17.32, $12.32 and $8.47 (at $38.50 gold) over widths varying from 2.5 to 4 ft., or a total width of 15 ft.

In the most recent report from the property it appears that the main discovery zone has been widened. Two channel samples taken from the north and adjoining the main zone where original values were obtained gave $21.78 per ton over a width of 78 in. Another sample 120 ft. to the east gave $6.93.

A total of $50,000 has been paid into the treasury and further funds are reported available under the financing agreement.

A camp is built on the property, which is large enough to take care of immediate needs.

5,000-ft. Minimum

Diamond drilling will be completed by Boyle Bros., diamond drill contractors. Contract being signed for drilling calls for a minimum footage of 5,000 ft.

Michael Conway, one of the locators, has been named president and Joseph McDonough, president of Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines has become vice-president. Other directors are J. Bradley Streit, vice-president of Chesterville, J. E. McDonough and George Stokes who is also secretary-treasurer. Assistant secretary-treasurer is M. Masterston.

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Ronnoco Cuts Lower Grade

What may prove an ore body containing a substantial tonnage of low-grade ore has been indicated by 11 drill holes completed on the east group of claims of Ronnoco Gold Mines located in the Night Hawk Lake sector, Porcupine area, between the Goldhawk and Aquarius properties.

A total of 6,000 ft. of drilling has been completed in the 11 holes with the last five holes intersecting considerable widths containing values as listed below:

D.D. No.	Location from No. 7	Footage	Core Length ft.	Value*
7		175-192	17	$4.16
		or 175-247	72	3.04
8	110' E	64-79	15	7.16
		or 64-98	34	4.42
9	110' E	89-96	10	5.39
	(above 8)	64-98	34	3.08
10	100' W	181.5-191	9.5	5.00
		197.0-215	18	5.50
		or 181.5-251	69.5	4.24
11	100' W	354-374	20	6.08
	(under 10)	or 352-419	67	3.77

*At $38.50 gold.

Diamond drill hole No. 7 was drilled to test an anomaly which was indicated by a geophysical survey made under the direction of Dr. N. B. Keevil. Values are contained in a porphyry dike located in a sheared zone in the greenstones in an area entirely covered by overburden.

Last Hole Deepest

Drilling to date has cut the porphyry to a relatively shallow depth, the last hole, No. 11, being the deepest hole of the five now completed. Hole No. 12 is being drilled 100 ft. west of No. 11. Drilling of the porphyry body will be continued not only to determine the extent of the deposit to the east and to the west, but also to explore it at greater depths.

The group being tested covers an area approximately one and one-quarter miles in length by one-half mile in width. Ronnoco also owns a second group of claims on the north side of the west peninsula of Nighthawk Lake which covers a length of one mile and a width of about half a mile.

Outcrops in the west group show carbonated schist and porphyries with some visible gold reported in the old surface pits. This group may be tested by drilling after the east group has been more thoroughly explored.

Exploration of the Ronnoco property is being financed by Broulan Porcupine Mines.

Smelters' Ore Output Lower

In announcing the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents a share and the regular extra of 75 cents a share, both payable Jan. 15 to shareholders of record Dec. 12, President S. G. Blaylock revealed that ore production has been on a lower scale this year but that an increase in daily tonnage and average grade were achieved by the end of November.

Due to the labor shortage and lower efficiency of replacements, Mr. Blaylock stated that it had been impossible to maintain production "at the unusually high rate of former years."

It was added that during 1941, 1942 and 1943 the need of lead and zinc for war requirements forced a reduction of "stope" preparation and the curtailment of "backfilling" of mined areas to the extent that "it became imperative this year to devote more efforts to such purposes in spite of the unfavorable effect upon ore and smelter production."

Stope preparation is now reported running well ahead of ore extraction, the grade of ore going to the concentrator is improving and, by the end of November, the daily tonnage had increased, and there was stated to be every evidence that these conditions could be maintained.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos

OTHER COUNTRIES PRAISE IT

Canada's successful fight against inflation is quoted with admiration all over the world. It's regarded everywhere as an outstanding example of what can actually be done when the people *and* business *and* the government *all* work together. Let's keep it up!

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1926

Aviation WAS GEARED TO COMMERCE

About 1926 an era of great expansion began in the aviation industry on this continent. During the following eight years, networks of airlines spread over North and South America.

Nickel Steels, because of their superior strength and toughness, were used for crankshafts, connecting rods, propeller shafts, gears and other vital parts of the new airplane engines. Other Nickel alloys were used to give longer service life at high temperatures when exposed to corrosive exhaust fumes.

The Canadian Nickel industry through its research laboratories and rolling mills, gave every possible assistance to the aviation industry. Thus another new market was developed to help take the place of war markets wiped out in 1918.

Today Canadian Nickel is again diverted to war purposes, and again the industry looks to the future with confidence. Plans are ready to develop and expand old and new peacetime markets, so that the Nickel industry may continue, through its own initiative and enterprise, to make still greater contributions to Canada's welfare.

Canadian Nickel

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PAST IS THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE

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Francoeur Ore Being Shipped To Noranda

Since Oct. 1 a total of 6,000 tons of ore have been shipped monthly by Francoeur Gold Mines for treatment in the Noranda smelter and this rate may be increased to 7,-000 tons monthly before the end of the year.

A better margin of profit is anticipated through shipping to Noranda due to the better extraction secured and elimination of milling costs, it is stated.

Silica content of the Francoeur ore is of special value to Noranda as a fluxing agent.

Up to the end of September, a gradual deterioration had taken place in the operating position. An operating profit of $23,492 is reported for the first quarter, $12,922 was realized in the second quarter and an operating loss of $228 was experienced for the third quarter.

Dewatering of the old No. 1 shaft has been completed to the third level and it has been timbered down to that horizon. It is planned to dewater it to the fifth level and retimber it to that depth while work proceeds on the upper levels.

The No. 1 shaft is located 1,800 ft. east of the main shaft and is sunk at an angle of 45 deg. inclined to the north along the main regional fault.

Ore Grades 0.25 Oz.

On the three upper levels there are reported to be 30,000 tons of ore averaging 0.25 oz. gold per ton. On the bottom level—the 5th at 500 ft. vertical—a drift has been advanced 1,400 ft. to the west. A length of 90 ft. averaged 0.60 oz. across 3 to 5 ft. The drift west will be used as a base for extensive drilling to the north in the hanging wall for exploration for the continuity to depth of the higher grade No. 8 ore structures.

Drilling to depth below the west ore bodies is stated to have returned satisfactory ore intersections over a length of 200 ft. at 200 to 230 ft. below the present 3rd level.

Francoeur owns 306,000 shares of Wasa Lake Gold Mines and holds options on a further 60,000 shares.

Cut New Values At East Amphi

Intersection Secured in Section to South of First Zone

Diamond drill hole No. 74 completed south of the ore zone tested in previous drill holes at East Amphi Gold Mines has returned an intersection of 2.6 ft. averaging $12.25 per ton at 38.4 ft. depth. More sections of core have been split and sent out for assay, The Financial Post is informed.

No. 74 hole was located 1,142 ft. south of a previous hole, No. 72 on the north zone and is being drilled to secure a cross-section of the Cadillac break, testing an unexplored but favorable section. In view of the early assay secured, it is anticipated that further drilling will be done in this section in an effort to pick up extensions.

Since completion of hole No. 70 with an assay of $6 across 30.5 ft. and $11.87 across 8.4 ft. at a point 400 ft. west of the 900-ft. ore zone reported previously, three further drill holes have been completed in the northern sector. While core intersections ranged to 46.3 ft. carrying gold values, the values in the three holes were on the low side, the best hole being No. 72 which returned $1.79 over 39.5 ft., $4.02 over 24.5 ft. and $3.60 over 19.5 ft. Hole 71 was 100 ft. west of No. 70, Hole No. 72, 100 ft. to the east of No. 70 and No. 73 200 ft. to the east of No. 70.

Underground exploration will likely be required to get a true picture of one deposition, it is stated.

A magnetometer survey of the property carried out earlier this year disclosed a shear zone north of a large plug of feldspar porphyry. This shear zone is to be diamond drilled. It is located about three quarters of a mile east of the ore zone already outlined. A new possibility is stated to be that the break in which Hugh Malartic is securing its values may take a bend to the south in the direction of East Amphi.

Mining Concentrates

Aumaque Gold Mines reports that hole No. 60 has returned 90 ft. of core similar in appearance to the zone in hole No. 59, which gave two sections of 10.9 and 11.2 ft. assaying $10.39 and $3.59, respectively. The latest hole was put down on a 65-degree incline to cut the ore body approximately 300 ft. below hole No. 59, it is reported. No. 61 hole has been sited 100 ft. east of Nos. 59 and 60.

* * *

Audley Mines advises that a base line has been cut from east to west across the property and section lines are now being cut at 300-ft. intervals to facilitate geological and magnetometer surveys on its property in the Belleterre-Mud Lake area.

* * *

Belle-Bry Yellowknife Gold Mines reports that three zones have been located in the lavas, running southeast to northwest on its Mos group at Walsh Lake. A total of 21 x-ray drill holes were put down on the zones.

* * *

Bayview Red Lake Gold Mines, successor to Gold Frontier Mines, reports that some detailed surface geological mapping of the property will be conducted preparatory to diamond drilling. Former owners sunk No. 1 shaft to 500 ft. with three levels established and approximately 3,000 ft. of drifting and crosscutting and 650 ft. of raising. No. 2 shaft was sunk to a depth of 125 ft. with one level opened at 100 ft. and some 600 ft. of drifting carried out. Some $50,000 has been raised to finance early development with options outstanding on treasury stock to provide an additional $350,000, if exercised, it is reported.

* * *

Bravo Yellowknife Gold Mines advises that a first drill hole cut a vein zone from footage 130 to 150 ft. The second hole being drilled is sited to cut this zone at a vertical depth of 400 to 500 ft.

* * *

B. R. X. (1935) Consolidated Mines advises that net current assets as at Sept. 30, 1944, were $20,391. Diamond drilling of the "Mexico" vein has cut two quartz intersections, but values were not commercial, it is stated.

* * *

Donalda Mines' shares will be called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on Dec. 6, 1944. Authorized capital is three million shares with 2,150,005 issued.

* * *

Delhi (Temagami) Gold Mines is reported to have discovered a new find on its property in Delhi twp., Sudbury mining district, Ont. The new quartz vein shows a width of 20 ft. and is opened by test pits for a length of 60 ft. so far, it is reported. The showing is in a shear zone 120 ft. wide, and is distinct from the main vein, traced for over 3,000 ft.

* * *

Heyson Red Lake Gold Mines reports the letting of a contract for 10,000 ft. of diamond drilling on its Red Lake property. Surface work is being continued, and a new vein is reported about 200 ft. north of No. 2 vein, it is stated.

* * *

Heva-Cadillac Gold Mines advises that drill hole W-1 is being put down some 150 ft. west of hole E-1 which returned 9.2 ft. of core assaying $5.51. A new machine capable of driving holes across the whole fault zone has replaced equipment previously employed.

* * *

La Salle Yellowknife Gold Mines advises that drilling is proceeding on the main or west shear of No. 8 vein, at and across locations of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 veins, with vertical depth of holes being around 200 ft.

* * *

Louvicourt Goldfield reports that hole No. 25 has yielded $9.62 across a true width of 18 ft. in its current program. Hole No. 27, on the east end of the vein, returned $8.85 across a true width of 15 ft. in sludge assays. These two holes extend the ore zone to a length of 1,200 ft., it is reported. Holes Nos. 32 and 31 are being drilled on the westerly and easterly ends of the zone.

* * * *

Lobanor Gold Mines advises that hole No. 1 has reached a depth of 570 ft. in initial drilling program on its Shebandowan Lake property. Work is being concentrated on ground adjoining Bandolac.

* * *

McGinn Prospecting Syndicate plans putting down a series of short drill holes on its 13 claims in Marion twp., Opeepeesway area, Ont. Extensive surface work completed this year indicated two ridges running along the north boundary of the property, the rocks of which consist of greenstone.

* * *

Malga Porcupine Gold Mines advises arrangements have been completed for development on its 471 acres, Shaw and Carmen twps., Porcupine district, Ont. Russel H. Downey, South Bend, Ind., has been added to the board to represent Indiana interests, while a further deal has been made with New York interests, it is reported. Plans call for 20,000 ft. of diamond drilling.

* * *

Mallen Red Lake Gold Mines advises that plans have been formulated for 10,000 ft. of diamond drilling on its No. 1 property southeast of Hasaga Gold Mines, Red Lake area. Three x-ray drills are being acquired for this purpose.

* * *

Mills Red Lake Mines advises five drill holes have been completed on its Red Lake property., Nos. 6 and 7 are expected to be finished by the time freeze-up is over.

* * *

Mate Yellowknife Gold Mines advises that hole No. 1 has reached a depth of 360 ft. having intersected quartz at 52 ft. across 26 in. and carrying light sulphides. A second intersection of 3 ft. of quartz at 182 ft. carried pyrites. Samples are being assayed.

* * *

McLellan Gold Mines advises the Toronto Stock Exchange that by Nov. 24 agreement, Verona Rock Products purchased 50,000 shares at five cents per share, and optioned 250,000 shares in 50,000-share blocks at six to 10 cents per share, all payable by May 3, 1945. In case of default, the company may terminate the unexercised portion of the option upon giving the optionee 14 days' notice during which period the default may be cured. Issued capital is 2,030,006 shares.

* * *

Martin McNeely Mines has called a special general meeting of shareholders for Dec. 12, 1944, to consider a plan for increasing authorized capital from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 by the creation of an additional million shares, approving the purchase of 10 adjacent mining claims from Rahill Red Lake Mining Co. for $3,000 in cash and 550,000 treasury shares and for approving an option on 1,739,183 shares to Mas Holding Co.

* * *

Norseman Mines reports uncovering the extension of a recent find on the adjoining Transcontinental property at Gordon Lake, for length of 600 ft. with width ranging from 8 to 10 ft.

* * *

O'Leary Malartic Mines has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that payment has been received covering an additional 50,000 shares, this being balance outstanding under option granted to Erickson Hevenor & Co. by resolution of the directors dated June 24, 1944. Issued capital is 2,355,255 shares.

* * *

Oriole Mines advises stockholders that permission has been granted for release from escrow of stock of Anoki Gold Mines registered in the name of the Oriole company. Directors have authorized distribution on the basis of one Anoki for each five Oriole outstanding. Shareholders are advised to send old certificates to Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto.

* * *

Paramaque Mines has been formed to develop the old Valdoro Extension, Karpus-Doody and Coghlan properties, comprising over 500 acres, Bourlamaque area, Que. Two diamond drills are probing two structures outlined in work conducted by former operators of the property. Officers and directors comprise: Alfred H. Paradis, president, Montreal; Fred. Reid, vice-president; W. G. Chipp, secretary-treasurer; T. J. Day, J. J. Coghlan, Toronto, and Rene Chenevert, Montreal. A firm commitment on shares will provide $50,500 with further funds expected to be available through an option.

* * *

San Pedro Mining Corp. has taken chip samples from the No. 1 break on property in the south end of Red Lake area, Ont., which returned $15.40 across a width of 8 ft., and $12.25 across 10 ft., from trenches 50 ft. apart, it is officially reported.

* * *

Sladen Malartic Mines reports bullion production of $156,635 from 42,058 tons milled, an average of $3.72, in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1944, compared with $182,-084 from 48,524 tons, an average of $3.75 the comparable quarter of 1943. Net current assets as at Sept. 30, 1944, amounted to $680,428 as against $686,963 at June 30, 1944.

* * *

Upper Canada Mines advises that bullion production totalled $254,085 from 19,456 tons treated, an average of $13.06 gold per ton, the three months ended Sept. 30, 1944, compared with $218,714 from 15,687 tons, an average of $13.94 in the similar quarter of 1943. Production in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1944, was $807,119 from 57,550 tons, an average of $14.02 as against $902,156 from 52,865 tons treated, an average of $17.07 gold per ton.

* * *

West Malartic Mines in reporting on operations from Mar. 28 to Nov. 14, 1944, advises that as a result of information gained through diamond drilling during the summer months it was decided to sink the shaft from the then existing 700 ft. to 1,200 ft. establishing four new levels. To date work has progresseed to station-cutting on the second new level at 950 ft. and the crosscut on the first new level is now in ore, it is stated. Sinking is progressing at the rate of one new level per month with ore expected to be reached on the new 7th, 8th, and 9th levels in from 60 to 90 days. A crosscut from the new 6th level has just reached the ore on the No. 1 zone with three rounds showing visible gold and returning an average value of $9.65.

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Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of October 31, 1944, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments	Advances from Bank of Canada secured	Demand Deposits in Canada	Savings Deposits in Canada	Deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian	Deposits Elsewhere	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada	Due to banks in U.K.	Due to Banks Elsewhere	Letters of Credit outstanding	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared and unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital Paid Up	Total Liabilities
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	8,568,045	74,713,948	32,871,720	....	545,329,141	602,090,595	6,110,931	123,999.59	4,242,671	12,926,476	18,526,061	16,604,876	2,784,728	551,643	39,000,000	36,000,000	1,524,320,430
Nova Scotia	3,091,370	19,392,984	1,682,504	....	134,080,124	210,159,723	1,403,319	94,854,731	5,587,946	1,750,076	3,938,074	27,457,412	1,585,333	111,975	24,000,000	12,000,000	541,095,576
Toronto	1,066,188	8,532,833	4,562,702	....	98,035,176	144,669,613	388,956	....	386,118	1,755,179	863,817	1,287,823	....	151,540	12,000,000	6,000,000	279,699,949
Provincial	872,765	2,262,598	238,482	....	27,546,328	74,313,734	37,222		....	....	51,404	117,662	5,540	4,618	1,000,000	4,000,000	110,450,358
Commerce	6,880,524	25,688,675	23,632,430	....	446,920,624	468,838,020	7,112,160	105,848,635	3,457,418	5,925,614	7,590,285	24,921,080	....	469,137	20,000,000	30,000,000	1,177,284,607
Royal	9,721,017	35,877,847	21,651,527	....	592,486,377	533,197,659	31,507,440	342,192,412	2,502	5,395,672	20,299,471	41,631,831	1,935,583	580,842	20,000,000	35,000,000	1,691,480,188
Dominion	1,462,766	11,581,205	1,904,093	....	101,275,859	125,255,021	866,741	6,956,775	2,056,782	1,667,803	643,606	6,150,270	308,200	140,566	7,000,000	7,000,000	274,269,691
Nationale	1,590,412	7,342,436	1,243,995	....	78,345,091	184,400,802	595,568	....	2,277,302	39,833	865,642	262,437	72,499	112,346	5,000,000	7,000,000	289,148,367
Imperial	1,410,842	14,591,862	32,290,643	....	112,658,947	139,299,802	1,395,406	....	2,580,432	679,526	1,365,323	4,110,786	....	141,163	8,000,000	7,000,000	325,524,737
Barclays	332,150	3,274,962	7,344	....	7,777,269	6,706,376	5,977,124	....	106,595	2,661,078	1,552,543	1,815,606	86,059	....	750,000	1,500,000	32,547,111
Total	34,996,079	203,259,350	120,085,440	....	2,144,454,936	2,488,931,345	55,394,867	673,852,143	20,697,766	32,801,257	55,696,226	124,359,783	6,777,942	2,263,830	136,750,000	145,500,000	6,245,821,014

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorised	Capital Subscribed	Last Dividend	†Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners	Greatest Amount of Notes in Circ	Bills rediscounted with Bank of Canada
	$	$	%	$	$	$
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	6	497,266	8,667,780	....
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	10	978,122	3,147,614	....
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	700,234	1,083,698	....
Provincial	5,000,000	4,000,000	5	59,700	900,125	....
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	6	791,007	7,010,870	....
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	6	787,104	9,777,778	....
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	1,187,003	1,462,766	....
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	6	109,971	1,644,257	....
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	652,408	1,438,683	....
Barclays	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	12,270	372,345	....
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	5,775,085	35,505,916	....

†And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held Elsewhere	Notes of Bank of Canada	Deposits with Bank of Canada	Notes and Cheques of Other Banks	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian	Balances due by other banks in Canada	Due by banks in U.K.	Due by banks elsewhere	Dom. Gov. Short Term Sec.	Dom. Gov. Long Term Sec.	Prov. Gov. Short Term Sec.	Prov. Gov. Long Term Sec.	Canadian municipal securities
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	1,869,525	14,421	30,419,142	151,305,814	56,397,561	865,064	20	6,951,150	24,313,298	494,368,794	277,361,310	53,824,183	27,026,694	21,344,012
Nova Scotia	643,184	1,068,120	11,772,552	25,801,175	17,216,719	25,429,519	....	13,909,262	24,012,918	122,979,016	84,252,348	9,298,012	14,712,825	8,446,159
Toronto	485,937	....	6,833,676	17,840,133	12,066,050	278,709	....	232,569	5,944,982	82,039,112	77,922,590	4,040,149	7,937,578	1,160,356
Provincial	421,898	....	3,404,129	9,445,317	4,940,568	91,869	....	52,113	1,400,466	25,633,719	20,484,391	3,712,630	8,662,269	10,435,945
Commerce†	1,600,873	190,582	23,745,771	91,319,332	31,355,042	7,447,767	....	5,387,481	30,551,111	364,335,207	211,002,893	24,281,633	15,320,345	4,702,579
Royal	1,813,668	1,367,822	34,604,394	87,343,818	57,261,022	84,993,596	5,921	11,298,302	61,281,910	490,168,148	252,870,551	42,281,681	30,892,532	19,814,333
Dominion	427,679	355	4,721,239	24,713,095	9,228,168	217,339	....	1,648,228	7,333,898	78,216,572	58,997,944	905,383	1,299,729	765,455
Nationale	911,317	....	9,452,201	20,397,325	11,818,019	165,882	2,846,534	110,672	2,078,925	85,044,794	46,661,847	13,604,601	20,863,049	11,862,948
Imperial	533,336	....	8,822,550	23,147,126	14,062,600	229,938	674,628	345,319	6,898,289	106,649,892	59,327,046	4,586,450	8,724,862	6,537,286
Barclays	14,406	....	169,757	3,023,707	689,711	5,578	191,003	2,013,041	6,797,648	4,539,131	7,528,375	644,021	485,184	1,000
Total	8,721,823	2,641,300	133,945,411	454,336,842	215,035,460	119,725,261	3,718,106	41,948,137	170,613,445	1,862,974,385	1,096,409,295	157,178,743	135,925,067	85,070,073

NAME OF BANK	Public Securities other than Canadian	Other bonds and stocks	Call and short loans in Canada	Call and short loans elsewhere	Current loans in Canada	Current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-Current loans	‡ Real estate other than Bank premises	Bank Premises	Deposit for note circulation	Other assets	▲ Total assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	62,128,553	19,867,235	6,632,049	44,533,800	194,258,849	8,616,484	1,782,922	9,793,211	228,682	327,290	12,900,000	481,554	2,517,741	1,526,734,251
Nova Scotia	8,614,704	6,347,400	6,508,960	2,533,825	105,406,856	16,535,053	3,593	1,610,191	133,756	65,403	5,177,459	205,065	2,339,215	542,480,713
Toronto	....	4,808,946	2,718,301	....	49,677,905	....	....	2,553,268	19,813	7,496	2,760,851	64,935	210,076	280,891,266
Provincial	....	1,002,825	3,692,353	....	14,856,531		20,769	377,232	19,499	394,003	2,025,586	64,253	90,617	111,346,655
Commerce†	46,868,646	12,566,146	13,078,769	20,026,012	201,212,545	21,566,320	761,203	6,510,850	497,787	1,570,223	12,798,951	500,000	4,528,264	1,178,647,423
Royal	85,771,927	27,453,854	13,368,305	41,732,051	202,428,405	69,301,548	1,104,649	8,421,199	599,664	1,727,398	12,334,906	625,000	3,797,226	1,695,295,675
Dominion	1,613,517	1,837,596	1,825,190	3,402,368	65,759,673	509,284	607,968	232,576	13,755	47,709	4,884,639	100,885	380,888	275,341,416
Nationale	575,296	4,096,271	3,494,223	....	48,613,510	....	658,085	1,254,892	27,452	1,410,630	4,503,475	105,657	302,138	291,122,193
Imperial	....	1,215,349	5,155,572	....	67,853,368	....	30,165	2,484,591	13,021	....	4,944,026	91,639	69,151	326,506,999
Barclays	77,000	....	287,100	....	3,623,432	....	....	....	115	....	692,260	24,352	15,077	32,637,511
Total	205,649,643	79,195,622	56,260,822	112,228,056	953,691,074	116,528,689	4,969,354	33,238,010	1,553,544	5,550,152	63,022,153	2,263,340	14,250,393	6,261,004,102

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above return.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

▲Total assets include $124,359,783 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

‡Including mortgages.

IN YOUR OPINION

Take Immigration Out of Politics?

The Question: What means would you suggest for having the postwar immigration question handled in informed and judicial manner insulated from sectional, occupational, political and other influences.

T. Tilston Jones

Garden City Times, Magrath, Alta.

No immigration should be allowed after the war until every Canadian servicemen has been re-established. Then, in order to keep the immigration question free from sectional, occupational, political and other influences, we know of no better way than to ask the servicemen themselves through the veterans' organizations to formulate an immigration plan for Canada.

The servicemen after the war will no doubt represent the largest non-political sectional occupational body in Canada and we believe would therefore be exceptionally well fitter to formulate our future immigration.

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V. A. Porter

Manager, International Harvester Co., Edmonton, Alta.

I have not studied the immigration subject sufficiently to be able to give an intelligent reply. I do believe that a vigorous, selective and well defined immigration program following the war will be in the best interest of Canada, providing we can get the right class of immigrants and prevent segregation or colonization. I am of the opinion that immigration can best be handled by an independent board appointed by the Government with no Government or other ties or interference. Board members should be qualified with good knowledge of each province's possibility and requirements and of unquestionable integrity.

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Lorne Pierce

Editor, Ryerson Press, Toronto.

Canada should make up her mind that so small a population, scattered over half a continent, must either open its doors willingly or else arm itself against space-hungry nations.

Canada must realize without delay her vast latent wealth, and her ability to absorb millions of citizens and maintain them at a high standard of living.

The future is not exclusively for French or English or any other, but for a new man, the Canadian, heir of the best blood of the world.

Without conviction on these three points any immigration policy is doomed.

A Population Planning Board should be set up. The commissioners would constitute a high court, and in both quality and independence would resemble the members of our Supreme Court. The membership of 12 would rotate, and the tenure of office would be five years. The board would not only be a high court but a clearing house for all ideas and suggestions regarding population, and there would be no appeal except for very limited and special causes to Parliament.

The board would study the expanding needs of the nation, for example, the development of lands and resources, the exploitation of special areas, intensive development of national resources, initiation of new industries, special crafts and new developments in chemicals, textiles, plastics, acclimatizing new trees and plants, extending reforestation, fur farming and so on. They would determine essential quotas for the most desirable nations for specific needs, and aim at the absorption of 100,000 new Canadians a year over an initial term of 10 years.

A federal department of colonization would secure these, supervise their transport, place them quickly and efficiently, assist them in qualifying for citizenship, and be responsible for them until they are on their feet.

• • •

Thornton Purkis

Advertising counsellor, Toronto.

Give the job to the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National. (CPR did it successfully in Canada's greatest immigration period, 1900 to 1913.) Have them assisted by men from each province, representing industry and agriculture. Advertise in countries from which immigrants are desired.

Secure families with several young children and encourage young newly-weds to come. Prevent settlers congregating in groups or communities to perpetuate old-country habits. Oh dammit—give the job to the CPR. "In the Eyes of the World CPR means Canada." CPR got results before. They will get results again, and no politics either.

• • •

E. E. Reilly

Professor of economics, University of Western Ontario, London.

The question excludes the interesting points on what change is desired in the Canadian population, what class of labor is to be supplemented or what occupations.

Is the policy to be controlled by the degree of unemployment? Will immigrants be eligible for relief or assistance? Would it be useful to first rehabilitate badly located persons now in Canada? What effect will it have on the scale of living of the present population? Would it be less expensive to aid the relief of poor in other countries? What levels of intelligence are desired? What racial traits and customs?

• • •

Birt Showler

President, Vancouver and New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, Vancouver.

The question is a lulu. I would suggest, applicable to all provinces, one nominee from the provincial governments, one nominee from the CMA, one nominee from Trades and Labor Congress, the chairman to be appointed by Ottawa, the board to have absolute control over all immigration for the Dominion. This would give a cross section of all communities and would tend to mitigate against any one interest dominating the question.

• • •

Chas. L. Shaw

Vancouver newspaperman.

Canada's greatest need is more population, but new Canadians must be capable of assimilation and unified constructive contribution to the nation's welfare. Our yardstick in selecting immigrants would not be based so much on the individual's race, religion and economic status as on probable usefulness as a citizen and producer. Details of an intelligent, modern immigration policy suited to Canada's needs today could probably be evolved by a committee representing all geographical sections, labor, education, agriculture, business and government.

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H. B. Sherman

Manager, Calgary Power Co., Calgary, Alta.

A prerequisite should be that we have well-trained representatives with knowledge of language and customs free from political influence stationed in countries from which Canada is prepared to accept emigrants. Each emigrant's qualifications as to fitness for Canadian citizenship, health, and ability to make adequate contribution to Canada's future should be rigidly examined. Before becoming naturalized the immigrant would be required to read and speak English and understand responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. Immigrants settling on land should be given guidance and supervision.

• • •

Emile Vaillancourt

French-Canadian author, lecturer, etc., Outremont, Que.

Canadian immigration up to now is a flagrant imposture because true Canadian citizenship protected by the Canadian flag and anthem as well as the right to amend the constitution cannot be acquired by any means. When these prerequisites are obtained we could proceed by quota through very careful selection after, of course, having settled our own difficulties and fortifying our present and future position by granting them the four freedoms.

Co-operation of salvation and church armies should be definitely eliminated on account of extremely bad records of past years when they sent reprobates by droves from the British Isles to Canada. Immigration should by no means be a pretext to flood the French-speaking population. France, Belgium, Switzerland should be represented by irrespective quotas.

Those Canadians who view immigration as the one way to retain numerical superiority and French Canadians who oppose immigration for the reverse of the same reason are equally in error in their approach. The only question open to consideration is our ability to assimilate and usefully employ new Canadian as Canadians.

• • •

Thomas J. Williams

Chairman, Manitoba Fair Wage Board, Winnipeg.

The best means of handling the postwar immigration question would be to revise the existing immigration law by repealing or amending those sections which in the past have proved inadequate. They allowed many immigrants to enter and become citizens who did not and never would under any circumstances prove to be an asset to the country.

In order to carry out revision in the best interest of all people concerned, a Dominion board, representative of all branches of industry, including employers and employees, should be appointed for the purpose of investigating through National Selective Service departments the need of each section of the Dominion.

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E. J. Young

Director, Canadian National Railways and former M.P. from Saskatchewan.

I have no suggestions to offer because the proposal would be undesirable.

Canada, being a democracy, its government cannot escape responsibility for whatever policy is adopted and you could hardly expect a government to surrender its power to an independent body while continuing to be responsible for what that body does. Those who desire a sound immigration policy should first endeavor to educate the public to their way of thinking. When that is done the Government will be glad to fall in line.

U. S. Export Bonus Widely Criticized

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — There has been much criticism in United States publications of the recently announced export subsidy program for wheat, as running counter to the former professions of the Government with respect to trade in the postwar world.

Extensive reports are published of the address of George S. Mathieson, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to the international business conference at Rye, N.Y. He declared that export subsidies for the purpose of enabling a country to dispose of its export commodities in a competitive world market were economically unsound, and almost inevitably led to price cutting.

Mr. Mathieson recommended the establishment of wheat as a free trade commodity, especially in European markets.

A Free Enterprise

FROM BIBLICAL TIMES

FROM Biblical times men have gone down to the sea in ships, and fished to make a living. The tang of the salt air is in their blood . . . riding out the gale and bringing in the catch is their way of life.

Canadian fishermen are sturdy, self-reliant men, who, through their own efforts have built a great Canadian industry. Some become masters of their own ships . . . thus does initiative find its reward. All are masters of their own destiny. This is Free Enterprise.

A hundred years and more this Bank has afforded the fishing industry essential banking facilities . . . as to all Canadians . . . contributing to the growth of a self-reliant people and a prosperous Canada.

Keep Canada Strong and Free!

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

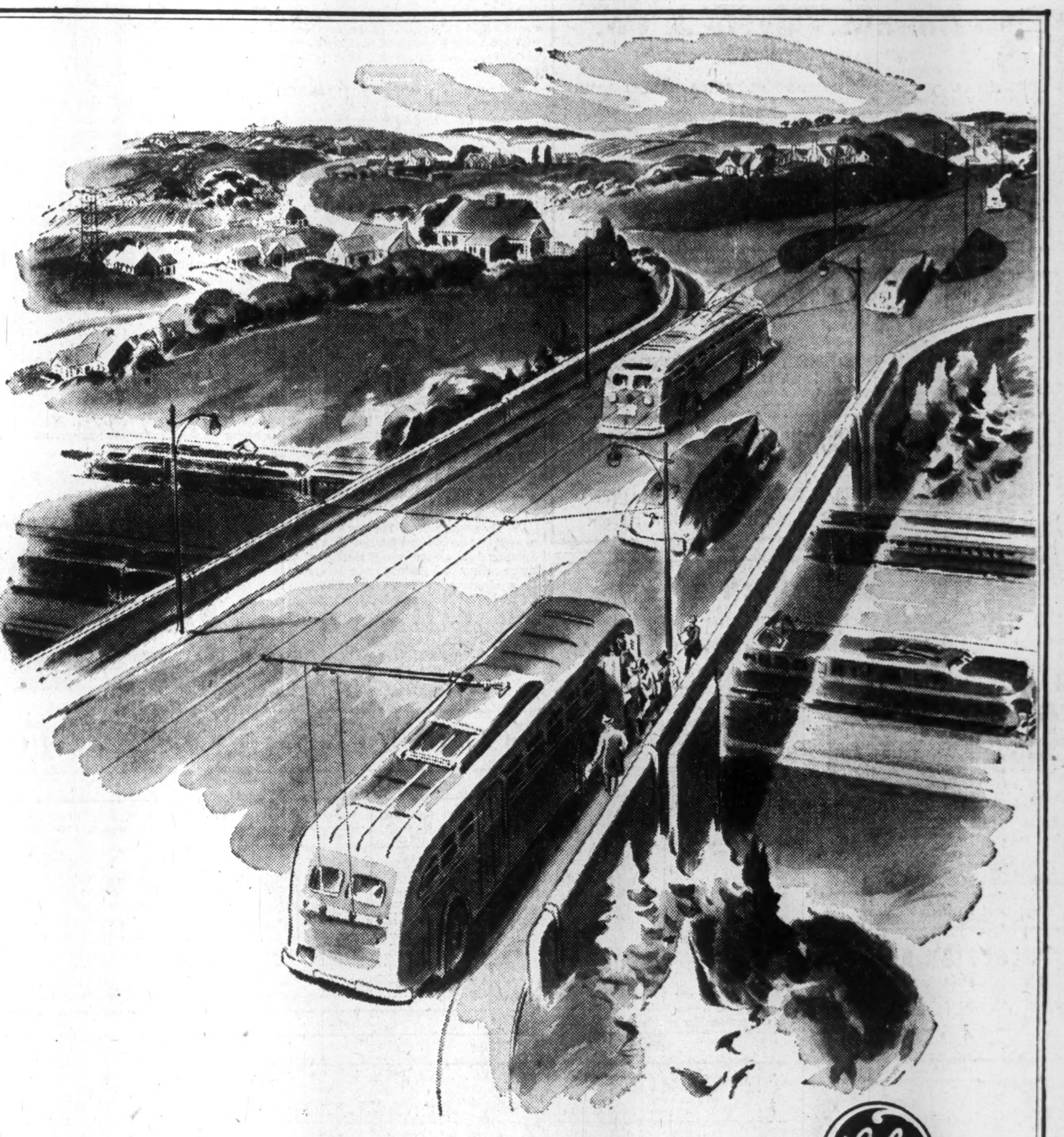
Branches from Coast to Coast

McMarmac Red Lake Gold Mines reports an increase of $140,397 to $186,691 in net working capital at Apr. 30, 1944. Production for the year ended Apr. 30, 1944, was $279,-095, and after all expenses and write-offs net loss was $4,474. Diamond drilling is being carried out to test formation adjacent to two bands of Keewatin sediments which pass through the Cochenour-Willans property and McMarmac ground. W. P. Mackle is supervising drilling on Kaymac Gold Mines, adjoining McMarmac, on which McMarmac has a working option.

McVittie-Graham Mines advises the Toronto Stock Exchange all assets of the company, except 700,000 shares of Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. have been transferred to a new company, McVittie-Graham Mining Co. Ltd. Shareholders of the company are asked to send certificates to the Chartered Trust & Executor Co., 34 King St. W., Toronto, in order to receive two shares of Conwest and one share of the new McVittie-Graham for each 10 shares held in the old company.

Electricity

AN OUTSTANDING CANADIAN ASSET.. CAN HELP PROVIDE MAXIMUM POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT



Here in Canada, today, we are producing more than seven times as much electric power as we did in 1918! By finding new applications for this new power—by utilizing it to light our highways, to electrify our farms, to modernize our industries, to bring new brightness, health, comfort and leisure to our homes — we can create a mass of useful, gainful *employment*—for years to come.

Already more electricity per person is being used in Canada than in any other country! And Canada, from her rivers and waterfalls alone, can obtain five times as much electricity as she has today. It but remains to put this mighty power to work, in the building of a worthier, stronger, happier nation.

But such a task requires *planning*—and planning NOW. Even though we cannot yet relax our war effort—still we must plan ahead, to create employment ahead. Only by *planning* how we shall electrify — our homes, businesses, communities—can we make use of Canada's electric power reserves to help pave the way to postwar prosperity!

For 52 years, Canadian General Electric has played a leading part in the electrification of this great Dominion. Today, its 10,000 skilled workers and the resources of its seven busy plants are being devoted largely to war. Tomorrow, when Victory is won, they will be available again to produce everything electrical for a Canada at peace.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

C.G.E.-1944